

- VOCABULARY AND PHONETICS: REVISE FROM U7 – U9
- GRAMMAR

PART A: USE OF LANGUAGE

I. PRONUNCIATION: Sounds /b/, /k/, /sp/, /st/, stress in words ending in –al and -ous

Period 76: Revision

Ex 1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>b</u> lock | B. <u>b</u> lack | C. <u>c</u> lean |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> pend | B. wa <u>s</u> te | C. hon <u>e</u> st |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> ale | B. compl <u>a</u> int | C. shop <u>a</u> holic |
| 4. A. <u>p</u> rice | B. <u>d</u> isplay | C. <u>d</u> iscount |
| 5. A. <u>c</u> lasp | B. <u>s</u> tall | C. <u>r</u> espect |

II. STRESS:

***Stress in words ending in –al, -ous (Trọng âm các từ kết thúc đuôi –al, -ous)**

1. Các tính từ/ danh từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -al

- Trọng âm thường rơi vào **âm tiết thứ 3 từ phải sang trái**:

Một số tính từ và danh từ được hình thành bằng cách thêm đuôi **-al** vào sau danh từ hoặc động từ. Thông thường việc thêm đuôi **-al** không làm thay đổi trọng âm của danh từ hoặc động từ gốc

N/ V gốc		Adj/ N đuôi -al	
Nation	/'neɪʃn/	→ national	/'næʃnəl/
Nature	/'neɪtʃər/	→ natural	/'nætʃrəl/
propose	/prə'pəʊz/	→ proposal (sự đề nghị)	/prə'pəʊzl

2. Tính từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -ous

Một số danh từ khi thêm đuôi -ous sẽ biến thành tính từ.

- Thường thì trọng âm của từ đó nằm ở âm tiết trước đuôi -ous.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| famous | /'feɪməs/ |
| enormous | /i'no:rməs/ |

- Tuy nhiên, có một số từ có trọng âm khác nhau.

poisonous	/'pɔɪzənəs/	humorous	/'hju:mərəs/
dangerous	/'deɪndʒərəs/	marvelous	/'mɑ:rvələs/

Ex 2. Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. poisonous | B. extinction | C. practical | D. dangerous |
| 2. A. personal | B. humorous | C. volcanic | D. dangerous |
| 3. A. national | B. tropical | C. typical | D. provincial |
| 4. A. release | B. arrive | C. damage | D. predict |
| 5. A. chemical | B. specific | C. national | D. logical |

III. VOCABULARY: Review words of units 7, 8, 9

1. Vocabulary of the topic: **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**
2. Vocabulary of the topic: **SHOPPING**
3. Vocabulary of the topic: **NATURAL DISASTERS**

Ex 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The volcanic _____ sent plumes of ash and smoke high into the sky.
A. outbreak B. burst C. discharge D. eruption
2. She should call the shipping company to complain _____ the problem.
A. to B. about C. on D. with
3. _____ often happen in rainy season especially in the center of Vietnam.
A. Droughts B. Storms C. Floods D. Sandstorms
4. The heavy rains caused a _____ with huge rocks that blocked the mountain road.
A. hurricane B. landslide C. eruption D. earthquake
5. When a volcanic eruption occurs, the hot _____ pours downhill.
A. ash B. smoke C. dirt D. lava
6. The family sells their _____ vegetables at the local market.
A. home-grown B. outdoor C. home-made D. offline
7. We should _____ our carbon footprint to protect the environment.
A. pollute B. protect C. reduce D. endanger
8. We should be mindful of our carbon _____ and seek ways to reduce it.
A. handprint B. printer C. fingerprint D. footprint
9. She spends too much time and money shopping. She is a _____.
A. shopaholic B. dollar store C. overshopping D. price tag
10. A _____ shop is a shop that sells unusual or special products.
A. speciality B. costumer C. price tag D. market
11. All our fruit comes from the farmers' _____.
A. clothes B. buyer C. dollar store D. market
12. Most _____ stores are located on busy street corners or at gas stations.
A. goods B. difference C. convenience D. range
13. You shouldn't dump the rubbish into the river to reduce _____ pollution
A. air B. water C. carbon D. campfire
14. The _____ shook the region, leaving buildings damaged and roads cracked.
A. thunderstorm B. shock C. earthquake D. tornado
15. Farmers' markets are a traditional way of selling home-grown fruits and _____ products effectively.
A. home-grown B. homeless C. home-made D. homesick
16. These _____ prices give farmers a good life.
A. wandered B. discounted C. fixed D. attracted
17. Let's go to _____ shops to buy something as presents for our relatives after the trip.
A. specialise B. speciality C. special D. specially
18. Look! These cups of milktea are _____. They are 50% off.
A. on sale B. in sale C. at sale D. to sale.

