

THE FIRST TERM TEST Full name:

60 MINUTES

8-TEST-I-007-TN

Class

Choose the letter A, B, C or D the word that has the underlined part different from others.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> cept | B. ta <u>b</u> le | C. spr <u>a</u> y | D. gene <u>r</u> ation |
| 2. A. s <u>o</u> cial | B. ho <u>s</u> t | C. clo <u>th</u> es | D. c <u>o</u> ld |
| 3. A. <u>u</u> nity | B. <u>u</u> nique | C. <u>u</u> pwards | D. m <u>u</u> sic |
| 4. A. ki <u>d</u> ding | B. uni <u>t</u> y | C. compli <u>m</u> ent | D. obli <u>g</u> e |
| 5. A. cutl <u>e</u> ry | B. host <u>e</u> ss | C. r <u>e</u> fect | D. r <u>e</u> gret |
| 6. A. s <u>o</u> cial | B. c <u>o</u> urse | C. c <u>l</u> ockwise | D. c <u>u</u> tlery |
| 7. A. pa <u>l</u> m | B. ma <u>n</u> ner | C. sh <u>a</u> rp | D. fa <u>t</u> her |

Choose the letter A, B, C or D the word that has different stress pattern from others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 8. A. oblige | B. offspring | C. Manner | D. filmstrip |
| 9. A. compliment | B. belongings | C. cutlery | D. confident |
| 10. A. clockwise | B. hostess | C. Reflect | D. table |
| 11. A. informal | B. belongings | C. society | D. generation |
| 12. A. customer | B. suitable | C. amazing | D. sociable |
| 13. A. generation | B. situation | C. historical | D. information |
| 14. A. filmstrip | B. custom | C. offspring | D. prepare |
| 15. A. traditional | B. scientific | C. generation | D. volunteering |

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to complete the sentences

Câu 16. Some Vietnamese schools make students wear Ao Dai, the _____ dress of Vietnam.

- A. tradition B. traditional C. traditions D. traditionally

Câu 17. Can you tell me what is the difference _____ custom and tradition?

- A. in B. of C. among D. between

Câu 18. Before beginning the meal, we should _____ for the oldest person to start.

- A. wait B. to wait C. waiting D. waited

Câu 19. You don't have _____ tips for the waiters in Vietnam.

- A. leave B. leaving C. to leave D. left

Câu 20. My mother taught me some table _____ when I was young.

- A. manners B. unities C. prongs D. offspring

Câu 21. We reached the house after _____ for almost an hour.

- A. cycled B. to cycle C. cycling D. cycle

Câu 22. Our customs are passed _____ from generations to generations.

- A. down B. up C. to D. over

Câu 23. Some fortune tellers can read your future by looking _____ your palm.

- A. to B. in C. at D. for

- Câu 24. I'm so _____ about exploring customs of your country
A. excited B. interested C. fond D. keen
- Câu 25. Although I have never been to the place, it has a _____ of belonging to me.
A. prong B. palm C. course D. sense
- Câu 26. My teacher paid me a _____ because I finished all difficult tasks.
A. cutlery B. compliment C. Offspring D. manner
- Câu 27. This filmstrip _____ the daily routines of a typical Vietnamese family.
A. reflects B. accepts C. obliges D. sprays
- Câu 28. He _____ try to be more punctual; or else, the manager will get angry.
A. must B. should C. need D. may
- Câu 29. He came up with the solution _____ every problem.
A. in B. at C. for D. to
- Câu 30. It's a custom in the USA as people use _____ in all meals.
A. cutleries B. offsprings C. belongings D. tips

Read the passage below and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE?

Bowing is nothing less than an art form in Japan, respect pounded into children's heads from the moment they enter school. For tourists, a simple inclination of the head or an attempt at a bow at the waist will usually suffice. The duration and inclination of the bow is proportionate to the elevation of the person you're addressing. For example, a friend might get a lightning-fast 30-degree bow; an office superior might get a slow, extended, 70-degree bow. It's all about position and circumstance.

