

TEST 1

Question 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

A. composed B. performed C. nominated D. released

Question 2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

A. machine B. stomach C. franchise D. achievement

Question 3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

A. paper B. tonight C. lecture D. story

Question 4: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

A. acupuncture B. skeletal C. therapy D. internal

Question 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

She kindly offer _____ me how _____ to the station

A. to show / to get
B. to show / get
C. showing / to get
D. showing / get

Question 6 Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

The washing -up _____ carefully.

A. should do
B. should have done
C. should be done
D. should be do

Question 7. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

These days, things have become more convenient; for example, you can buy airline tickets at air agencies, _____ you can purchase them online.

A. yet
B. and
C. or
D. so

Question 8: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

It is almost impossible _____ our life without electronic appliances which make the housework better and faster.

A. to imagine B. imagine C. to imagining D. imagining

Question 9: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

To be an effective father, one must have a good _____ with his wife, be ready to parent, and really want to have children.

A. relative B. relation C. relationship D. relating

Question 10: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Her husband is very kind. He always cares _____ her and never puts all of the housework _____ her.

A. about - in B. for - in C. about - on D. with - on

Question 11: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

The lungs are responsible for removing oxygen from the air we ____ and transferring it to our blood where it can be sent to our cells.

A. breathe B. inhale C. absorb D. exhale

Question 12 Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

A healthy balanced diet ____ fiber, vitamins, minerals, fresh fruit and vegetables, as well as protein, carbohydrate and fats.

A. sticks to B. consists of C. goes on D. follows up

Question 13: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

YouTube claims that not only does it return money directly to creators, but also that it has a ____ effect on music.

A. promote B. promoting C. promoted D. promotional

Question 14. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

In under a minute, your ____ can pump blood to bring oxygen and nutrients to every cell in your body.

A. brain B. vessels C. lungs D. heart

Question 15: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

The ____ cheered loudly when the singers came out on the stage.

A. audience B. spectator C. public D. watcher

Question 16: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

No longer did Pokémon Go become the widespread ____ in Viet Nam.

A. effect B. phenomenon C. invention D. news

Question 17: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

We intend ____ him the truth for fear that he'll fly into a fit of madness.

A. to tell B. telling C. not tell D. not to tell

Question 18: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

The acupuncturist decides which and how many needles will ____.

A. be use B. be used C. Use D. used

Question 19: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

I ____ my parents at the weekend. I already bought a train ticket.

A. visit B. am going to visit C. visited D. will visit

Question 20: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Wait! I ____ you to the station.

A. am driving B. drive C. is going to drive D. will drive

Question 21: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

The conductor gives the musicians non-verbal signals ____ with his hands or by using a small stick called a baton.

A. whether B. either C. neither D. both

Question 22: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Jenny often jeans and T-shirt at school but she a gorgeous dress today.

A. wears - is wearing B. is wearing - wears C. wear - is wearing D. wears - wears

Question 23. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Doctor, can you give me some suggestions on how to stay healthy? :

A. Well, first of all, you need to make sure that you eat the right foods.
B. It is very confusing to know what to eat.
C. As long as you don't overdo it, a glass of wine a day should be OK.
D. If you smoke, you need to stop.

Question 24: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Can you concentrate on other things when you are listening to music? :

A. I often share my favorite albums with friends. C. I prefer to work in a quite area
B. I'm keen on listening to dance music. D. I don't think music can help with this.

Question 25: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Although it is often said that music, like dance, exists since the beginning of the human race, the music industry **emerged** relatively late.

A. occurred B. appeared C. came D. developed

Question 26: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

In spite of poverty, we manage to **raise** our children properly.

A. give up B. go up C. make up D. bring up

Question 27: . Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Originally, there were 365 acupoints, but now this has **increased** to more than 2000 nowadays.

A. reduced B. stabled C. transferred D. turned into

Question 28: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

She finds herself more **confident** after standing on stage many times.

A. independent B. assured C. brave D. fearful

Question 29. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following question

A virus is a tiny germ that can infect the body. Different kinds of viruses can also infect animals and plants. There are thousands of kinds of viruses. There are about 100 kinds of viruses that cause colds. Viruses are much too small for scientists to see even with an ordinary microscope. Scientists must use a powerful electron microscope to see viruses. A virus is a pretty simple thing. It has two basic parts. It has an outer part called a protein coat. Inside the coat, it has genes. Genes are tiny structures that tell plants and animals how to grow and what shape to be.

