**TAN TRIEU SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**READING 1**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks***

**BRINGING THE LEARNING OUTDOORS**

 Kindergarten is a fun place (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young children learn. In some special kindergartens, children learn outside most of the day!

 Some kindergartens are (2)\_\_\_\_\_ the forest. In these "forest kindergartens," children play freely. They're outside in all kinds of weather. At forest kindergartens, children learn by climbing trees and picking fruit. They also learn about and (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ animals. For example, they collect chicken eggs and feed baby mice.

 Little Flower Kindergarten is in Dong Nai, Vietnam. At this school, children learn about farming. They also learn that it is important (4)\_\_\_\_\_ healthy food. They grow vegetables in gardens - on the roof! They eat the vegetables they grow in their lunches.

 At Fuji Kindergarten in Tokyo, Japan, trees grow inside the building! The classroom windows and sliding doors (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_ open to the outside most of the year. The roof is a big, wooden circle. Children love to play and run on it.

1. A. which B. where C. when D. why

2. A. in B. on C. at D. by

3. A. take on B. take over C. take after D. take care of

4. A. to eat B. eating C. ate D. eaten

5. A. make B. stay C. do D. be

**READING 2**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks***

 It is not difficult for me to imagine how life used to be in the past. My grandfather used to tell me (1)\_\_\_\_\_ people and things of his generation. According to what he said, life in the Vietnamese traditional village was very peaceful. Although there weren’t any convenient means of communication such as telephone (2)\_\_\_\_\_ email, people still kept in touch and interacted with each other. They were very happy (3) \_\_\_\_\_ their stories with their family and neighbors. Sometimes, they even regarded their neighbors as relatives and always supported others. It was very common in those days for villagers to gather up in the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ house to watch TV or listen to radio together because there was often only one or two televisions in a small village. My grandfather said that he preferred life in the past to the modern life because people were friendlier and more (5) \_\_\_\_\_ .

**1. A.** about **B.** on **C.** in **D.** to

**2. A.** so **B.** or **C.** but **D.** with

**3. A.** sharing **B.** shares **C.** to share **D.** shared

**4. A.** guest **B.** communal **C.** usual **D.** private

**5. A.** care **B.** careless **C.** carelessly **D.** caring

**READING 3:**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks***

 Homelessness is a problem in many big cities in the world. It occurs when a part of the population does not have any **(1)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place to call home. Hundreds of millions of people in the world spend at least some time of the year homeless. This is an issue that the authorities are trying to **(2)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, there are **(3)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things that each person can do to help those people.
One of the things that you can do to help the homeless is to volunteer your time. If you have a lot of free time, you might go on an extended trip to help **(4)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ homes or improve an impoverished area. Even with just a few hours a week, it is possible to make an impact in your own city. You can also sign up to help at a **(5)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soup kitchen: most cities have a mission of some kind serving food to the homeless and offering temporary shelter.

**1.** **A.** common                    **B.** regular **C.** unusual                    **D.** fixed

**2.** **A**. deal with                   **B.** get over **C.** look through             **D.** find out

**3. A.** little                          **B.** less **C.** more                         **D.** fewer

**4. A.** care for                     **B.** show around **C.** set up                        **D.** pull down

**5. A.** urban                        **B.** central **C.** capital                       **D.** local

**READING 4**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks***

Our oceans are becoming (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ polluted. Most of this pollution comes (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the land, which means it comes from people. Firstly, there is raw sewage, which is pumped directly into the sea. Many counties, (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed and developing, are guilty of doing this. Secondly, ships drop about 6 million tons of garbage into the sea each year. Thirdly, (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are oil spills from ships. A ship has an accident and oil leaks from the vessel. This not only pollutes the water, but it also kills marine life. Next, there are waste materials from factories. (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proper regulations, factory owners let the waste run directly into the rivers, which then leads to the sea. And unfortunately , oil is washed from the land. This can be the result of carelessness or a deliberate dumping of waste.

1. A. extremely B. extreme C. complete D. serious

2. A. for B. by C. from D. with

3. A. between B. both C. consist D. with

4. A. there B. they C. you D. we

5. A. With B. Therefore C. Without D. However

**READING 5**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks***

After a tour in Cu Chi, we are moving to Mot Thoang Vietnam craft village (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Phu Binh Village, Ho Chi Minh City. Arriving at *Mot Thoang Vietnam*, we observe on-the-spot (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ craft persons weave tho cam (ethnic brocade fiber), (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wooden logs into wonders and weave rattan into home appliances. *Mot Thoang Vietnam* can (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your need to know what many of Vietnam’s traditional craft villages are like. The quarter of craft villages at *Mot Thoang Vietnam* is quiet, but not boring (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ craft persons chat amidst the clacking sound of wooden cudgels hitting a chisel caused by a sculptor or a loom used for weaving cloth.