There is no tipping in any situation in Japan — cabs, restaurants, personal care. To tip someone is actually a little insulting; the services you've asked for are covered by the price given, so why pay more? If you are in a large area like Tokyo and can't speak any Japanese, a waiter or waitress might take the extra money you happen to leave rather than force themselves to deal with the awkward situation of explaining the concept of no tipping in broken English.

- Câu 31. Japanese children are taught to bow from little age.
A. True B. False
- Câu 32. The duration and inclination of a bow doesn't depend on who you greet.
A. True B. False
- Câu 33. A lightning-fast 30-degree bow is used for friends.
A. True B. False
- Câu 34. You need to tip when using cabs, restaurants, healthcare in Japan.
A. True B. False
- Câu 35. Japanese find tipping a little insulting.
A. True B. False



LISTENING: Listen and choose the correct answer:

1. What was Duong doing at 9 p.m. last night?
A. He was coming to Nick's house. B. He was phoning Nick. C. He was talking to Nick.
2. What was Nick doing at 9 p.m. last night?
A. He was watching a TV show. B. He was talking about his project.
C. He was searching for information on the Web.
3. What legend did Duong recommend to Nick?
A. A legend about how Viet Nam began.
B. A legend about Vietnamese people being original
C. A legend that isn't well-known
4. Who was Lac Long Quan?
A. A fairy B. Au Co's father C. The dragon king of the ocean
5. Where did Au Co take half of the sons?
A. To the mountains B. To the sea C. To Lac Long Quan's land

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to answer these following questions

HOW TO USE NAPKINS IN AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT?

As soon as you are seated, remove the napkin from your place setting, unfold it, and put it in your lap. Do not shake it open. At some very formal restaurants, the waiter may do this for the diners, but it is not inappropriate to place your own napkin in your lap, even when this is the case. The napkin rests on the lap till the end of the meal. Do not clean the cutlery or wipe your face with the napkin. NEVER use it to wipe your nose!

If you excuse yourself from the table, loosely fold the napkin and place it to the left or right of your plate. Do not refold your napkin or wad it up on the table either. Never place your napkin on your chair. At the end of the meal, leave the napkin semi-folded at the left side of the place setting. It should not be crumpled or twisted; nor should it be folded. The napkin must also not be left on the chair.

Câu 41. As soon as you are seated, remove the napkin from your place setting, unfold it, and put it in your _____.

- A. Thighs B. Legs C. Lap D. Hands

Câu 42. Does the napkin rest on the lap till the end of the meal?

- A. Yes, it is B. No, it doesn't C. Yes, it does D. No, it isn't

Câu 43. What shouldn't we do with the napkin?

- A. clean the cutlery B. wipe your face C. wipe your nose D. All answers above

Câu 44. If you excuse yourself from the table, should you loosely fold the napkin?

- A. Yes, we should B. No, we shouldn't C. Yes, we do. D. No, we don't

Câu 45. The napkin _____ be left on the chair.

- A. mustn't B. can't C. needn't D. haven't

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to complete the sentences with given words

Câu 46. Japanese/ famous/ the culture/ lining/ especially/ in/ escalators.

- A. Japanese is famous with the culture of lining especially in escalators.
- B. Japanese is famous for the culture of lining especially in escalators.
- C. Japanese are famous with the culture of lining especially in escalators.
- D. Japanese are famous for the culture of lining especially in escalators.

Câu 47. The subways/ often/ crowded/ the morning/ when/ people/ rush/ work.

- A. The subways are often crowded in the morning when people rush to work
- B. The subways are often crowded on the morning when people rush work.
- C. The subways is often crowded on the morning when people rush to work.
- D. The subways is often crowded in the morning when people rush work.

Câu 48. Anna/ not/ have/ do homework/ today/ because/ tomorrow/ day off.