Each kind of virus infects, or attacks, a different type of cell. All parts of your body are made of units called cells. Cold viruses head for the lining of your nose or throat. Sometimes the cold virus spreads to the air passages that lead to your lungs. When a cold virus gets into your nose cells, it tries to take over. First, it takes off its protein coat. Next, it lets its genes go free. The genes command your nose cells to make more of the virus. The virus actually uses part of you to make copies of itself. More and more viruses grow in the cells that make up the lining of your nose. They burst out of one nose cell and head for other nose cells. This is how the

infection spreads. An infected nose cell dies after the new viruses burst out. As your nose cells die, your head feels stuffy. Your nose starts to run. Dying cells make you feel sick.

You can give your cold virus to someone else. You send out viruses when you cough or sneeze. Another person can breathe in the virus from the air near you. The virus gets on your hands when you blow your nose. Other people can get the virus by touching what you have touched and then touching their nose, eyes, or lips. You can help keep a cold virus from spreading by covering your mouth when you cough or sneeze. You should also wash your hands often.

Different viruses spread in other ways. The rabies virus is in the saliva (spit) of an infected dog. The dog spreads the virus when it bites. Mosquito bites can also spread viruses. West Nile Virus goes from birds to mosquitoes when the mosquitoes bite the birds. The mosquitoes then spread the virus when they bite humans and other animals.

The virus that causes AIDS is in blood and other body fluids. The viruses that cause cold sores and chicken pox get in through the skin. Other viruses live in food and get into people who eat the food.

The passage discusses all of the following EXCEPT ____.

- A. what a virus is
- B. what forms a virus
- C. how a virus attacks
- D. how viruses spread

Question 30. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following question

A virus is a tiny germ that can infect the body. Different kinds of viruses can also infect animals and plants. There are thousands of kinds of viruses. There are about 100 kinds of viruses that cause colds. Viruses are much too small for scientists to see even with an ordinary microscope. Scientists must use a powerful electron microscope to see viruses. A virus is a pretty simple thing. It has two basic parts. It has an outer part called a protein coat. Inside the coat, it has genes. Genes are tiny structures that tell plants and animals how to grow and what shape to be.

Each kind of virus infects, or attacks, a different type of cell. All parts of your body are made of units called cells. Cold viruses head for the lining of your nose or throat. Sometimes the cold virus spreads to the air passages that lead to your lungs. When a cold virus gets into your nose cells, it tries to take over. First, it takes off its protein coat. Next, it lets its genes go free. The genes command your nose cells to make more of the virus. The virus actually uses part of you to make copies of itself. More and more viruses grow in the cells that make up the lining of your nose. They burst out of one nose cell and head for other nose cells. This is how the infection spreads. An infected nose cell dies after the new viruses burst out. As your nose cells die, your head feels stuffy. Your nose starts to run. Dying cells make you feel sick.

You can give your cold virus to someone else. You send out viruses when you cough or sneeze. Another person can breathe in the virus from the air near you. The virus gets on your hands when you blow your nose. Other people can get the virus by touching what you have touched and then touching their nose, eyes, or lips. You can help keep a cold virus from spreading by covering your mouth when you cough or sneeze. You should also wash your hands often.

Different viruses spread in other ways. The rabies virus is in the saliva (spit) of an infected dog. The dog spreads the virus when it bites. Mosquito bites can also spread viruses. West Nile Virus goes from birds to mosquitoes when the mosquitoes bite the birds. The mosquitoes then spread the virus when they bite humans and other animals.

The virus that causes AIDS is in blood and other body fluids. The viruses that cause cold sores and chicken pox get in through the skin. Other viruses live in food and get into people who eat the food.

The author starts the passage mainly by ____.

- A. defining virus
- B. warning about virus infection
- C. describing a virus
- D. mentioning an example of virus

Question 31. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following question

A virus is a tiny germ that can infect the body. Different kinds of viruses can also infect animals and plants. There are thousands of kinds of viruses. There are about 100 kinds of viruses that cause colds. Viruses are much too small for scientists to see even with an ordinary microscope. Scientists must use a powerful electron microscope to see viruses. A virus is a pretty simple thing. It has two basic parts. It has an outer part called a protein coat. Inside the coat, it has genes. Genes are tiny structures that tell plants and animals how to grow and what shape to be.

