

TEST

A. PHONICS

Choose the words that have the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> ound | B. cl <u>ou</u> d | C. <u>fo</u> und | D. fav <u>ou</u> rite |
| 2. A. <u>to</u> ol | B. <u>no</u> on | C. <u>do</u> or | D. sch <u>oo</u> l |
| 3. A. kn <u>ow</u> | B. sh <u>ow</u> | C. <u>no</u> w | D. <u>lo</u> w |
| 4. A. craft <u>s</u> | B. comic <u>s</u> | C. street <u>s</u> | D. stamp <u>s</u> |
| 5. A. ment <u>ion</u> | B. quest <u>ion</u> | C. act <u>ion</u> | D. educat <u>ion</u> |
| 6. A. populat <u>ed</u> | B. load <u>ed</u> | C. harvest <u>ed</u> | D. liv <u>ed</u> |
| 7. A. <u>no</u> rmal | B. visit <u>or</u> | C. transp <u>or</u> t | D. ch <u>or</u> e |
| 8. A. nom <u>a</u> d | B. bad <u>l</u> y | C. <u>a</u> dore | D. <u>l</u> anguage |
| 9. A. behav <u>e</u> d | B. bor <u>e</u> d | C. hop <u>e</u> d | D. tri <u>e</u> d |
| 10. A. look <u>e</u> d | B. cook <u>e</u> d | C. nak <u>e</u> d | D. book <u>e</u> d |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose A, B, C, D for each gap in the following sentences.

- My mother enjoys _____ traditional food for our family, especially at Tet holiday.
A. cook B. to cook C. cooking D. cooked
- My father sometimes goes _____ in the forests. He'd like to find some more food for our family.
A. hunt B. hunting C. to hunt D. hunted
- Look! Some children are _____ the buffaloes.
A. picking B. herding C. driving D. playing
- The sky is _____ here in the countryside because there are no buildings to block the view.
A. tidy B. close C. dense D. vast
- Is living in the city _____ than living in the country?
A. more convenient B. as convenient
C. most convenient D. so convenient
- He is surprised _____ that there are 54 ethnic groups in our country.
A. to understand B. to study C. to know D. find
- The Viet (or Kinh) have _____ number of people, account for about 86% of the population.
A. large B. the large C. larger D. the largest

8. _____ ethnic group has a larger population, the Tay or the Ede?

II. Put the verbs in the brackets into infinitive (V/to V) or gerund (V-ing).

1. John dislikes **(work)** _____ in front of a computer all day.
2. I'd like **(visit)** _____ the Viet Nam Museum of Ethnology this weekend
3. I'd rather **(make)** _____ crafts than listen to music.
4. Minh loves **(help)** _____ her parents with DIY projects.
5. Quang hates **(take)** _____ the dog for a walk.
6. We all adored **(do)** _____ aerobics when we were young.
7. You should **(play)** _____ sports to keep fit.
8. They don't need **(watch)** _____ that programme if they don't like it.
9. Do you fancy **(socialize)** _____ with friends?
10. My brother prefers **(surf)** _____ the Internet.

III. Complete the sentences. Put the verbs into the correct form. Affirmative or negative.

1. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I _____ her. **(disturb)**
2. I was very tired, so I _____ to bed early. **(go)**
3. The bed was very uncomfortable. I _____ well. **(sleep)**
4. Sue wasn't hungry, so she _____ anything. **(eat)**
5. We went to Kate's house but she _____ at home. **(be)**
6. It was a funny situation but nobody _____. **(laugh)**
7. The window was open and a bird _____ into the room. **(fly)**
8. The hotel wasn't expensive. It _____ very much. **(cost)**
9. I was in a hurry, so I _____ time to phone you. **(have)**
10. It was hard carrying the bags. They _____ very heavy. **(be)**

IV. Complete these sentences with 'used to' or 'didn't use to'.

1. My father gave up smoking two years ago. He **(smoke)** _____ a packet of cigarettes a day.
2. There **(be)** _____ a movie theater here but it closed a long time ago.
3. Mr. An **(not/ drink)** _____ coffee when he was young but he likes it now.
4. Peter **(have)** _____ a motorbike, but last month he sold it and bought a car.
5. I **(not/ like)** _____ her but we are best friends now.
6. They came to live in the city last year. They **(live)** _____ in a small village in the country.

