



GIA SƯ CHUNG CƯ

Chuyên cung cấp giáo viên gia sư ngoại ngữ chất lượng

Mọi ngôn ngữ - Mọi trình độ - Mọi lứa tuổi

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Full name:

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST

Class:

Time: 45 minutes

I. LISTENING

1. Listen to the conversation about living in the countryside in Japan. Circle A, B or C to answer each question. You will listen TWICE.

1. Where is Sam living now?

A. in England

B. in Japan

C. in Europe

2. What does he like about the village?

A. the mountains

B. the ocean

C. the pollution

3. How does he feel about the people in the village?

A. difficult

B. friendly

C. easy

4. Which among these is true about Sam's attitude towards the weather in the village?

A. He likes it very much.

B. He thinks it is comfortable.

C. He hates it.

5. What is the most unusual about the village in Sam's opinion?

A. There are many snakes.

B. All snakes are green.

C. Snakes like to stay in his office.

2. Listen to the conversation between Jack and Nam about ethnic groups in Viet Nam.

Fill each of the gaps with no more than THREE words or a number. You will listen TWICE.

1. Viet Nam has 54 ethnic groups _____.

2. The Viet has the largest _____.

3. The Tay has a population of around _____.

4. The Khmer has about _____ people.

5. Jack said that Viet Nam is a _____.

II. READING

1. Read the passage and decide whether the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Circle T or F.

The Gong culture in the Highlands of Viet Nam

The Gong culture is considered to originate from the ancient Dong Son civilization in Southeast Asia. However, the gongs of Viet Nam are special and different in the way they are played.

The gongs are made of bronze or a mixture of brass, gold, silver, and bronze. It is round in shape with a diameter ranging from 20cm to 60cm. Larger ones may be from 90cm to 120cm. The gongs often go in set. Each set has from two to thirteen gongs and each is

played by one man or woman. When they play, they arrange the order and the sounds in different ways to create very special rhythms.

Long time ago, the gongs were played on the occasion of the new rice season or rice harvest. Now the ethnic groups play the gongs on any important festivals or ceremonies. The gongs have become musical instruments of sacred power of many ethnic groups in Viet Nam.

1. The Gong culture has origin from Dong Son civilization.	T F
2. The average gong has a diameter ranging from 20cm to 60cm.	T F
3. The gongs are played in set to create special rhythms.	T F
4. The gongs are played only during most important festivals.	T F
5. The Gong culture has become important to ethnic groups in Viet Nam.	T F

2. Fill each blank with one suitable word from the box. Write the word in the gap.

living satisfaction interviews salary optimistic

A new survey has found that British people who live in the countryside are more (1)_____ than those who live in big cities. According to it, between January and September 2013, the (2)_____ ratings of people living in the countryside leapt from 20.5 to 30.8 per cent, an increase of five per cent compared to the previous year. These rural people all shared that the cost of (3)_____, medical service and education had improved significantly. As a result, they feel less pressure and enjoy life more. At the same time, people in big cities were worried and their confidence about job and the economy fell 3.9 per cent. The quality of life, obtained from (4)_____, was reported to be three times higher in the countryside than that in the city. Nevertheless, young people still prefer big cities because of higher job demand, higher (5)_____ and more interesting life.

III. WRITING

1. Write a short paragraph (80-100 words) to express your opinion on the following idea:

"Because the Viet is the most populated group, other ethnic minority groups should learn the Viet's language."

You may use your own ideas or some of the following ideas:

- They really need a common language.
- If all speak the Viet, they can communicate more easily.
- They can exchange cultures easily.
- They can improve knowledge via the Viet's language.

2. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in brackets. You must not change the word. Write no more than THREE words.

Here is an example.

0. The bookshop is opposite the library.

_____ a bookshop opposite the library. (THERE)

Answer: 0. *There is*

1. Herding buffaloes is more difficult than loading the rice.

Loading the rice is _____ herding buffaloes. (EASY)

2. Life in a mountainous village is more boring than life in a big city.

Life in a big city is _____ life in a mountainous village. (INTERESTING)

3. People in the countryside are often more optimistic than those in the city.

People in the countryside often _____ than those in the city.
(OPTIMISTIC)

4. Living in a modern town is noisier than living in a small village.

Living in a small village is _____ living in a modern town. (PEACEFUL)

5. Houses in this village have less furniture than those in the nearby city.

Houses in this city are _____ those in the nearby village. (BETTER)

IV. LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. Put the words into the correct column, according to the sounds of the underlined parts.

bring prefer improve breath Britain

/br/

/pr/

2. Match the beginnings of the sentences in A with their endings in B. Write your answers in the space provided.

A

B

1. I like doing DIY
McDonald's.

A. but they don't like going to

2. My friends like eating out,
hobby for you.

B. reading books is the most suitable

3. When teenagers socialise with their friends, C. because it may be harmful to my
health.

C. because it may be harmful to my

4. If you don't like to socialise with others,

D. because it saves money.

5. I don't like playing computer games
skills.

E. they can develop their communication

3. Choose the best option to complete each sentence. Circle A, B or C.

1. You can grow many types of _____ in the garden.

A. pastures

B. vegetables

C. grassland

2. In the city, it is difficult to see a vast sky because of many _____ of buildings.

A. blocks

B. places

C. kinds

3. You can find many kinds of _____ in the shed such as cows, sheep, and buffalos.

A. crop

B. group

C. cattle

4. There are more educational _____ in the city than in the countryside.

A. facilities

B. universities

C. schools

5. When I come back to my home village, I like _____ the rice.

A. flying

B. drying

C. watering

- The end -