Each kind of virus infects, or attacks, a different type of cell. All parts of your body are made of units called cells. Cold viruses head for the lining of your nose or throat. Sometimes the cold virus spreads to the air passages that lead to your lungs. When a cold virus gets into your nose cells, it tries to take over. First, it takes off its protein coat. Next, it lets its genes go free. The genes command your nose cells to make more of the virus. The virus actually uses part of you to make copies of itself. More and more viruses grow in the cells that make up the lining of your nose. They burst out of one nose cell and head for other nose cells. This is how the infection spreads. An infected nose cell dies after the new viruses burst out. As your nose cells die, your head feels stuffy. Your nose starts to run. Dying cells make you feel sick.

You can give your cold virus to someone else. You send out viruses when you cough or sneeze. Another person can breathe in the virus from the air near you. The virus gets on your hands when you blow your nose. Other people can get the virus by touching what you have touched and then touching their nose, eyes, or lips. You can help keep a cold virus from spreading by covering your mouth when you cough or sneeze. You should also wash your hands often.

Different viruses spread in other ways. The rabies virus is in the saliva (spit) of an infected dog. The dog spreads the virus when it bites. Mosquito bites can also spread viruses. West Nile Virus goes from birds to mosquitoes when the mosquitoes bite the birds. The mosquitoes then spread the virus when they bite humans and other animals.

The virus that causes AIDS is in blood and other body fluids. The viruses that cause cold sores and chicken pox get in through the skin. Other viruses live in food and get into people who eat the food. Which of the following is NOT true about a virus according to the passage?

- A. The inner part of a virus is a gene.
- B. Viruses attack both animals and plants.
- C. Each type of virus affects a different type of cells.
- D. Viruses can be seen with powerful electron microscopes.

Question 32. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following question

A virus is a tiny germ that can infect the body. Different kinds of viruses can also infect animals and plants. There are thousands of kinds of viruses. There are about 100 kinds of viruses that cause colds. Viruses are much too small for scientists to see even with an ordinary microscope. Scientists must use a powerful electron microscope to see viruses. A virus is a pretty simple thing. It has two basic parts. It has an outer part called a protein coat. Inside the coat, it has genes. Genes are tiny structures that tell plants and animals how to grow and what shape to be.

Each kind of virus infects, or attacks, a different type of cell. All parts of your body are made of units called cells. Cold viruses head for the lining of your nose or throat. Sometimes the cold virus spreads to the air passages that lead to your lungs. When a cold virus gets into your nose cells, it tries to take over. First, it takes off its protein coat. Next, it lets its genes go free. The genes command your nose cells to make more of the virus. The virus actually uses part of you to make copies of itself. More and more viruses grow in the cells that make up the lining of your nose. They burst out of one nose cell and head for other nose cells. This is how the infection spreads. An infected nose cell dies after the new viruses burst out. As your nose cells die, your head feels stuffy. Your nose starts to run. Dying cells make you feel sick.

You can give your cold virus to someone else. You send out viruses when you cough or sneeze. Another person can breathe in the virus from the air near you. The virus gets on your hands when you blow your nose.

Other people can get the virus by touching what you have touched and then touching their nose, eyes, or lips. You can help keep a cold virus from spreading by covering your mouth when you cough or sneeze. You should also wash your hands often.

Different viruses spread in other ways. The rabies virus is in the saliva (spit) of an infected dog. The dog spreads the virus when it bites. Mosquito bites can also spread viruses. West Nile Virus goes from birds to mosquitoes when the mosquitoes bite the birds. The mosquitoes then spread the virus when they bite humans and other animals.

The virus that causes AIDS is in blood and other body fluids. The viruses that cause cold sores and chicken pox get in through the skin. Other viruses live in food and get into people who eat the food.

The word "it" in the passage refers to ____.

A. protein coat B. nose cells C. cold virus D. the infection

Question 33. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following question.

A virus is a tiny germ that can infect the body. Different kinds of viruses can also infect animals and plants. There are thousands of kinds of viruses. There are about 100 kinds of viruses that cause colds. Viruses are much too small for scientists to see even with an ordinary microscope. Scientists must use a powerful electron microscope to see viruses. A virus is a pretty simple thing. It has two basic parts. It has an outer part called a protein coat. Inside the coat, it has genes. Genes are tiny structures that tell plants and animals how to grow and what shape to be.

