

C. READING

Exercise 1: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

① Poor farmers use the (1) _____ land over and over. The land also needs a rest so that it (2) _____ be better and ready for the following crop. (3) _____ farmers must have food to support their lives. They cut down (4) _____ for firewood and for soil. In some areas where all trees are (5) _____, the land becomes a desert. No one wants to live in the desert, but people still need wood to prepare for their meals and warm them up in the winter. It's hard to (6) _____ the awareness of the poor to save the environment for the future.

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|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. similar | B. same | C. likely | D. alike |
| 2. A. will | B. have | C. used to | D. seems |
| 3. A. Therefore | B. However | C. So | D. Moreover |
| 4. A. trees | B. plants | C. bushes | D. leaves |
| 5. A. disappeared | B. gone | C. done | D. made |
| 6. A. seems | B. rise | C. raise | D. height |

② Last summer, Long went (1) _____ a holiday for two weeks to the island of Cat Ba. He (2) _____ a hotel which had a wonderful swimming pool and beautiful views of the sea. It was in a village where the local people went fishing in the winter, and foreign visitors came in the summer.

Long spent his first day on the beach, but on the second day he felt very ill. First, he was too hot, then he was too cold. He couldn't understand why he felt (3) _____ that. So he went to see the local doctor, who was a very nice man, and (4) _____ voice was so sweet.

"Summer is a time when people often feel ill," the doctor said. "It's too hot for most of us! (5) _____ this medicine, and stay out of the sun." Long took the doctor's (6) _____ and stayed in his room for the rest of his holiday. He soon felt better. "What a cheap holiday!" he thought happily.

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|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. A. to | B. for | C. on | D. in |
| 2. A. lived | B. rented | C. hired | D. stayed |
| 3. A. like | B. as | C. so | D. Ø |



- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 4. A. spoke | B. an | C. who | D. whose |
| 5. A. Eat | B. Drink | C. Take | D. Have |
| 6. A. chance | B. advice | C. opportunity | D. advise |

Exercise 2: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

① With the habit of working in teams and being helpful to one other, villagers usually earn their living from farming, raising livestock and making handicrafts. They live in a small community with a temple or a communal cultural house where great events, such as festivals worshipping the village god and traditional games are organized. Villagers in the Southern usually live in houses lined up along central road and built on stilts to keep above flood waters. Along the coastal lines, fishermen depend on the sea as a means of livelihood. In the Central of Vietnam, a place suffering lots of natural disasters all the year round, citizens tend to be more studious and hard-working than those in regions with favourable conditions. People in the central highlands and the northern mountains live by growing rice, rubber trees coffee and tea as well as hunting.

(Source: Adapted from Vietnam Travel Center)

- Which can be the topic of the passage?

A. Villagers across the country	B. Villagers around the world
C. Vietnamese life in the countryside	D. Vietnamese life in the city
- Which activity is NOT MENTIONED as a way for villagers to earn their livings?

A. Farming	B. Fishing	C. Studying	D. Hunting
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- Why do Southern villagers need to build their houses on stilt?

A. To protect the house from being attacked by wild animals
B. To protect the house from being flooded
C. To protect the house from earthquakes
D. To protect the house from evil things
- Which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. There are many disasters in the Central of Vietnam
B. Houses in the Southern part of Vietnam often
C. People in the Northern Mountainous earn their livings by hunting
D. Villagers often work individually
- Which explanation has the closest meaning to the word "studious" in the passage?

A. spending a lot of time studying	B. lacking of academic knowledge
C. being lazy in studying	D. being very intelligent

② Living in the country is something that people from the city often dream about. However, in reality, it has both advantages and disadvantages.

There are certainly many advantages to living in the country. First, you can enjoy peace and quietness. Moreover, people tend to be friendlier. A further advantage is that there is less traffic, so it is safer for young children.

However, there are certain disadvantages or drawbacks to life outside the city. First, because there are fewer people, you are likely to have few friends. In addition, entertainment is difficult to find, particularly in the evening. Furthermore, the fact that there are fewer shops and services means that it is hard to find jobs.

In short, it can be seen the country is more suitable for some people than others. On the whole, it is often the best for those who are retired or who have young children. In contrast, young people who have a career are better provided in the city.

- According to the passage, living in the country has _____.