1. **A.** located **B.** locating **C.** locate **D.** locates

**2.** **A.** what **B.** how **C.** whether **D.** why

**3.** **A.** knit **B.** cast **C.** weave **D.** carve

**4.** **A.** satisfy **B.** buy **C.** make **D.** stop

**5.** **A.** although **B.** while **C.** whereas **D.** as

**READING 6**

***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 questions.***

Ha Long Bay is a UNESCO World Heritage site in Quang Ninh Province, in the northeast of Vietnam. It has got over 1,600 islands and islets. Among the many ancient fishing villages in Ha Long Bay, only Cua Van floating village remains. All the houses and buildings in the village float on huge wooden rafts.

The villagers spend their days fishing and looking after the sea life. Then **they** sail to the mainland to trade their fish for things like food, drinking water, and clothes. Most students go to floating schools and then spend the rest of their time learning important skills like swimming and fishing. They also help out their parents as much as they can.

Their lifestyle may seem strange to many people, but it’s so wonderful to live among such a natural beauty and know you are protecting it. The villagers are able to help preserve their beautiful bay because they live directly on the water.

1. The word “**they**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the houses B. the builders C. the schools D. the villagers

2. According to the passage, the villagers’ lifestyle may seem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to many people.

 A. strange B. boring C. tiring D. dangerous

3. The villagers not only fish but also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sea life.

 A. look at B. look after C. damage D. pollute

4. The villagers are able to help preserve their beautiful bay because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. they don’t live directly on the water B. they live far from the sea

 C. they live directly on the water D. they live on the land

**READING 7**

***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 questions.***

**ROOTED IN THE PAST**

Good manners are a treasure to the people who possess them, as well as to the community they live in. Manners are taught, learnt, and passed from generation to generation. Even hundreds of years ago, children were taught to behave responsibly. They learnt to respect seniority. When **they** passed an object to another person, they had to use both hands. When they entered a room, they had to bow and greet the oldest person first. Boys learnt to work hard to support their families. Girls learnt to do housework, and to take care of others. Loyalty and honesty were highly appreciated. When they made a mistake, they would not let another person be punished for it. That would be **cowardly and mean**. They were taught that families were strong, and everybody should stick together in adversity. Fortunately, many of these values have been well preserved. They have contributed to making the unique Vietnamese culture, and strengthening our society.

**1.** Good manners are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** value                           **B.** a treasure **C.** a measure                    **D.** a leisure

**2.** What did boys learn to do?

**A.**to respect seniority **B.** to do housework **C.** to support his family **D.** to share good things

**3.** ‘When they made a mistake, they would not let another person be punished for it, means they would\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A.** deny their mistake **B.** admit their mistake  **C.** keep it a secret **D.** punish others

**4.** The underlined word ‘**they**’ refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** tradition                      **B.** generations **C.** children                       **D.** seniority

**5.** The phrase ‘**cowardly and mean**’ is used to describe a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behaviour.

**A.** acceptable                   **B.** good **C.** proper                          **D.** unacceptable

**READING 8**

***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 questions.***

 Package holidays, covering a two weeks' stay in an attractive location are increasingly popular, because they offer an inclusive price with few extras. Once you get to the airport, it is up to the tour operator to see that you get safely to your destination. Excursions, local entertainment, swimming, sunbathing, skiing - you name it - it's all laid on for you. There is, in fact, no reason for you to bother anything yourselves. You make friends and have a good time, but there is very little chance that you will really get to know the local people. This is even less likely on a coach tour, when you spend almost your entire time travelling. Of course, there are carefully scheduled stops for you to visit historic buildings and monuments, but you will probably be allowed only a brief stay overnight in some famous city, with a polite reminder to be up and breakfasted early in time for the coach next morning. You may visit the beautiful, the historic, the ancient, but **time is always at your elbow.** There is also the added disadvantage of being obliged to spend your holiday with a group of people you have never met before, may not like and have no reasonable excuse for getting away from. As against this, it can be argued that for many people, particularly the lonely or elderly, the feeling of belonging to a group, although for a short period on holiday, is an added bonus. They can sit safely back in their seat and watch the world go by.