IV. Grammar

1. Complex Sentences (Câu phức)

Câu phức là câu có một mệnh đề độc lập (**independent clause**) và ít nhất một mệnh đề phụ thuộc (**dependent clause**).

E.g. She went to work **although** she was very tired.

Although she was very tired, he went to work

→ “She went to work” là mệnh đề độc lập (**independent clause**) và “although she was very tired” là mệnh đề phụ thuộc (**dependent clause**)

***Mệnh đề phụ thuộc trong câu phức có thể bắt đầu bằng các liên từ sau đây:**

- as, since, because: bởi vì
- although, even though, though: mặc dù
- if, unless: nếu, trừ khi

* Nó thường bắt đầu với các liên từ chỉ thời gian như

+ before : trước khi

+ after : sau khi

+ when : khi

+ while : trong khi

+ till/ until : cho đến khi

+ as soon as : ngay khi

+ ...

E.g. We will start the party **as soon as** they arrive.

You can swim **while** I'm cooking.

Ex 4: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.

1. You should drive carefully _____ the road is slippery (trơn).
A. because B. while C. although D. after
2. I sleep with the window open _____ it's really cold.
A. if B. unless C. as D. before
3. She went to the gym _____ she had finished her work.
A. before B. unless C. after D. while
4. We will clean up the beach _____ it stops raining.
A. while B. though C. since D. as soon as
5. Mary plays with the boy _____ he is naughty.
A. although B. until C. when D. because
6. He won't get paid for time off _____ he hasn't got a doctor's note.
A. unless B. till C. because D. if
7. Don't forget to turn off the lights _____ you go out.
A. though B. because C. after D. before
8. I don't know the reason _____ you didn't go to school.
A. what B. whose C. why D. where
9. Noise pollution occurs _____ there are too many loud sounds in the environment.
A. while B. and C. because D. so
10. Avoid dumping waste _____ lakes and rivers!
A. In B. into C. on D. to

Ex 5. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one

1. I arrive at the station. I will call you right after.
→ *As soon as* _____
2. My uncle goes to the grocery store five times a week.
→ My mother usually _____
3. Before they left the campsite, they cleaned up everything.
→ They left the campsite _____
4. It was raining heavily but Kathy still decided to go to school.
→ Although it _____
5. I arrive at the station. I will call you right after. (*as soon as*)

6. We were planting trees. Our friends were collecting rubbish, (*while*)

7. We have to follow the steps. We make a conical hat. (*when*)

8. My father taught me how to use the computer. Then he bought one for me. (*before*)

9. Nick is reading a novel. Jack is reading a cartoon. (*while*)

10. The tornado hit. There were only a few houses left standing. (*after*)

Ex 6. Reorder the words to make meaningful sentences:

1. Nam/ in his free time/ playing/ prefers/ computer games.

→ _____

2. I spent/ browsing /online/ for / two hours / a new laptop.

→ _____

3. he /While / /dinner/ was cooking / came home/ his mother/

→ _____

4. There/ many/ speciality shops / are/ a shopping centre/ in/

→ _____

Ex 7. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

Question 1: *She/ decide/ come/ party/ though/ she/ not/ like*

- A. She decided to come to the party even though she didn't like it.
- B. She decided to come to the party if though she didn't like
- C. She decided coming to the party though she didn't like it.
- D. She decided to come to the party if though she doesn't it.

Question 2: *Serious/ accident/ happen/ we/ wait/ bus/ yesterday.*

- A. A serious accident was happening while we were waiting for the bus yesterday.
- B. A serious accident happened while we were waiting for the bus yesterday.
- C. A serious accident happened when we waited for the bus yesterday.
- D. A serious accident was happened when we were waiting for the bus yesterday.

Ex 8. Read the following sign or notice and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: What does the sign say?



- A. You are allowed to go into this area anytime you want.
- B. You should stay away and not enter this area.
- C. This area is used for special events or activities.
- D. You are allowed to enter only if you have a special pass or permission

Question 2: What does the sign say?



- A. Dogs are welcome everywhere and can go anywhere.
- B. Dogs are not allowed to enter or be in this area.
- C. You may bring dogs here if they are on a leash
- D. Only small dogs are allowed in this area.

