**TEST 1**

**I/ Hoàn thành các câu sau**

Dear Susan,

1. Thank you very/ for your letter/ which/ arrive few days ago.

…………………………………………………………………………………………...

2. It/ be/ happy/ hear/ from you.

…………………………………………………………………………………………...

3. I/ be/ sorry./ I/ not write/ for such a long time/ because I have been very busy.

…………………………………………………………………………………………...

4. As you know,/ we/ bought/ new house/ September.

…………………………………………………………………………………………...

5. It/ be/ in very bad condition/ and it/ need/ repairing/ a lot.

…………………………………………………………………………………………...

6. We/ just/ finish/ most of it,/ and now/ it/ look/ very nice.

…………………………………………………………………………………………...

7. Peter and I/ have decided/ give/ house-warming party/ May 3rd.

…………………………………………………………………………………………...

8. You/ think/ you’ll be able/ come?

…………………………………………………………………………………………...

9. Please give me/ ring/ and let/ know/ if you can come.

…………………………………………………………………………………………...

10. I/ really/ look forward/ see you again.

…………………………………………………………………………………………...

Love,

Jenney

**II/ Điền các từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống**

Great Britain is (1) ………….. a large country. It is much smaller (2) ………. French. It (3) ………. four parts. England, Wales, Scotland and northern Ireland. England is the largest part (4) ……… the country and has always been the strongest. English is the national (5) ………. in all parts of Britain. All the people (6) ………… live in Britain can speak (7) ………., but not all the people (8) ………. English in that country.

**III/ Chia các động từ trong ngoặc**

1. He was the ………. of the school after winning the contest. (pound)

2. Our country is rich in …………. resources. (nature)

3. Disneyland is one of the famous areas of …………. (entertain)

4. He had no ……………………. for his absence. (explain)

5. How ……………. of you to break that cup ! (care)

6. We live in a rather rich …………. (neighbor)

7. they are members of an international …………. (organize)

8. Television is very ………………. nowadays. (popularity**)**

**IV/ Cho dạng đúng của các động từ trong ngoặc**

1. Everything is OK. We ……………. any problem so far.

2. Susan ……………. To work yesterday. She didn’t feel well. (didn’t go/ hasn’t gone)

3. Look ! That man over there ………… the same shirt as you. (wears/ is wearing)

4. Your son is much taller than when I last saw him. He ………….a lot. (grew/ has grown)

5. I still don’t know what to do. I ……………..yet (didn’t decide/ haven’t decided)

6. Mary wasn’t happy in her new job at first but she ………….. to enjoy it now. (begins/ is beginning)

7.”Ann has gone out.” Has she? What time ……………… ? (did she go/ has she gone)

8. Where ………………. From? Are you American ? (are you coming/ do you come)

9. “Is Jack still here?” “No. He out about ten minutes ago. (went/ has gone)

10. I’m looking for Paul. ………………. him? (Did you see/ Have you seen)

**V/ Hoàn thành câu với những từ thích hợp**

**Meet night for educational fields higher advantages range**

There are various ……………….to living in a large city. For one thing, there is the matter of education: ………………programs of all kinds for all ages and interests are available at all times of day and ……………… in a city. Then, a city offers a wide …………… of choices in entertainment, recreation, and culture as well as opportunities to ……………… many interesting people. Last but not least is the opportunity ……………. Jobs and money. Many jobs in many ……………….are available with …………..salaries than in a small town.

**VI/ Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi**

1. The last time I saw him was in 1985. (seen)

=> I haven’t ………………………………………………………………………

2. When did you begin to learn English? (learned)

=> How long ……………………………………………………………………..

3. Are you and Jane the same age? (old)

=> Are you as ……………………………………………………………………

4. I expected my friends to arrive at 4 o’clock, but they arrived at 2 o’clock. (earlier)

=> My friends ……………………………………………………………………

5. No one in the group is younger than Joanna. (youngest)

=> Joanna is ……………………………………………………………………..

6. “Don’t walk on the grass”, the gardener said to us. (told)

=> The gardener ………………………………………………………………...

**TEST 2**

**I/ Hoàn thành các khoảng trống sau bằng các từ thích hợp**

Many …………… believe that life on a farm is very quiet and easy, but ………………..is very hard. I myself have ……………….on a farm for nearly twenty years and I know what farm work …………. You must get up early, ………………the chickens and the cows, water the flowers, vegetables, do a …………….. of gardening and then …………………..in the fields. But my aunt likes this way of life and …………..do all her children.

**II/ Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc**

1. Sport is (interesting) ………………… politics.

2. Can’t you think of anything (intelligent) …………………….to say?

3. It’s (short) ……………. day of year.

4. London is (big) ………………..Birmingham.

5. I prefer this chair to the other ones. It’s (comfortable) …………………….

6. The weather is getting (bad) …………………

7. I like living in the countryside. It’s (peaceful) ………………in a town.

8. Who is (clever) ………………..in the class?

9. That’s (delicious) …………………..meal. I’ve had for long time.

10. It was (boring) ……………. speech I’ve ever heard.

**III/ Điền từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống**

1. I’m interested ……………..farming.

2. MY grandmother prefers living in the countryside ……….living in the city.

3. He spent his whole life struggle ……………imperialism.

4. He got used ………the noise.

5. Hold ………..the minute while I get my breath back.

6. My parents are tired …………living in the city.

7. Are you free ……………..Sunday afternoon?

8. She’s still looking …………..a job.

**IV/ Chia động từ trong ngoặc**

1. I am a bit thirsty. I think I (have) ………….something to drink.

2. Why are you putting on your coat? …………….. you (go) ………..somewhere?

3. Look! That plane is flying toward the airport. It (land) ……………..

4. Do you think An (like) ……………………the present we bought for her?

5. We must do something soon before it (Be) …………..too late.

6. Are you still watching that program? What time (end) …………………it?

7. I (go) ………..to London next week for a wedding. My sister (get) ……………. married.

8. I’m not ready yet. I (tell) you when I (be) ………..ready. I promise I (not be) …………….very long.

9. “Where …….you (go) ………….? - “To the hairdresser’s. I (have) …………my hair cut.