1. When you go on a package holiday, you don't have to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. arrange anything yourself B. pay for any extra activities

 C. follow the tour schedules D. travel in an organised group

2. People going on package holidays\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. are unable to amuse themselves

 B. expect to be amused by tour operators

 C. find most of their interests catered for

 D. are able to make friends with lots of local people

3. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

 A. You are constantly on the move when you are on a coach tour.

 B. A coach tour is always exhausting.

 C. You don't get enough sleep on a coach tour.

 D. You get no chance to visit historic buildings in famous cities on a coach tour.

4. “Time is always at your elbow.” This means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. you can take your time visiting a place

 B. you have to spend a lot of time visiting a place

 C. your time is always limited when visiting a place

 D. there is always no time for you to visit any place

 5. In spite of its disadvantages, spending a holiday with a group is good particularly for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. schoolboys and schoolgirls B. the lonely or elderly people

 C. newly married young couples D. those who always travel by themselves

**READING 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 questions.***

One of the biggest trends in television in recent years has been the rise of “Reality TV”. These shows, in which ordinary people are placed in unusual situations and then filmed without a script, have become some of the highest rating shows on television. Early programs of this genre, including Big Brother (from the Netherlands) and Survivor (from the United States), have led to dozens of copycat programs in many different countries. A common element to many of these programs is that a number of contestants are placed in a closed environment in **which** they are filmed 24 hours a day, and every week contestants are thrown off the show. What is it about these shows that makes them so popular? Perhaps it is because viewers enjoy watching ordinary people with real emotions being placed in extraordinary, situations. Or perhaps it is that people are really voyeurs - they enjoy being a spy, looking secretly into other people’s lives.

**1.** In recent years, "Reality TV has become more and more……………….

 A. interesting B. unusual C. popular D. enjoyable

**2**. The underlined word ‘‘which” in the passage refers to………………..

A. a common element B. a closed environment

C. every week D. the show

**3.** We can see that Big Brother is………….……….

A. from the NetherlandsB. from the United States

C. a copycat program D. shown in many different countries

**4.** What is true about “Reality TV”?

A. They are made by ordinary people. B. They create many copycat programs.

C. They describe people’s lives. D. They are filmed without a script.

**5.**We can infer from the passage that…………….

A. “Reality TV” used to be more trendy

B. “Reality TV" is becoming more and more competitive

C. viewers enjoy watching something real but unusual

D. viewers can become spies to look into other people’s lives

**READING 10**

***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 questions.***

 **Natural beauty of Maldives**

Maldives is known as “the tropical paradise” for reasons. Its beauty is none like other. Maldives is a tropical country with separated islands, which are separated by sea. Each island is surrounded by stunning white sandy beaches. It is a wonderful experience to visit and explore the beauty of the islands.

The sea covers about 99% of the Maldives and it is where most attractive things lie in. There are over five thousand coral reefs and plenty of reef fish, corals, marine mammals, and so many other marine lives. And that is the reason people say, diving in Maldives is unforgettable.

Almost all the islands in Maldives are surrounded by beautiful pure white sandy beaches. Even if you have nothing else to do, I am sure you won’t get bored walking in the soft white sandy beaches and leaving your foot prints on.

When you look at an island from a distance, you can find green trees before anything else, and especially the coconut palms. That brings more beauty to the islands, plus you get an amazing drink out of the coconut palms.

Traveling in a sea plane and watching the beautiful islands from the window is the most wonderful experience you could ever have. Islands are formed in a way that makes a round which is called as an atoll. When you see them from sea plane view, it will look like a chain of pearls.

With the natural and beautiful surrounding, you could have a memorable trip in Maldives. It is also an ideal place to have a family holiday, where you can spend lovely moments with fun and enjoyment in the beautiful pure white beaches. (https://www.maldives. com/natural-beauty-surrounding-maldives/)

1. What is true according to the passage?
	1. There are many man-made constructions in Maldives.
	2. Human activities have had negative impacts on Maldives’ environment.
	3. The nature of Maldives is stunning.
	4. Tourists can go skiing in Maldives
2. Why do people say diving in Maldives is unforgettable?
	1. The beaches are pure and beautiful.
	2. There are many marine lives in Maldives.
	3. The coconut drink is delicious.
	4. There is a chain of pearls in Maldives.
3. What kinds of marine species can be found in Maldives?
	1. Coral reefs, marine mammals, and reef fish.
	2. Coral reefs, reef fish and marine cows.
	3. Marine mammals, reef fish and penguins.
	4. Coral reefs, marine mammals, and mermaids.
4. According to the passage, what is an atoll?
	1. An island made of pearls.
	2. An island that can be seen from a plane.
	3. An island shaped like a straight chain.
	4. An island made of coral and shaped like a ring.
5. What can you do in Maldives?
	1. stroll along sandy beaches B. go skiing C. climb coconut trees D. go fishing

 **ANSWER KEY**

**READING 1**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks***

**BRINGING THE LEARNING OUTDOORS**

 Kindergarten is a fun place (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young children learn. In some special kindergartens, children learn outside most of the day!

 Some kindergartens are (2)\_\_\_\_\_ the forest. In these "forest kindergartens," children play freely. They're outside in all kinds of weather. At forest kindergartens, children learn by climbing trees and picking fruit. They also learn about and (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ animals. For example, they collect chicken eggs and feed baby mice.