Ex 9. 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 questions from 31 to 36.

Saving the Environment: One Home at a Time

Pollution can be seen not only throughout the world, but also in our own homes. It comes from household chemicals, the amount of water people use and the waste people produce and throw away. What can be done to stop this pollution? Surprisingly, a person can help save the environment by doing simple things.

First, we need to recycle, which allows products to be used over and over again. Recycling can also reduce the number of trees cut down to produce paper products. **It** takes very little effort. It is not hard to place plastic and glass bottles, aluminum cans and paper in a bin. Anyone can do it.

Second, we need to control the amount of water used at home. It can be conserved by taking short showers instead of baths, repairing leaky faucets, using the dishwasher or washing machine only when fully loaded, or simply turning the faucet off while brushing your teeth.

Third, we need to reduce waste. We need to recycle whenever possible, but should also try to use this waste **effectively**. For example, grass clippings and food scraps can be made into compost for plants. The average person produces 4.3 pounds of waste every day, but we can reduce that amount by recycling and reusing.

If we do our part in our own homes, we can help keep the planet from becoming more polluted.

Question 1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Recycling is the only way to help the environment.
- B. Reducing water usage and waste are more important than recycling.
- C. Individuals can help reduce pollution through simple actions at home
- D. Pollution in homes is caused only by household chemicals

Question 2: Why does recycling help to reduce waste?

- A. Plants need to develop
- B. Waste can be recycled and reused
- C. A person can do it in his home
- D. An average man produces compost for plants.

Question 3: Recycling can help us ____.

- A. Never cut down trees
- B. Place garbage bins easily
- C. produce more paper products
- D. use products again and again.

Question 4: Pollution is caused from the following sources EXCEPT _____

- A. Water in rivers
- B. water from households
- C. wastes
- D. house chemicals

Question 5: The word “It” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. Cutting down
- B. the number
- C. recycling
- D. effort

Question 6: The word “effectively” in paragraph 4 OPPOSITE to _____.

- A. attractively
- B. worthlessly
- C. harmfully
- D. efficiently

Period 77. Revision

1. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

1. Định nghĩa

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất là các từ diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên hoặc tần suất diễn ra của một hành động.

Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất thông dụng:

%	Adverb of frequency	Example
100 %	Always (luôn luôn)	I <u>always</u> go to school on time.
90%	Usually (thường)	We <u>usually</u> eat out on Sunday morning.

80%	normally/ generally (thông thường/ như thường lệ)	He <u>normally</u> gets good mark.
70%	often/ frequently (thường xuyên)	I <u>often</u> stay up late.
50%	Sometimes (thỉnh thoảng)	My mother <u>sometimes</u> goes out with her friends.
30%	Occasionally (thỉnh thoảng)	She <u>occasionally</u> goes to bed late.
10%	seldom (ít khi, hiếm khi)	We <u>seldom</u> talk together.
5%	hardly ever/ rarely (hiếm khi)	My mother <u>hardly</u> ever gets angry.
0%	Never (không bao giờ)	I <u>never</u> go to school late.

2. Cách dùng

- Diễn tả <u>mức độ thường xuyên</u> của một hành động.	They <u>often</u> have family meal.
- Trả lời câu hỏi với từ hỏi " <u>How often?</u> "	How often does she walk to school? → She <u>rarely</u> walks to school.

3. Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ tần suất trong câu

- + Trước động từ thường + Giữa trợ động từ và động từ chính
- + Và sau động từ be.

Example: I usually get up early.

Mike is always punctual.

We don't often stay up late.

Ex 1: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.

- She _____ at home on Sunday.
A. are always B. always are C. always is D. is always
- The train to Nha Trang _____ at 8:30 a.m.
A. leaves B. leave C. is leaving D. left
- They _____ volleyball with Phong and Quan.
A. play never B. plays never C. never plays D. never play
- We _____ to the supermarket because it's very far from our house.
A. don't go often B. often don't go C. don't often go D. doesn't often go
- My mother _____ at the supermarket.
A. shops often B. often shops C. often shop D. shop often
- We can _____ bargain at a supermarket.
A. always B. never C. sometimes D. rarely

2. Present simple with future meaning (Thì hiện tại đơn với nghĩa tương lai)

- Chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại đơn với nghĩa tương lai để **nói về thời gian biểu** hay **lich trình** (của các phương tiện giao thông công cộng, rạp chiếu phim, trường học, ...).