Each kind of virus infects, or attacks, a different type of cell. All parts of your body are made of units called cells. Cold viruses head for the lining of your nose or throat. Sometimes the cold virus spreads to the air passages that lead to your lungs. When a cold virus gets into your nose cells, it tries to take over. First, it takes off its protein coat. Next, it lets its genes go free. The genes command your nose cells to make more of the virus. The virus actually uses part of you to make copies of itself. More and more viruses grow in the cells that make up the lining of your nose. They burst out of one nose cell and head for other nose cells. This is how the infection spreads. An infected nose cell dies after the new viruses burst out. As your nose cells die, your head feels stuffy. Your nose starts to run. Dying cells make you feel sick.

You can give your cold virus to someone else. You send out viruses when you cough or sneeze. Another person can breathe in the virus from the air near you. The virus gets on your hands when you blow your nose. Other people can get the virus by touching what you have touched and then touching their nose, eyes, or lips. You can help keep a cold virus from spreading by covering your mouth when you cough or sneeze. You should also wash your hands often.

Different viruses spread in other ways. The rabies virus is in the saliva (spit) of an infected dog. The dog spreads the virus when it bites. Mosquito bites can also spread viruses. West Nile Virus goes from birds to mosquitoes when the mosquitoes bite the birds. The mosquitoes then spread the virus when they bite humans and other animals.

The virus that causes AIDS is in blood and other body fluids. The viruses that cause cold sores and chicken pox get in through the skin. Other viruses live in food and get into people who eat the food.

The phrase **burst out of** in the passage mostly means ____.

A. break open B. run away from C. get in and out D. get in and destroy

Question 34. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following question.

A virus is a tiny germ that can infect the body. Different kinds of viruses can also infect animals and plants. There are thousands of kinds of viruses. There are about 100 kinds of viruses that cause colds. Viruses are much too small for scientists to see even with an ordinary microscope. Scientists must use a powerful electron microscope to see viruses. A virus is a pretty simple thing. It has two basic parts. It has an outer part called a protein coat. Inside the coat, it has genes. Genes are tiny structures that tell plants and animals how to grow and what shape to be.

Each kind of virus infects, or attacks, a different type of cell. All parts of your body are made of units called cells. Cold viruses head for the lining of your nose or throat. Sometimes the cold virus spreads to the air passages that lead to your lungs. When a cold virus gets into your nose cells, it tries to take over. First, it takes off its protein coat. Next, it lets its genes go free. The genes command your nose cells to make more of the virus. The virus actually uses part of you to make copies of itself. More and more viruses grow in the cells that make up the lining of your nose. They burst out of one nose cell and head for other nose cells. This is how the infection spreads. An infected nose cell dies after the new viruses burst out. As your nose cells die, your head feels stuffy. Your nose starts to run. Dying cells make you feel sick.

You can give your cold virus to someone else. You send out viruses when you cough or sneeze. Another person can breathe in the virus from the air near you. The virus gets on your hands when you blow your nose. Other people can get the virus by touching what you have touched and then touching their nose, eyes, or lips. You can help keep a cold virus from spreading by covering your mouth when you cough or sneeze. You should also wash your hands often.

Different viruses spread in other ways. The rabies virus is in the saliva (spit) of an infected dog. The dog spreads the virus when it bites. Mosquito bites can also spread viruses. West Nile Virus goes from birds to mosquitoes when the mosquitoes bite the birds. The mosquitoes then spread the virus when they bite humans and other animals.

The virus that causes AIDS is in blood and other body fluids. The viruses that cause cold sores and chicken pox get in through the skin. Other viruses live in food and get into people who eat the food. Which of the following could be most likely the reason for the writer to describe cold viruses?

- A. Cold viruses attack humans' nose before the lung.
- B. Cold viruses cause one of the most common diseases.
- C. It's very easy to prevent cold viruses from spreading.
- D. Cold viruses are actually beneficial to the human body.

Question 35. NUMBERED BLANK 35

Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Todays _____ (35) for measurable childhood success-from the Common Core to college placement-have chased _____ (36) chores from the to-do lists of many young people. In a survey of 1,001 U.S. adults released last fall by Braun Research, 82% reported having regular chores growing up, but only 28% said that they require their own children to do them. With students _____ (37) pressure to learn Mandarin, run the chess club or get a varsity letter, chores have fallen victim to the imperatives of resume-building-though it is hardly clear that such activities are a better use of their time.

“Parents today want their kids spending time on things that can bring _____ (38) success, but ironically, we’ve stopped doing one thing that’s actually been a proven predictor of success-and that’s household chores,” says Richard Rende, a developmental psychologist in Paradise Valley, Ariz., and co-author of the forthcoming book “Raising Can-Do Kids.” Decades of studies _____ (39) the benefits of chores-academically, emotionally and even professionally.