 Little Flower Kindergarten is in Dong Nai, Vietnam. At this school, children learn about farming. They also learn that it is important (4)\_\_\_\_\_ healthy food. They grow vegetables in gardens - on the roof! They eat the vegetables they grow in their lunches.

 At Fuji Kindergarten in Tokyo, Japan, trees grow inside the building! The classroom windows and sliding doors (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_ open to the outside most of the year. The roof is a big, wooden circle. Children love to play and run on it.

1. A. which **B. where** C. when D. why

2. **A. in** B. on C. at D. by

3. A. take on B. take over C. take after  **D. take care of**

4. **A. to eat**  B. eating C. ate D. eaten

5. A. make B. stay C. do **D. be**

**READING 2:**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks***

 It is not difficult for me to imagine how life used to be in the past. My grandfather used to tell me (1)\_\_\_\_\_ people and things of his generation. According to what he said, life in the Vietnamese traditional village was very peaceful. Although there weren’t any convenient means of communication such as telephone (2)\_\_\_\_\_ email, people still kept in touch and interacted with each other. They were very happy (3) \_\_\_\_\_ their stories with their family and neighbors. Sometimes, they even regarded their neighbors as relatives and always supported others. It was very common in those days for villagers to gather up in the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ house to watch TV or listen to radio together because there was often only one or two televisions in a small village. My grandfather said that he preferred life in the past to the modern life because people were friendlier and more (5) \_\_\_\_\_ .

**1. A.** about **B.** on **C.** in **D.** to

**2. A.** so **B.** or **C.** but **D.** with

**3. A.** sharing **B.** shares **C.** to share **D.** shared

**4. A.** guest **B.** communal **C.** usual **D.** private

**5. A.** care **B.** careless **C.** carelessly **D.** caring

**READING 3:**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks***

 Homelessness is a problem in many big cities in the world. It occurs when a part of the population does not have any **(1)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place to call home. Hundreds of millions of people in the world spend at least some time of the year homeless. This is an issue that the authorities are trying to **(2)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, there are **(3)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things that each person can do to help those people.
One of the things that you can do to help the homeless is to volunteer your time. If you have a lot of free time, you might go on an extended trip to help **(4)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ homes or improve an impoverished area. Even with just a few hours a week, it is possible to make an impact in your own city. You can also sign up to help at a **(5)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soup kitchen: most cities have a mission of some kind serving food to the homeless and offering temporary shelter.

**1.** **A.** common                    **B.** regular **C.** unusual                    **D.** fixed

**2.** **A**. deal with                   **B.** get over **C.** look through             **D.** find out

**3. A.** little                          **B.** less **C.** more                         **D.** fewer

**4. A.** care for                     **B.** show around **C.** set up                        **D.** pull down

**5. A.** urban                        **B.** central **C.** capital                       **D.** local

**READING 4**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks***

Our oceans are becoming (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ polluted. Most of this pollution comes (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the land, which means it comes from people. Firstly, there is raw sewage, which is pumped directly into the sea. Many counties, (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed and developing, are guilty of doing this. Secondly, ships drop about 6 million tons of garbage into the sea each year. Thirdly, (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are oil spills from ships. A ship has an accident and oil leaks from the vessel. This not only pollutes the water, but it also kills marine life. Next, there are waste materials from factories. (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proper regulations, factory owners let the waste run directly into the rivers, which then leads to the sea. And unfortunately , oil is washed from the land. This can be the result of carelessness or a deliberate dumping of waste.

1. **A. extremely** B. extreme C. complete D. serious

2. A. for B. by **C. from** D. with

3. A. between **B. both** C. consist D. with

4**. A. there**  B. they C. you D. we

5. A. With B. Therefore **C. Without** D. However

**READING 5**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks***

After a tour in Cu Chi, we are moving to Mot Thoang Vietnam craft village (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Phu Binh Village, Ho Chi Minh City. Arriving at *Mot Thoang Vietnam*, we observe on-the-spot (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ craft persons weave tho cam (ethnic brocade fiber), (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wooden logs into wonders and weave rattan into home appliances. *Mot Thoang Vietnam* can (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your need to know what many of Vietnam’s traditional craft villages are like. The quarter of craft villages at *Mot Thoang Vietnam* is quiet, but not boring (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ craft persons chat amidst the clacking sound of wooden cudgels hitting a chisel caused by a sculptor or a loom used for weaving cloth.