- A. Anna doesn't have to do homework today because tomorrow is a day off.
- B. Anna doesn't have do homework today because tomorrow is a day off.
- C. Anna doesn't have doing homework today because tomorrow is a day off.
- D. Anna doesn't have done homework today because tomorrow is a day off.

Câu 49. When/ you/ come/ Brazil, you/ should/ tip/ the waiter/ 10%/ the bill.

- A. When you come to Brazil, you should tip the waiter 10% on the bill.
- B. When you come to Brazil, you should to tip the waiter 10% in the bill.
- C. When you come to Brazil, you should tip the waiter 10% of the bill.
- D. When you come to Brazil, you should to tip the waiter 10% of the bill.

Câu 50. Australian/ not/ like/ be/ commented/ accents.

- A. Australian doesn't like being commented in accents.
- B. Australian don't like being commented in accents.
- C. Australian don't like to be commented on accents.
- D. Australian doesn't like to be commented on accents.

Rearrange the sentences to make meaningful sentences

Câu 51. In/ permission/ my/ before/ ask/ leaving/ family/ for/ the/ before/ table.

- A. In my family, children have for permission to ask before leaving the table.
- B. In my family leaving the table, children have to ask for permission before.
- C. In my table, children have to ask for permission before leaving the family.
- D. In my family, children have to ask for permission before leaving the table.

Câu 52. eating/ never/ left/ Indian/ when/ use/ hand.

- A. Indian never use left hand when eating.
- B. Indian never eating when use left hand
- C. Indian hand when never use left eating.
- D. Indian never use when left hand eating

Câu 53. at/ tea/ of/ There's / tradition/ at/ afternoon/ British/ a/ 4 p.m.

- A. There's a tradition of having British afternoon tea at 4 p.m.
- B. There's a 4 p.m. of having afternoon tea at British tradition.
- C. There's a British tradition afternoon tea of having at 4 p.m.
- D. There's a British tradition of having afternoon tea at 4 p.m.

Câu 54. you/ left/ In/ car/ have/ on the/ to/ London.

- A. In London, you have to drive your car on the left.
- B. In London, you have your car to drive on the left.
- C. In London, you have to your drive on the car left.
- D. In London, your car have you to drive on the left.

Câu 55. have/ Banh Chung / the/ of/ at/ Tet/ Vietnamese/ wrapping/ tradition.

- A. Banh Chung wrapping have the tradition of Vietnamese at Tet.
- B. Vietnamese have the tradition of wrapping Banh Chung cake at Tet.
- C. Vietnamese have Banh Chung of wrapping the tradition at Tet.
- D. Tet at Vietnamese have the wrapping tradition of Banh Chung.

Rewrite sentences without changing the meaning

Câu 56. *We aren't allowed to go home late.*

- A. We are not permitted to go home late.
- B. We allow going home late.
- C. We permit to go home late.
- D. Going home late is allowed.

Câu 57. *You don't have to wear astronaut outfits on Space Day.*

- A. You mustn't wear astronaut outfits on Space Day.
- B. You needn't wear astronaut outfits on Space Day.
- C. You can't wear astronaut outfits on Space Day.
- D. You couldn't wear astronaut outfits on Space Day.

Câu 58. *Custom is not similar to tradition*

- A. Custom is different from tradition.
- B. Custom is the same as tradition.
- C. Custom is like tradition.
- D. Custom is as similar as tradition.

Câu 59. *People pass down tradition to the next generations*

- A. People to the next generations pass down tradition.
- B. Next generations pass down tradition to people the next.
- C. Passing down tradition is good.
- D. Traditions are passed down to the next generations.

Câu 60. *This custom is so popular that everyone knows it.*

- A. Everyone know this custom but it's popular.
- B. It's such a popular custom that everyone knows it.
- C. Knowing this custom is for everyone.
- D. That everyone knows this custom is popular.

THE END