Example: My music class starts at 9 a.m.

The train to Hanoi leaves at 2:15 from platform two.

2. The past continuous tense

a. Use: Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn được dùng để:

- **chỉ một hành động đang xảy ra ở một thời xác định trong quá khứ**

Ex: (+): They were watching TV at 7p.m last night.

(-): They weren't watching TV at 7p.m last night.

(?): Were they watching TV at 7p.m last night. Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

- **Chỉ 1 hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ (QKTD) thì 1 hành động khác đan xen vào (QKĐ) làm gián đoạn**

Ex: I was listening to music when she came.

When she came, I was listening to music

S1 + QKTD + when + S2 + QKĐ

When + S1 + QKĐ, S2 + QKTD

- Chỉ hai hay nhiều hành động xảy ra song song trong quá khứ.

Ex: I **was watching** TV while my mother **was cooking**. S1 + QKTD + while + S2 + QKTD

While my mother **was cooking**, I **was watching** TV. While + S1 + QKTD, S2 + QKTD

- Chỉ 1 việc hoặc 1 hành động tiếp diễn trong quá khứ vào thời gian không xác định

Ex: They were doing exercises

<p>b. Form</p> <p>(+) S + was/ were + V-ing + O</p> <p>(-) S + wasn't/weren't + V-ing + O</p> <p>(?) Was/ were + S + V-ing + O?</p> <p>+ I, he, she, it, số ít: was: + was not = wasn't</p> <p>+ you, we, they, số nhiều: were: + were not = weren't</p>	<p>* Key words</p> <p>- at 9 o'clock last ...</p> <p>- at that time yesterday...</p> <p>at this moment</p> <p>- while ...</p>
<p>QKTD + when + QKĐ</p> <p>When + QKĐ, QKTD</p>	<p>QKTD + while + QKTD</p> <p>While QKTD, QKTD</p>

Ex 2: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.

- They _____ on the lake when it started to rain so they went home.
A. fished B. fishing C. were fishing D. are fishing
- Your brother _____ in Myanmar when he met his girlfriend.
A. study B. was studying C. were study D. was study
- His grandma tried cake for the first time while she _____ in China.
A. staying B. is staying C. is stayed D. was staying
- Her mom _____ in the park when she saw a tree.
A. is going B. was going C. are going D. were going
- I _____ a documentary on TV when suddenly we _____ all the power.
A. watched – lost B. was watching – lost
C. was watching - were losing D. watched - were losing
- When he _____ a suitcase, he dropped it on his foot.
A. was carrying B. carried C. had carried D. is carrying
- What _____ at this time yesterday? - I was asleep.
C. do you do D. would you do A. were you doing B. did you do
- How fast _____ when the accident happened?
A. were you driving B. did you drive C. would you drive D. were you driven
- What _____ when his mother came?
A. were you doing B. was you doing C. are you doing D. are you doing
- What did you watch on TV while you _____ dinner last night?
A. were having B. was having C. are having D. is having

Ex 4. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

- One **disadvantage** of online shopping is the inability to physically inspect or try on the items before purchasing.
A. cons B. demerit C. benefit D. drawback
- All the **items** have fixed prices on their price tag.
A. clothes B. drinks C. food D. goods
- I will go to the convenience **store** near the company to buy some food.
A. shop B. hotel C. villa D. restaurant
- Farmers' markets are a **traditional** way of selling home-made products.
A. common B. convenient C. awesome D. interesting

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words(s) in each of the following questions.

5. It is our responsibility to **protect** the environment and preserve it for future generations.
A. destroy B. cover C. little D. contain
6. The store decided to **reduce** the prices of summer clothing to attract more customers.
A. increase B. decrease C. diminish D. cut down
7. Cleaning up **polluted** water sources is a challenging task that requires collaboration and expertise.
A. contaminated B. forget C. pure D. non-living
8. We should **save** energy by using energy-efficient appliances and adopting sustainable practices.
A. store B. waste C. renew D. resident

Ex 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer that best completes each of the following exchanges.