1. **A. located** **B.** locating **C.** locate **D.** locates

**2.** **A.** what **B. how** **C.** whether **D.** why

**3.** **A.** knit **B.** cast **C.** weave **D. carve**

**4.** **A. satisfy** **B.** buy **C.** make **D.** stop

**5.** **A.** although **B.** while **C.** whereas **D. as**

**READING 6**

I went to Australia on an exchange program last year and I like to (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_about it. I was very (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_when I knew I was going to Australia because I had never been there before. I didn’t think about the problems of speaking English (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_I met my host family. At first I couldn’t communicate with them because my English was so bad. All the five years I had been learning English wasn’t much used at all (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ we didn’t have real practice at school. Even though my grammar was good, my pronunciation wasn’t. My problem is (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ ‘I’ and ‘r’. For example, Australian people often asked “What do you eat in Vietnam?” I wanted to tell them that we eat rice, but they didn’t understand when I said “We eat lice”.

1. A. say B. tell C. talk D. speak

2. A. exciting B. excites C. excited D. excite

3. A. after B. until C. when D. while

4. A. although B. even C. because D. so

5. A. pronouncing B. speaking C. reading D. telling

**READING 7**

Today, computer companies sell many different programs for computers. First, there are programs for doing math problems. (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_, there are programs for scientific studies. Third, some programs are like fancy typewriters. They are often used by writers and business people. (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_are made for courses in schools and universities. And finally, there are programs for fun. They include word games and puzzles for children and adults.

There are many wonderful computer programs, but there are other reasons to like (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_. Some people like the way computers hum and sing when they (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_. It is a happy sound, like the sounds of toy and childhood. Computers also have lights and pretty pictures. And computers even seem to have (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_. That may sound strange, but computers seem to have feelings. Sometimes they seem happy, sometimes they seem angry like a human being.

1. A. Two B. Second C. Twice D. Double

2. A. Programs B. Other C. Others D. They

3. A. programs B. reasons C. games D. computers

4. A. work B. have worked C. are working D. worked

5. A. movies B. thinking C. senses D. personalities

**READING 8**

When man first learnt how to make fire, he began to use fuel for the first time. The fuel he used was probably wood. As time passed, man eventually discovered that substances such as coal and oil would (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Coal was not used very widely as a (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_of energy until the last century. With the coming of the industrial revolution, it was soon realized that production would double if coal was used instead of wood. Nowadays, (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_of the huge factories and electricity stations would be unable to function if there was no coal.

In the last twenty or thirty years, (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_, the use of coal has declined. As a result, there have been changes in the coal industry. It is (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_that more people would use coal if oil and gas were not available.

1. A. heat B. burn C. fire D. light

2. A. resource B. reason C. Cause D. source

3. A. much B. many C. more D. few

4. A. however B. therefore C. because D. since

5. A. believed B. Considered C. made D. provided

**READING 9**

Agriculture is the world’s most important industry. It provides us with almost all our food. It also (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_materials for two other basic human needs - clothing and shelter. (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_, agriculture provides materials used in many industrial products, such as paints and medicines. About half of the world’s workers are employed in agriculture - far more than in (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_industry.

Agriculture is one of the world’s oldest industries. It began about 10,000 years ago in the Middle East. By that time, certain Middle Eastern tribes had discovered how to grow plants from seeds and how to raise animals in captivity. Having mastered these skills, they could begin to practise agriculture. As agriculture developed and farm (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_increased, fewer people were needed to produce food. The nonfarmers could then develop arts, crafts, trades and other activities of civilized life. Agriculture therefore not only greatly (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_the food supply but also made civilization possible.

1. A. gives B. supplies C. brings D. takes

2. A. However B. Yet C. In addition D. Although

3. A. any other B. others C. some D. the other

4. A. land B. animals C. output D. houses

5. A. Caused B. added C. provided D. influenced

**READING 10**

Bodies are made to be active! They are not designed for sitting in front of television, computer or reading magazines. Keeping fit doesn’t (1)\_\_\_\_\_ that you have to be a super athlete to enjoy it and even a (2) \_\_\_\_\_exercise can give you a lot of fun. When you are fit and healthy, you will find you look better and feel better. You’ll (3) \_\_\_\_\_more energy and self - confidence.

Physical exercise is not only good (4) \_\_\_\_\_your body. People who take regular exercise are usually happier, more relaxed and more alert (5) \_\_\_\_\_ people who sit around all day. Try an experiment - next time you’re in a bad mood, go for a walk or play a ball game, you will see doing some exercise greatly lift up your mood.

1. A. mean B. make C. define D. signify

2. A. much B. little C. few D. no much

3. A. boost B. accelerate C. discover D. spend

4. A. with B. on C. across D. for

5. A. than B. that C. then D. as

**READING 11**

 ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each numbered blank.***

Da Lat – Dream City

Da Lat lies on Lam Vien plateau, in the Central Highland province of Lam Dong, 300 kilometers north of Ho Chi Minh City. Da Lat is a well-known city (1) ……….all the people who have been there once. Da Lat is known like a city of pine trees, waterfalls and flowers. Da Lat is described as a forest of flowers with different colors and various species. Flowers can be found (2) ……….and in any season. We can see flowers in Da Lat in the parks, in front of the houses, in the gardens etc. Da Lat has the widest range of orchid varieties in the country. Da Lat has (3) ……….rivers and canals but it has many picturesque waterfalls. It takes tourists several days to visit all the waterfalls in the area. The famous Cam Ly Falls is only kilometers (4) ……….the town center. The Prenn Falls is 10 kilometers in the south of Da Lat. The water (5) ……….

down like a white shade. Da Lat people are very proud of it. They always boast to tourists about it in the first place. Around the Prenn Falls is the valley of various flowers and Pine Hills.