By JENNIFER BREHENY WALLACE

- A. demand
- B. demands
- C. interest
- D. interests

Question 36. NUMBERED BLANK 36

Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Todays _____ (35) for measurable childhood success-from the Common Core to college placement-have chased _____ (36) chores from the to-do lists of many young people. In a survey of 1,001 U.S. adults released last fall by Braun Research, 82% reported having regular chores growing up, but only 28% said that they require their own children to do them. With students _____ (37) pressure to learn Mandarin, run the chess club or get a varsity letter, chores have fallen victim to the imperatives of resume-building-though it is hardly clear that such activities are a better use of their time.

“Parents today want their kids spending time on things that can bring _____ (38) success, but ironically, we’ve stopped doing one thing that’s actually been a proven predictor of success-and that’s household chores,” says Richard Rende, a developmental psychologist in Paradise Valley, Ariz., and co-author of the forthcoming book

“Raising Can-Do Kids.” Decades of studies _____ (39) the benefits of chores-academically, emotionally and even professionally.

A. household B. social C. breadwinner D. society

Question 37. NUMBERED BLANK 37

Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Todays _____ (35) for measurable childhood success-from the Common Core to college placement-have chased _____ (36) chores from the to-do lists of many young people. In a survey of 1,001 U.S. adults released last fall by Braun Research, 82% reported having regular chores growing up, but only 28% said that they require their own children to do them. With students _____ (37) pressure to learn Mandarin, run the chess club or get a varsity letter, chores have fallen victim to the imperatives of resume-building-though it is hardly clear that such activities are a better use of their time.

“Parents today want their kids spending time on things that can bring _____ (38) success, but ironically, we’ve stopped doing one thing that’s actually been a proven predictor of success-and that’s household chores,” says Richard Rende, a developmental psychologist in Paradise Valley, Ariz., and co-author of the forthcoming book “Raising Can-Do Kids.” Decades of studies _____ (39) the benefits of chores-academically, emotionally and even professionally.

A. on B. for C. of D. under

Question 38. NUMBERED BLANK 38

Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Todays _____ (35) for measurable childhood success-from the Common Core to college placement-have chased _____ (36) chores from the to-do lists of many young people. In a survey of 1,001 U.S. adults released last fall by Braun Research, 82% reported having regular chores growing up, but only 28% said that they require their own children to do them. With students _____ (37) pressure to learn Mandarin, run the chess club or get a varsity letter, chores have fallen victim to the imperatives of resume-building-though it is hardly clear that such activities are a better use of their time.

“Parents today want their kids spending time on things that can bring _____ (38) success, but ironically, we’ve stopped doing one thing that’s actually been a proven predictor of success-and that’s household chores,” says Richard Rende, a developmental psychologist in Paradise Valley, Ariz., and co-author of the forthcoming book “Raising Can-Do Kids.” Decades of studies _____ (39) the benefits of chores-academically, emotionally and even professionally.

A. him B. it C. them D. they

Question 39. NUMBERED BLANK 39

Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Todays _____ (35) for measurable childhood success-from the Common Core to college placement-have chased _____ (36) chores from the to-do lists of many young people. In a survey of 1,001 U.S. adults released last fall by Braun Research, 82% reported having regular chores growing up, but only 28% said that they require their own children to do them. With students _____ (37) pressure to learn Mandarin, run the chess club or get a varsity letter, chores have fallen victim to the imperatives of resume-building-though it is hardly clear that such activities are a better use of their time.

“Parents today want their kids spending time on things that can bring _____ (38) success, but ironically, we’ve stopped doing one thing that’s actually been a proven predictor of success-and that’s household chores,” says Richard Rende, a developmental psychologist in Paradise Valley, Ariz., and co-author of the forthcoming book “Raising Can-Do Kids.” Decades of studies _____ (39) the benefits of chores-academically, emotionally and even professionally.

A. show B. showing C. shows D. is showing

Question 40. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

You drink green tea from twice to three times per day. It will bring you visible results by days.

A. Despite you drink green tea from twice to three times per day, visible results will be brought by days.
B. Due to you drink green tea from twice to three times per day, visible results will be bring by days.
C. Even though you drink green tea from twice to three times per day, visible results will bring by days.
D. Since you drink green tea from twice to three times per day, visible results will be brought by days.