1. Tom and Lily are talking in the library.
- **Tom:** "I'm taking my final exam tomorrow." - **Lily:** " _____ "
A. Congratulations! B. That's awful! C. Oh, poor you! D. Good luck to you!
2. **Mai:** "How often do you go shopping, Na" - Na " _____ "
A. That's a good idea B. No, thanks. C. Twice a week D. Do you like it?
3. **Alan:** - "Thank you so much for helping me!" - **Peter:** " _____ "
A. It's my pleasure. B. Sure. I will C. You don't think that D. Ok. Thanks.
4. **Customer:** Hello, I'm calling to _____ about the remote control. I have put batteries in it but it doesn't work.
Manager: "Sorry for your inconvenience"
A. give advice C. give compliments
B. make a complaint D. respond bad news
5. **Nga:** " What does it mean by "extinction", Mrs Lan?" - **Mrs Lan:** " "
A. It means 'completely disappear' C. That's great.
B. It is great to see you D. I'm sorry to hear that

Ex 6. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1. My mother were doing the housework when our grandparents came home.
A. were doing B. housework C. when D. came
2. When I was going to school, I was seeing an old friend.
A B C D
3. As soon as it rains, I go to school by bus.
A B C
4. What was you doing when the earthquake started?
A B C D
5. I enjoy going to tradition open-air markets in the countryside.
A B C D

Ex 7. A. Read the passage and mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Online shopping is one (25) _____ the fastest growing areas of the Net, which offers users many advantages over traditional shopping. Customers don't have (26) _____ to the shopping centres, but they have access to a wider range of the best goods than in any shopping centres; there are no queues or parking problems; 'shops are open 24 hours (27) _____ day and purchases are delivered to your door. What is more, prices are competitive, and online price comparison services enable you to find the most suitable items. (28) _____ sites search the net for a product and then show you how much different online stores are charging. Once you have decided what you are going to buy, and who you are going to buy it from, simply click on the "add to shopping basket" icon on your smart phone.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|----------------|
| 1.A. of | B. by | C. for | D. with |
| 2.A. going | B. to go | C. go | D. went |
| 3.A. the | B. a | C. an | D. Ø (nothing) |
| 4.A. Every | B. Each | C. Much | D. Many |

Ex 7. B. Read the passage and mark A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that the best fits.

Today, supermarkets are found in almost every large city in the world. But the first supermarket (1)_____opened only fifty years ago. It was opened in New York by a man named Michael Cullen. A supermarket is different (2)_____other types of stores in several ways. In supermarkets, goods are placed on open shelves. The (3)_____ choose what they want and take them to the checkout counter. This means that fewer shop assistants are needed than in other stores. The way products are displayed is another difference between supermarkets and many other types of stores; (4)_____ example, in supermarkets, there is usually a display of small inexpensive items just in front of the checkout counter: candies, chocolates, magazines, cheap foods and so on. Most customers (38)_____go to a supermarket buy goods from a shopping list. They know exactly what they need to buy. They do the shopping according to a plan.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. Is | B. has been | C. was | D. were |
| 2. A. in | B. from | C. of | D. with |
| 3. A. customers | B. managers | C. assistants | D. sellers |
| 4. A. in | B. for | C. of | D. by |
| 5. A. who | B. what | C. which | D. Whom |

Ex 8. Read the following passage and mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

Online shopping

My name is Sara, and I love shopping online. I prefer mobile phone apps, but sometimes I use my computer. The phone is more convenient for me, and I can even do my shopping from bed.

I love shopping so much that I buy everything I need at home. I get food, electronics, books, and even large pieces of furniture like my sofa and bookshelves all online! But I still prefer getting clothes from a store so I can try them on to be sure they fit me fine.

Yesterday, I bought a birthday present for my mother, and it arrived today! That saves me a lot of time. I am a very busy person, and I am a little forgetful too. If I think of something I need, then it is wonderful that I can buy it that moment.

My friends aren't as comfortable with buying things online as I am because they think that it can be dangerous. Of course, bad things sometimes happen, but I am very careful with all of my personal details. I think the biggest fear that people have with using their credit cards online is that someone will **steal** their number. It is important to be sure that the web page is secure. You can see this if the address has got an "s" in it, like http://. That "s" means it is safe.

People should not be afraid of shopping online. I think it will be the only way we will do our shopping in the future!

1. What is Sara's favourite way of shopping?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| A. On her computer. | B. On her phone |
| C. In a shop. | D. In an open- air market. |

2. What doesn't Sara buy online?

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| A. Books | B. Clothes | C. Furniture | D. Electronics |
|----------|------------|--------------|----------------|

3. Why does Sara think online shopping is very convenient?

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|
| A. It's cheap. | B. It's slow. | C. It's fast | D. It's beautiful. |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|

4. What does "steal" mean in paragraph 4?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| A. To shop online. | B. To make public. |
| C. To use something that is not yours. | D. To take without permission. |

Ex 4. Four phrases/ sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 37 to 40.