7. My sister **(play)** _____ tennis a lot but she doesn't play very often now.
8. When I was a child I **(not/ study)** _____ hard.

V. Complete these sentences with the correct form of adjectives and adverbs comparison.

1. Mary is **(pretty)** as her sister.
.....
2. A new house is **(expensive)** than an old one.
.....
3. His job is **(important)** than mine.
.....
4. Of the four ties, I like the red one **(well)**.
.....
5. Nobody is **(happy)** than Miss Snow.
.....
6. Today English is the **(international)** of languages.
.....
7. John is much **(strong)** than I thought.
.....
8. Benches are **(comfortable)** than arm- chairs.
.....
9. Bill is **(good)** than you thought.
.....
10. Mr Bush is the **(delightful)** person I have ever known.
.....

C. READING

I. Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Gong culture in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam has been recognized by UNESCO as a Masterpiece of the Intangible Heritage of Humanity. Gong culture covers five provinces of the Central Highlands: Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong and Lam Dong. The masters of gong culture are the ethnic groups of Bahnar, Sedang, Mnong, Coho... The Gong Festival is held annually in the Central Highlands. In the festival, artists from these provinces give gong performances, highlighting the gong culture of their own province. For the ethnic groups of the

Central Highlands, gongs are musical instruments of special power. It is believed that every Gong is the symbol of a god who grows more powerful as the Gong gets older. Therefore, gongs are associated with special occasions in people's lives, such as the building of new houses, funerals, crop praying ceremonies... The Gong sound is a way to communicate with the gods.

Answer the questions:

1. Where does Gong culture exist?

.....

2. How often is the Gong Festival held?

.....

3. What do artists do in the Gong Festival?

.....

4. Are Gongs pieces of folk music?

.....

5. Is the gong sound a way to communicate with the ancestors?

.....

II. Read the passages and write True for (T) of False for (F).

His early life

George Washington was born in Virginia. His family owned a big farm and had George didn't have much education. During his life he had three jobs: he was a farmer, a soldier, and a politician. He loved the life of a farmer. He grew tobacco and owned horses. He worked hard but he also liked dancing and going to the theatre. In 1759 he married a widow called Martha Custis. They were happy together, but didn't have any children.

His later life

He was Commander-in-Chief of the army and fought the British in the War of Independence. When the war ended in 1781 he was happy to go back to the farm, but his country wanted him to be President. Finally, in 1789, he became President, and gave his name to the new capital city. He started the building of the White House, but he never lived in it. By 1797 he was tired of politics. He went back to his farm and died there two years later.

1. _____ He came from a rich family.

2. _____ He loved being a politician.

3. _____ He worked hard.

4. _____ He had a lot of other interests.

5. _____ He had a good education.
6. _____ He married, but didn't have any children.
7. _____ He was in office for eight years.
8. _____ He was happy to live and work on the farm.
9. _____ Finally he was tired of politics and resigned.
10. _____ Americans loved him very much.

D. WRITING

Complete each sentence so it means the same as the sentence above.

1. Cats cannot swim as well as dogs.
☐ Dogs can swim
2. Minh really loves to hang out with friends.
☐ Minh really enjoys
3. Playing beach games is very interesting.
☐ It is
4. He uses all his free time to look after his garden.
☐ He spends.....

Complete each sentence so it means the same as the sentence above. Use 'Used to'.

5. They once started these machines by hand.
☐ They used to
6. He doesn't get up late anymore.
☐ He
7. I don't listen to the radio any more.
☐ I used to
8. They don't have a dog any more.
☐ They used to
9. My brother doesn't serve in the army any longer.
☐ My brother used to
10. Barbara is not as keen on travel as she used to be.
☐ Barbara used to