

III. Fill in the blanks with the given words/phrases in the boxes.

moral message	disappointing	spy stories	<i>original</i>	massive	heartbroken
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0. The **original** version of the manuscript had a different ending.

1. The result of my last exam was _____, but I learned from my own mistakes.
2. She was _____ when she found out that her dog had passed away.
3. I love _____ because it is exciting when readers cannot guess the right ending.
4. The company had to deal with a _____ *data breach (rò ri dữ liệu)* that affected millions of users.
5. This novel delivered a clear _____ about the dangers of *greed (lòng tham)*.

IV. Reorder the letters given in the bracket to make a meaningful sentence. Change the form if necessary.

0. As we **APPROACHED** (C A O H A P O R P) the city, we saw the tall buildings looming (*thấp thoáng*) in the distance.

1. The hero acted _____ (S I F Y W L T) to save the people trapped in the building.
2. The artist created a beautiful _____ (S I H T O U L E T E) of a woman standing against the sunset.
3. She learned how to _____ (E S W) from her grandmother.
4. The *villain (kẻ phản diện)* was _____ (P R I M O S I N) for life in the end.
5. *Depression (trầm cảm)* is almost always _____ (A O C C P N A Y M) by *insomnia (chứng mất ngủ)*.

V. Make sentences with the given words/phrases. Change the form when necessary.

head for	stringed instrument	panther	respond	move	pass down
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0. *She found this party boring so she headed for the main door.*

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

B. FCE PRACTICE FCE 1 – TEST 2 – READING PART 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A predictable B steady C respectable D main

0	A	B	C	D
	—	—	—	—

Home and abroad

After a short time living in a foreign country, I noticed conversations with locals assumed a (0) pattern. There were standard answers to the usual questions. Most questions caused little (1) – it was rather like dancing, where both partners know how to avoid (2) on each other's toes.

But, 'When are you going home?' was a question I (3) to answer, whenever I (4) my life and the direction it seemed to be (5) In the last ten years, I had lived in a dozen countries. And I had travelled through dozens more; usually in (6) of a purpose or a person; occasionally to see the attractions.

This kind of travel is not (7) wandering, but is the extensive exploration of a wide (8) of cultures. However, it doesn't allow you to put down roots. At the back of your mind, though, is the idea of home, the place you came from.

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|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | A puzzle | B trouble | C obstacle | D barrier |
| 2 | A touching | B moving | C walking | D stepping |
| 3 | A worked | B competed | C stretched | D struggled |
| 4 | A considered | B thought | C reflected | D believed |
| 5 | A making | B finding | C seeking | D taking |
| 6 | A look | B search | C sight | D inquiry |
| 7 | A aimless | B unreasonable | C unreliable | D indefinite |
| 8 | A difference | B arrangement | C variety | D order |

You are going to read an article about a cookery course for children. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–H** the one which fits each gap (9–15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The little chefs

Hilary Rose travels to Dorset, in the south of England, to investigate a cookery course for children.

There must be something in the air in Dorset, because the last place you'd expect to find children during the summer holidays is in the kitchen. Yet in a farmhouse, deep in the English countryside, that's exactly where they are – on a cookery course designed especially for children.

It's all the idea of Anna Wilson, who wants to educate young children about cooking and eating in a healthy way. 'I'm very keen to plant the idea in their heads that food doesn't grow on supermarket shelves,' she explains. 'The course is all about making food fun and enjoyable.' She thinks that eight is the perfect age to start teaching children to cook, because at that age they are always hungry.

9

These children are certainly all smiles as they arrive at the country farmhouse. Three girls and four boys aged from ten to thirteen make up the group. They are immediately given a tour of what will be 'home' for the next 48 hours. 10
But one thing is quite clear – they all have a genuine interest in food and learning how to cook.

Anna has worked as a chef in all sorts of situations and has even cooked for the crew of a racing yacht, in limited space and difficult weather conditions.

11 'Kids are easy to teach,' she insists, 'because they're naturally curious and if you treat them like adults they listen to you.'