Environmental pollution is one of the impacts of human activities on the Earth. There are four types of pollution, namely, (37) _____.

Most of the air pollution results from the burning of fossil fuels, motor vehicles, factories, aircraft and rockets. (38) _____. Air pollution also contributes to the greenhouse effect.

Soil pollution is a result of dumping plastic or other waste in the ground and the overuse of chemicals in growing crops. The long-term effects of soil pollution are contaminated vegetation and the decrease of soil fertility.

Water pollution is a result of dumping pollutants such as oil and other chemicals in rivers, (39) _____. Rubbish blockages in rivers can also cause pollution.

The effects of water pollution include the destruction of rivers, lakes and the pollution of ground water, surface water and seawater.

Environmental pollution is becoming an increasingly serious problem or threat that needs to be taken care of as soon as possible, (40)_____.

- A. Air pollution, soil pollution, water pollution and noise pollution.
- B. This can cause acid rain which damages water, soil and plants
- C. Not only for the sake of the environment, but also for the people that live in it.
- D. Which makes the water unclean or contaminated.

Question 37: A Question 38: B Question 39: D Question 40 : C

Ex 11. Read the following announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 13 to 16.

FUTURE ENGLISH TUITION

- Do you want to (13) _____ your English?
- Do you enjoy speaking with foreigners?
- So you fancy getting (14) _____ at school?

Come here and get your great (15) _____ .

(16) _____ 0989,08.14.65 (Mr. Glory) or visit our campus at 50 Highway 80, Ha Noi.

- Question 13:** A. better B. improving C. mastering D. increase
- Question 14:** A. higher games B. higher marks C. higher presents D. higher friends
- Question 15:** A. satisfied B. satisfy C. satisfaction D. satisfying
- Question 16:** A. call us B. Phone us C. Visit us D. Contact us at

Ex 12. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions 17.

- a. Moreover, she has shown excellence in her product knowledge and customer service skills.
 - b. Erica has been an absolute joy to work with. She is very pleasant and courteous to our customers.
 - c. Dear Sir/ Madam,
 - d. Besides, Erica demonstrates the characters and qualities that you look for in an employee.
 - e. Sincerely,
 - f. It is with great pleasure that I write this recommendation letter for Erica Rudi. I have been Errica’s supervisor for the last five years.
- A. c-f-d-a-b-e B. c-a-f-b-d-e C. c-f-b-d-a-e D. c-b-f-a-d-e

Question 18.

- A. Shall we meet at 10 am?
- B. I am so glad to come and try some recipes from the book with you.
- C. Hi Gloria,
- D. Please tell me if I need to buy something in advance
- E. Thank you for inviting me to your house this Sunday.

A. c-a-e-d-b B. c-e-a-b-d C. c-e-b-a-d D. c-e-a-d-b

Ex 13. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

Question 1: *I/ interested/ hang out/ chat/ browse/ shopping malls.*

- A. I am interested in hang out, chat and browse through shopping malls.
- B. I am interested in hanging out, chatting and browsing through shopping malls.
- C. I am interested of hanging out, chatting and browsing through shopping malls.
- D. I am interested of hang out, chat and browse through shopping malls.

Question 2: *Her income/ low/ she/ not/ resist/ buy/ new things.*

- A. Despite her income to be low, she can't resist buying new things
- B. Although her income is low, she can't resist buying new things
- C. Although her income to be low, she can't resist buying new things
- D. Despite of her low income, she can't resist buying new things.

Ex 14. Read the following sign or notice and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: What does the sign say?



- A. Dogs are allowed to roam without any rules
- B. Dogs must wear muzzles while they are in this area
- C. Only some dogs need to wear muzzles here
- D. Dogs do not need to wear muzzles in this area.

Question 2: What does the notice say?

<p>Please clean up the kitchen after using it. Throw away any leftover food and wash your dishes. This keeps the kitchen clean for everyone.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Just throw away leftovers in the trash B. Throw away leftover food and wash dishes immediately C. Only clean up if you make a mess D. You don't need to clean up if you're in a hurry.
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TỔ TRƯỞNG

**BGH XÁC NHẬN
PHÓ HIỆU TRƯỞNG**

Vũ Thị Phụng

Tạ Thúy Hà