A. only good points	B. only bad points
C. both good and bad points	D. no disadvantages
- How many advantages does living in the county have?

A. two	B. three
C. four	D. no
- Living in the country is safer for young children because _____.

A. there is less traffic	B. there are few shops
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- C. there are fewer people
D. there are few services
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. People in the country tend to be friendlier than people in the city.
B. It's hard to find entertainment in the country.
C. There are fewer shops and services in the country.
D. The country is only suitable for retired people.
5. Having few friends is _____.
- A. one of drawbacks to life in the country
B. the only disadvantage to living in the countryside
C. one of certain drawbacks to life outside the city
D. one of certain advantages to life outside the city

Exercise 3: Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (T) or False (F)

City life has its advantages and disadvantages and so does country life; however, there seems to be an increased interest in the country, especially among young families. If you are thinking about moving to the country as well but are not sure if it is a good idea, it may help to look at the benefits of country life. In the country, you are woken up by the singing of the birds rather than by the noise from the traffic. Homes in the countryside are surrounded by nature which has a soothing effect on both the mind and the body. Due to the virtual absence of cars and factories, you will not be breathing any potentially toxic fumes in the country. Clean air is one of the main advantages of country life over city dwelling. In the country, everyone knows everyone and people actually say 'hello'. Communities in the country are much smaller but they are more connected and open. People in the country are really friendlier and are prepared to help without asking anything in return.

(Source: Adapted from Country life)

	T	F
1. More and more young families like living in the countryside.		
2. Communities in the city are much smaller than those in the country.		
3. In the countryside, birds' singing is very noisy.		
4. There are not many cars and factories in the countryside.		
5. In the countryside, you shouldn't pay money when being helped.		

Exercise 4: Read the following passage. Decide if the statements from 1 to 4 are True or False and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for the questions 5 and 6.

It was an unforgettable 3-day trip to the countryside to visit my grandparents last summer holiday. My family decided to go by motorcycle on this trip because we all wanted to enjoy the scenery and atmosphere along the road there. The air was so great and clear. We felt very excited about this place. After having lunch at my grandparents' house, we took a short nap and made all preparation to go fishing with grandparents in the afternoon. The lake beside the house had many fishes and we had a joyful fishing and a lot of dishes cooked with in the evening. It was our first day.

On the second day, we got up early and rode bicycle around the village. The traffic was not heavy. We went along the small roads, had lunch under the shade of an old banyan tree and saw the children playing with kites in the afternoon. The wind made us feel relaxed and peaceful.

On the third day, dad and mom allowed my sister and me to help my grandparents with the work on the fields. The summer came. It was time for harvesting. People were busier collecting all corn and rice. We had a hard-working day. We went to sleep early and the village at night was so silent. It was such a memorable travel of mine, we felt very happy during the after time of that summer.

1. The family traveled to the village by motorcycle because they couldn't afford to go by bus. _____
2. The writer spent three days in the village. _____
3. To the writer of the passage, the trip to the village was unforgettable because there were too many accidents on the way. _____
4. The writer of the passage has learnt a lot about the life in the village. _____
5. During the time in the village, the writer of the passage did all the following EXCEPT:
- A. catching fish in the lake
B. riding bicycle around the village
C. playing with kites
D. helping his / her grandparents

6. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. life in the village is stressful
B. life in the village is peaceful
C. life in the village is tiring
D. life in the village is terrible

D. WRITING

Exercise 1: Rearrange the words to make complete sentences.

1. people / In the countryside, / are/ and / life / is / more / simpler/welcoming/.
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2. In general, /is /much/ convenient/ because/ in the city / life / many living facilities / available / more/ are/
→
3. busier/Like/her parents/other farmers, /are/harvest time /at
→
4. said that /felt /more/ about the future / city dwellers / country folks/ The article / optimistic /than/
→
5. the summer/The sun / brightly /in / than / in/ the winter / more /shines/
→

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with suitable forms of the adverbs given in the brackets.

1. Nick is a careful write than Phuc. (carefully)
→ Nick writes essays
2. A snail is slower than a crab. (slowly)
→ A snail moves
3. My father's explanation about the subject was clearer than my brother's. (clearly)
→ My father explained the subject
4. My cousin is a better singer than I am. (well)
→ My cousin sings
5. Phong is a faster swimmer than Phuc. (fast)
→ Phong swims