10. What do you plan to do when you (finish) …………………..your course at college.

**V/ Trả lời các câu hỏi sau dựa vào đoạn văn**

 Many people who work in London prefer to live outside it, and to go into their offices, factories or schools every day by train, car or bus, even though this means they have to get up earlier in the morning and reach home late in the evening.

 One advantage of living outside London is that houses are cheaper. Even a small flat in London without a garden costs quite a lot to rent. With the same money one can get a little house in the country with a garden of one’s own. Then in the country one can rest from the noise and hurry of the town. Even though one has to get up earlier and spend more time in trains or buses, one can sleep well at night, and during weekends and summer evenings, one can enjoy the fresh, clean air of the country. If one likes gardens, one can spend one’s free time digging, planting, watering and doing the one hundred and one other things that are needed in a garden. Then, when the flowers and the vegetables come up, one has the reward of one who has shared the secrets of Nature.

**Questions:**

1. Where do most people who work in London prefer to live?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. How do they get to their offices, factories or schools?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. Why do they have to get up early in the morning?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. What are the advantages of living in the country?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

5. Is the air of the country good for one’s health? Why?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

6. In the country, what can a person who likes garden do in his free time?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

7. Do you like living in the countryside?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

**TEST 3**

**I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounceddifferently from the others.**

1. a. mash b. scatter c. package d. metal

2. a. mesh b. press c. melt d. refill

3. a. those b. clothes c. shopping d. envelope

4. a. down b. throw c. nowadays d. how

5. a. fields b. plants c. trees d. newspapers

**II. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each unfinished sentence below or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase.**

6. Every few weeks new satellites\_\_\_\_\_into orbit.

a. are put b. is put c. are putted d. is putted

7. I ought to give up smoking.

a. should b. could c. may d. am going to

8. Try to\_\_\_\_amount of fat in your diet.

a. reuse b. refill c. reduce d. recycle

9. It is\_\_\_\_\_ to park in the center of Newtown.

a. impossible b. impossibility c. impossibilities d. impossibly

10. I am delighted\_\_\_\_\_you passed your exam.

a. that b. to c. in order to d. so that

11. We will begin\_\_\_\_\_ a brief discussion of the problems.

a. from b. with c. at d. on

12. Tree leaves\_\_\_\_to wrap things.

a. should used b. should be used c. should been used d. should be use

13. \_\_\_\_\_is a wonderful natural fertilizer.

a. Compost b. Plasti c. Envelope d. Garbage

14. Glass is broken up, melted and made into new\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. silverware b. hardware c. ironware d. glassware

15.Is the rubbish\_\_\_\_\_\_ every day?

a. collect b. collecting c. collected d. be collected

**III. Choose the words or phrases that are not correct in Standard English.**

16. You will be gave a present when you go to the party next Saturday.

 A B C D

17. It is unhealthily to live in many of the world’s cities.

 A B C D

18. We began the meeting by a discussion about recycling.

 A B C D

19. Miss Blake is one of the represents from Friends of the Earth.

 A B C D

20. Climate change is causing the polar ice cap melting.

 A B C D

**IV. Choose the word (a, b, c, or d) that best fits each of the blank spaces.**

Don’t use disposable products. In a single year, people (21)\_\_\_\_the - United States use enough disposable diapers (22)\_\_\_\_\_to the moon and back seven times. If you (23)\_\_\_\_disposable products, use products made from (24)\_\_\_\_\_ materials. Also, recycle whenever possible. Recycling on aluminum can saves (25)\_\_\_\_\_energy to run a TV (26)\_\_\_\_\_three hours.

disposable (adj) *dùng một lần*  diaper (n) *tã lót*

aluminum (n) *nhôm*

21. a. in b. at c. on d. from

22. a. reach b. reaching c. to reach d. for reaching

23. a. have b. use c. sell d. hold

24. a. recycle b. recycles c. recycling d. recycled

25. a. enough b. too c. very d. much

26. a. on b. at c. of d. for

**V. Read the following passage and choose the item (a, b, c, or d) that best answers each of the questions about it.**

You can recycle many types of glass. Glass food and beverage containers can be ***reused*** and recycled many times. (In fact, only bulbs, ceramic glass, dishes, and window glass can’t be recycled.)

Glass is made from soda ash, sand, and lime. If it’s thrown away, it stays there indefinitely because glass never breaks down into ***its*** original ingredients. To be recycled, glass is sorted by color, crushed into small pieces, and melted down into a liquid. Then, it is molded into new glass containers.

lime (n) *vôi*  indefinitely (adv) *vĩnh viễn* sort (v) *phân loại*

27. Which of the following can be recycled?

a. glass food and beverage containers b. bulbs

c. ceramic glass d. dishes and window glass

28. What does the word ‘reuse’ in line 2 mean?

a. use something again b. use all of something

c. throw something away d. not buying things which are overpackaged

29. Glass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. is made from soda ash, sand, and lime

b. stays there indefinitely if it’s thrown away

c. never breaks down into its original ingredients

d. all are correct

30. What does the word ‘its’ in line 5 refer to?

a. glass b. soda ash c. sand d. lime

31. When people recycle glass, they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. sort it by color and crush it into small pieces

b. melt it into a liquid

c. mould it into containers

d. all are correct