

**I. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

1. A. sings B. leaves C. coughs D. stays  
 2. A. chemistry B. teach C. speech D. exchange

**II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose main stress is placed differently from the others in each group.**

3. A. damage B. destroy C. erupt D. describe  
 4. A. family B. practical C. conclusion D. uniform

**III. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence.**

5. The children \_\_\_\_\_ sang at the Mayor's parade were from the local school.  
 A. whose B. where C. who D. whom  
 6. The country has been largely \_\_\_\_\_ by people combing hillsides for wood to burn as fuel.  
 A. wiped out B. deforested C. destroyed D. damaged  
 7. Energy \_\_\_\_\_ reduces your fuel bills and helps the environment.  
 A. supply B. conservation C. destruction D. construction  
 8. They want to \_\_\_\_\_ several trees to make room for the parking lot.  
 A. cut in B. cut off C. cut down D. cut up  
 9. The \_\_\_\_\_ polluted a river, which had previously been used as a source of fresh water and for fishing.  
 A. exhausted fume B. oil spill C. junk-yard D. poaching  
 10. He got a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ from one of the wires.  
 A. fever B. heart attack C. electric shock D. burn  
 11. Hoa: "Washing hands and wearing masks when going out can help us stay away corona virus."  
 Mai: " \_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. I couldn't agree more. B. It's Ok.  
 C. why? D. really?  
 12. "Did you remember to \_\_\_\_\_ for a dance class? Yes, I did."  
 A. sign on B. sign out C. sign up D. sign in  
 13. Mai Anh: "Have you heard about the new corona virus \_\_\_\_\_ has killed more than hundreds of people?"  
 Minh Phuong: "Yes. It came from Wuhan."  
 A. which B. who C. whom D. where  
 14. Minh Chau: "I heard Ha Anh Tuan singer donated nearly 2 billions to struggle against corona pandemic."  
 Thuy Trang: " \_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. Really? He's so nice. B. He should do it.  
 C. He will do it. D. Thanks for him.

**IV. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for the following picture or sign.**

**15. This sign means:**

- A. Road curves right, then turns left.  
 B. Advance warning of a winding road  
 C. Advance warning of a low speed sharp left curve  
 D. Advance warning of a left curve

**16. This sign means:**

- A. Pedestrians only, no vehicles traffic.  
 B. Pedestrians stop.  
 C. School advance warning, you're entering school zone.  
 D. Slow down, pedestrians crossing ahead.



**V. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**



**Are you an Internet addict?**

Experts say that millions of people around the world are one click away from ‘online’ addiction. The Internet is where we spend more and more of our time. But for a growing number of people, it’s an out-of-control habit that interferes (17) \_\_\_\_\_ normal living and causes severe stress on family, friends, loved ones and work.

Kimberly Young, clinical director of the Centre for Internet Addiction Recovery and author of the book *Caught in the Net*, says that about 5% to 10% of Americans – 15 to 30 million people – may (18) \_\_\_\_\_ from Internet addiction and the problem may be even greater in countries like China, Korea and Taiwan, where the Internet is even more popular than in the US. It’s a global problem.

Coleen Moore, coordinator of resource development at the Illinois Institute for Addiction Recovery, says she has clients from college age to early adulthood who spend 14 to 18 hours a day online. But Young notes that it’s not just how long people spend using a computer; it’s what they’re doing online.

To help people with their diagnosis, Young developed a test that uses a 20-question survey to (19) \_\_\_\_\_ levels of Internet addiction. “There are no real drugs for this yet,” she says. “It’s not about medication, it’s more about therapy.” The estimated recovery time varies. At the Illinois Institute for Addiction Recovery, some patients need 30 to 90 days of in-patient treatment, followed by a continuing care program. But Internet addiction (20) \_\_\_\_\_, like any other addiction, requires lifelong treatment, experts say.

Online gaming is the form of Internet addiction most (21) \_\_\_\_\_ growing among young people. “Initially we primarily had people addicted to surfing the Web, chat rooms, virtual communities and things like that. Now we are looking more to gaming,” Moore says. “Gaming is certainly one of the things that could get people addicted to the Internet (22) \_\_\_\_\_ it has such compelling content. But I don’t think games are any more likely to cause Internet addiction than any of the other forms of entertainment”.

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- |                |             |               |             |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 17. A. on      | B. from     | C. for        | D. with     |
| 18. A. protect | B. suffer   | C. stop       | D. keep     |
| 19. A. check   | B. measure  | C. find       | D. search   |
| 20. A. recover | B. recovery | C. recovering | D. recovers |
| 21. A. slow    | B. slowly   | C. rapid      | D. rapidly  |
| 22. A. because | B. so       | C. so that    | D. however  |

**VI. Read the passage, then decide if the statements that follow it are True or False**

With so many factories that make disposable toothbrushes, pens, cans, bottles and wrappings, garbage is a very big problem in our world today. You may think that garbage is everywhere. Well, you’re right. It is everywhere! A good (and scary) example of this is the ‘Great Pacific Garbage Patch’. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch was first discovered by scientists in the 1980s. It is an area of floating garbage in the Pacific Ocean that is about the same size as Texas. There are many kinds of garbage in the Garbage Patch, but plastic bottles and bags, and other things made of plastic cause the biggest problem. ‘What’s the problem?’ you may ask. First, plastic bottles and bags may take hundreds or maybe even thousands of years to break down. Second, plastic is made from chemicals. As the plastics break down over time, chemicals enter the water - and enter the fish that live in the water. These chemicals can make the fish sick, and they can also make the people who eat the fish sick. So ... what can we do? There are many things we can do! We can clean up our oceans, we can stop making so many things from plastic, and we can recycle more. The important thing is to do something!



23. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is near Texas.
24. Garbage made from plastic is a serious problem.
25. Scientists discovered the Great Pacific Garbage Patch hundreds of years ago.
26. Chemicals can make both fish and people sick.

**Read the passage again and choose the best answer ( A, B, C or D)**

27. What is the passage talk about ?  
 A. gabage                      B. factories                      C.plastics                      D. chemicals
28. The phrasal verb “**break down**” in the passgagge means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to fall apart into small pieces                      B. to stay on or near the surface of water  
 C. to be thrown away after using a short time                      D. to change something so that can be used again

**VII. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence**

29. In some countries it is .....for a bride to wear white. (traditionally)
30. The government is facing pressure from .....campaigners. (environmentalist)
31. We spent a.....weekend at a country hotel. (luxury)
32. New legislation still does not offer adequate .....for many endangered species. (protect)
33. We need to cut down on our fuel .....by having fewer cars on the road. (consume)
34. The fashion industry is always desperate to ..... (innovation)

**VIII. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.**

35. ninety percent of / . / occur/ earthquakes/ around / the Pacific Rim/ the “Ring of Fire/ ,which is known as  
 → **Ninety percent of** .....
36. electricity, / gas / . / in Western country, / are not / but / luxuries / necessities/ and/ water  
 → **In Western** .....

**IX. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it**

37. Why don't we wash hands to keep the corona virus away?  
 → **They suggested** .....
38. My brother was very excited about the trip. He couldn't sleep.  
 → **My brother was** .....
39. We expect to meet them again.  
 → **We look forwards** .....
40. The man was wearing sunglasses. He works as a private investigator.  
 → **The man** .....