Back in the kitchen, Anna is giving the introductory talk, including advice on keeping hands clean, and being careful around hot ovens. 12

Judging by the eager looks on their young faces as they watch Anna's demonstration, they are just keen to start cooking.

The children learn the simplest way, by watching and then doing it themselves. They gather round as Anna chops an onion for the first evening meal. Then the boys compete with each other to chop their onions as fast as possible, while the girls work carefully, concentrating on being neat. 13 When they learn to make bread, the girls knead the dough with their hands competently, while the boys punch it into the board, cheerfully hitting the table with their fists.

The following morning, four boys with dark shadows under their eyes stumble into the kitchen at 8.30 a.m. to learn how to make breakfast (sausages and eggs, and fruit drinks made with yoghurt and honey). We learn later that they didn't stop talking until 4.30 a.m. 14 Ignoring this, Anna brightly continues trying to persuade everyone that fruit drinks are just as interesting as sausages and eggs.

Anna has great plans for the courses and is reluctant to lower her standards in any way, even though her students are so young. 15
'And I like to keep the course fees down,' Anna adds, 'because if the children enjoy it and go on to teach their own children to cook, I feel it's worth it.' If this course doesn't inspire them to cook, nothing will.

- A** This is followed by a session on 'knife skills', which will be important later on.
- B** She always uses top-quality ingredients, such as the best cuts of meat and the finest cheeses, so there's clearly no profit motive in this operation.
- C** As they wander round, they argue light-heartedly about who has had the most experience in the kitchen.
- D** In the garden, they learn about the herbs that they will use in their cooking.
- E** Their obvious tiredness may explain why one of them goes about the task so carelessly that the ingredients end up on the floor.
- F** This is particularly true of young boys, who are happy to do anything that will end in a meal.
- G** As a result, she has a very relaxed attitude to cooking, constantly encouraging the children and never talking down to them.
- H** This contrast will become something of a theme during the course.

FCE 4 – TEST 1 – LISTENING PART 2

Các con mở link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính: <https://tinyurl.com/fce4test1listening>

On a travel programme, you will hear a man, Jeremy Clark, reporting from Mapé, a tropical island where people go on holiday. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

Mapé – a tropical island

Jeremy has spent a **9**

on the holiday island of Mapé, and he'd like to stay longer.

Most tourists arrive at Mapé in what's called a

10

which connects it to another island.

On one side of Jeremy's hotel there is the beach; on the other there is a

11

The best thing about Port Mapé is the wonderful

12

which is held in the evening.

Jeremy travelled around the island on a

13

which he hired.

The northern part of the island has both beautiful

14

and frightening roads.

Jeremy was particularly impressed by the

15

of the fish he saw from the beach.

In a bay near Jeremy's hotel, it's possible to do windsurfing and

16

, but not other sports.

Jeremy describes the locally produced hotel food as both

and **17**

Jeremy mentions

18

as a type of food unavailable on the island.

I. Write the missing English letters that match the given Vietnamese meanings.

1. vua (các nước Hồi giáo) (n)	→ s _____
2. thợ may (n)	→ t _____
3. thầy phù thủy (n)	→ s _____
4. may, khâu (v)	→ s _____
5. thương gia (n)	→ m _____
6. đi về phía (phr.v)	→ h _____ f _____
7. vắng vẻ, hiu quạnh (a)	→ d _____
8. loài báo đen (n)	→ p _____
9. rất đau khổ, đau lòng (a)	→ h _____
10. bỏ tù, tống giam (v)	→ i _____

II. Find the correct words/phrases based on the following descriptions.

1. to come near or nearer to something or someone in space, time, quality, or amount	a. swiftly
2. quickly or immediately	b. move
3. in a way that shows you are worried or nervous	c. approach
4. to cause someone to have strong feelings, such as sadness, sympathy, happiness, or admiration	d. manuscript
5. the original copy of a book or article before it is printed	e. anxiously

1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -
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***Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con viết từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.