**Question 1**.A. exciting B. attracting C. suggesting D. believing

**Question 2**. A. somewhere B. anywhere C. nowhere D. everywhere

**Question 3**.A. few B. little C. much D. lots

**Question 4.** A.in B.at C.to D. from

**Question 5.** A. falls B. goes C. pours D. walks

**READING 12**

 ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each numbered blank.***

Moc Chau has recently (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a popular tourist attraction that draws travelers throughout the year. People are attracted to this lovely town to admire its endless hills. The picturesque scenery here is unlike anything else in Viet Nam. Many places remain untouched by people. Apart from its fabulous scenery, Moc Chau is also famous (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its local dishes, which are new to outsiders. People usually try them out of curiosity and (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up falling in love with their amazing taste. (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attraction of this small town is its honest and friendly people. Visiting small villages in Moc Chau, tourists are welcomed into the locals’ homes and treated with homemade corn wine. The warm and open hospitality of the people here has made it a delightful experience for domestic (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ international visitors.

**Question 1**: A. get B. become C. return D. change

**Question 2:** A. at B. as C. for D. of

**Question 3**: A. stop B. end C. give D. put

**Question 4**: A. Another B. Other C. Others D. The other

**Question 5**: A. along B. with C. as well as D. as long as

**READING 13**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

Do you feel depressed? Do you and your brothers or sisters seem to argue all the time and you don’t understand why? Does your brother or sister (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_ you or is everything around you not what it should be?

Statistics show that there are times in every family (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ things just get out of control. It’s nobody’s fault, but it’s everybody’s responsibility. At times like that. Family Helpline can help. We care about families and we want to help you (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_ your family work again. Our counselors deal with people just like you all the time. We are not always (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_, but we do help many families to live together again in peace.

Our assistants help you to stop accusing each other of causing the problem. You all want to find a (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_, and sometimes talking to someone outside the family can make a difference. So if you need us, call 2222-3489. We are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Question 1: A. encourage B. excite C. accuse D. annoy

Question 2: A. when B. where C. which D. while

Question 3: A. let B. assist C. make D. allow

Question 4: A. valuable B. successful C. available D. logical

Question 5: A. solution B. method C. conclusion D. result

**READING 14**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

 Since the world has become industrialized, there has been increase in the number of animal\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_ that have become extinct or nearly extinct. Bengal tigers,\_\_(2)\_\_ were once found in large number in jungles, now are thought to be only 2,300 in number. By the year 2025 their\_\_(3)\_\_ in the world is estimated to be down to zero. “The dangerous thing is that people don’t hunt them for money but mainly\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_ they enjoy hunting them. Animals like the Bengal tiger, as well as other endangered species are very important to the world’s ecosystem. International laws protecting these animal must be passed to save them. Countries around the world have begun to solve the problem in many ways. Reserves and national parks have been established. Money provided by world organizations has been spent on maintaining the parks. The use of products made them from\_\_\_(5)\_\_ species has been stopped.

**Question 1**: A. kinds B. types C. families D. species

**Question 2**: A. whose B. which C. that D. who

**Question 3**: A. population B. amount C. quantity D. diversity

**Question 4**: A. for B. therefore C. because D. so

**Question 5**: A. dangerous B. danger C. endangered D. endanger

**READING 15**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

One thing that was really a turning point for me was when I learned Spanish. I was always kind of scared of learning a foreign language, yet I was really envious of kids (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ could speak another language. When I started learning Spanish, (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_, I found that I was pretty good at it. The moment I reached that breakthrough stage - you know, when you discover you can actually speak and (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ with people in the language - I felt really proud of myself. I realized that learning a foreign language was not an impossible thing after all. Now I can speak three: Spanish, Italian, and German. And I am (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a Korean course this year.

1. A. who B. which C. whom D. what

2. A. therefore B. however C. though D. but

3. A. practice B. express C. talk D. communicate

4. A. bringing B. making C. taking D. speaking

***ĐỌC HIỂU***

**READING 1**

***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 questions.***

Ha Long Bay is a UNESCO World Heritage site in Quang Ninh Province, in the northeast of Vietnam. It has got over 1,600 islands and islets. Among the many ancient fishing villages in Ha Long Bay, only Cua Van floating village remains. All the houses and buildings in the village float on huge wooden rafts.

The villagers spend their days fishing and looking after the sea life. Then **they** sail to the mainland to trade their fish for things like food, drinking water, and clothes. Most students go to floating schools and then spend the rest of their time learning important skills like swimming and fishing. They also help out their parents as much as they can.

Their lifestyle may seem strange to many people, but it’s so wonderful to live among such a natural beauty and know you are protecting it. The villagers are able to help preserve their beautiful bay because they live directly on the water.

1. The word “**they**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the houses B. the builders C. the schools **D. the villagers**

2. According to the passage, the villagers’ lifestyle may seem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to many people.

 **A. strange**  B. boring C. tiring D. dangerous

3. The villagers not only fish but also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sea life.

 A. look at **B. look after**  C. damage D. pollute

4. The villagers are able to help preserve their beautiful bay because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. they don’t live directly on the water B. they live far from the sea

 **C. they live directly on the water** D. they live on the land

**READING 2**

***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 questions.***

**ROOTED IN THE PAST**

Good manners are a treasure to the people who possess them, as well as to the community they live in. Manners are taught, learnt, and passed from generation to generation. Even hundreds of years ago, children were taught to behave responsibly. They learnt to respect seniority. When **they** passed an object to another person, they had to use both hands. When they entered a room, they had to bow and greet the oldest person first. Boys learnt to work hard to support their families. Girls learnt to do housework, and to take care of others. Loyalty and honesty were highly appreciated. When they made a mistake, they would not let another person be punished for it. That would be **cowardly and mean**. They were taught that families were strong, and everybody should stick together in adversity. Fortunately, many of these values have been well preserved. They have contributed to making the unique Vietnamese culture, and strengthening our society.

**1.** Good manners are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** value                           **B.** a treasure **C.** a measure                    **D.** a leisure

**2.** What did boys learn to do?

**A.**to respect seniority **B.** to do housework **C.** to support his family **D.** to share good things

**3.** ‘When they made a mistake, they would not let another person be punished for it, means they would \_\_\_\_ .

**A.** deny their mistake **B.** admit their mistake  **C.** keep it a secret **D.** punish others

**4.** The underlined word ‘**they**’ refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** tradition                      **B.** generations **C.** children                       **D.** seniority

**5.** The phrase ‘**cowardly and mean**’ is used to describe a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behaviour.

**A.** acceptable                   **B.** good **C.** proper                          **D.** unacceptable

**READING 3**

***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 questions.***

Package holidays, covering a two weeks' stay in an attractive location are increasingly popular, because they offer an inclusive price with few extras. Once you get to the airport, it is up to the tour operator to see that you get safely to your destination. Excursions, local entertainment, swimming, sunbathing, skiing - you name it - it's all laid on for you. There is, in fact, no reason for you to bother anything yourselves. You make friends and have a good time, but there is very little chance that you will really get to know the local people. This is even less likely on a coach tour, when you spend almost your entire time travelling. Of course, there are carefully scheduled stops for you to visit historic buildings and monuments, but you will probably be allowed only a brief stay overnight in some famous city, with a polite reminder to be up and breakfasted early in time for the coach next morning. You may visit the beautiful, the historic, the ancient, but **time is always at your elbow.** There is also the added disadvantage of being obliged to spend your holiday with a group of people you have never met before, may not like and have no reasonable excuse for getting away from. As against this, it can be argued that for many people, particularly the lonely or elderly, the feeling of belonging to a group, although for a short period on holiday, is an added bonus. They can sit safely back in their seat and watch the world go by.

1. When you go on a package holiday, you don't have to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. arrange anything yourself B. pay for any extra activities

 C. follow the tour schedules D. travel in an organised group

2. People going on package holidays\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. are unable to amuse themselves

 B. expect to be amused by tour operators

 C. find most of their interests catered for

 D. are able to make friends with lots of local people

3. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

 A. You are constantly on the move when you are on a coach tour.

 B. A coach tour is always exhausting.

 C. You don't get enough sleep on a coach tour.

 D. You get no chance to visit historic buildings in famous cities on a coach tour.

4. “Time is always at your elbow.” This means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. you can take your time visiting a place

 B. you have to spend a lot of time visiting a place

 C. your time is always limited when visiting a place

 D. there is always no time for you to visit any place

 5. In spite of its disadvantages, spending a holiday with a group is good particularly for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. schoolboys and schoolgirls B. the lonely or elderly people

 C. newly married young couples D. those who always travel by themselves

**READING 4**

***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 questions.***

 One of the biggest trends in television in recent years has been the rise of “Reality TV”. These shows, in which ordinary people are placed in unusual situations and then filmed without a script, have become some of the highest rating shows on television. Early programs of this genre, including Big Brother (from the Netherlands) and Survivor (from the United States), have led to dozens of copycat programs in many different countries. A common element to many of these programs is that a number of contestants are placed in a closed environment in **which** they are filmed 24 hours a day, and every week contestants are thrown off the show. What is it about these shows that makes them so popular? Perhaps it is because viewers enjoy watching ordinary people with real emotions being placed in extraordinary, situations. Or perhaps it is that people are really voyeurs - they enjoy being a spy, looking secretly into other people’s lives.

 **1.** In recent years, "Reality TV has become more and more……………….

 A. interesting B. unusual **C. popular** D. enjoyable

**2**. The underlined word ‘‘which” in the passage refers to………………..

A. a common element **B. a closed environment**

C. every week D. the show

**3.** We can see that Big Brother is………….……….

**A. from the Netherlands** B. from the United States

C. a copycat program D. shown in many different countries

**4.** What is true about “Reality TV”?

A. They are made by ordinary people. B. They create many copycat programs.

C. They describe people’s lives. **D. They are filmed without a script.**

**5.** We can infer from the passage that…………….

A. “Reality TV” used to be more trendy

B. “Reality TV" is becoming more and more competitive

**C. viewers enjoy watching something real but unusual**

D. viewers can become spies to look into other people’s lives

**READING 5**

***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 questions.***

 **Natural beauty of Maldives**

Maldives is known as “the tropical paradise” for reasons. Its beauty is none like other. Maldives is a tropical country with separated islands, which are separated by sea. Each island is surrounded by stunning white sandy beaches. It is a wonderful experience to visit and explore the beauty of the islands.

The sea covers about 99% of the Maldives and it is where most attractive things lie in. There are over five thousand coral reefs and plenty of reef fish, corals, marine mammals, and so many other marine lives. And that is the reason people say, diving in Maldives is unforgettable.

Almost all the islands in Maldives are surrounded by beautiful pure white sandy beaches. Even if you have nothing else to do, I am sure you won’t get bored walking in the soft white sandy beaches and leaving your foot prints on.

When you look at an island from a distance, you can find green trees before anything else, and especially the coconut palms. That brings more beauty to the islands, plus you get an amazing drink out of the coconut palms.

Traveling in a sea plane and watching the beautiful islands from the window is the most wonderful experience you could ever have. Islands are formed in a way that makes a round which is called as an atoll. When you see them from sea plane view, it will look like a chain of pearls.

With the natural and beautiful surrounding, you could have a memorable trip in Maldives. It is also an ideal place to have a family holiday, where you can spend lovely moments with fun and enjoyment in the beautiful pure white beaches. (https://www.maldives. com/natural-beauty-surrounding-maldives/)

1.What is true according to the passage?

 A. There are many man-made constructions in Maldives.

* 1. Human activities have had negative impacts on Maldives’ environment.
	2. **The nature of Maldives is stunning.**
	3. Tourists can go skiing in Maldives

2.Why do people say diving in Maldives is unforgettable?

1. The beaches are pure and beautiful.
2. **There are many marine lives in Maldives.**
3. The coconut drink is delicious.
4. There is a chain of pearls in Maldives.

3.What kinds of marine species can be found in Maldives?

* 1. **Coral reefs, marine mammals, and reef fish.**
	2. Coral reefs, reef fish and marine cows.
	3. Marine mammals, reef fish and penguins.
	4. Coral reefs, marine mammals, and mermaids.

4.According to the passage, what is an atoll?

1. An island made of pearls.
2. An island that can be seen from a plane.
3. An island shaped like a straight chain.
4. **An island made of coral and shaped like a ring.**
5. What can you do in Maldives?
6. **stroll along sandy beaches** B. go skiing C. climb coconut trees D. go fishing

**READING 6**

In many modem countries, people think of a family as a mother, a father and their children. But this is not the only kind of the family group. In some parts of the world, a family group has many other members. This kind of large family is called an “extended family” or a “joint family”.

The joint family includes all living relatives on either the mother’s or the father’s side of the family. It is made up of grandparents, parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins. They live together in a large house or in huts built close together.

Early people probably lived in joint families. They had to be part of a large group in order to survive. The members of the group helped each other hunt. They worked together to protect themselves from dangerous animals and other enemies.

In developed countries, some people still live in joint families. The members of a joint family share their earnings and property. If one member of the group becomes ill or has bad luck, the others help the person. As in the past, the members of the joint family offer each other help and protection.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Family types B. Living in joint families

C. Extended families D. Relatives in families

1. According to the passage, members of an extended family live\_\_\_\_\_.

A. together B. separately

C. far from one another D. close to the city center

1. Which of the following is NOT true about early people?

A. They hunted in groups. B. They fought against wild animals.

C. They had enemies. D. They shared their earings.

1. There is a term that is defined in the passage. What is it?

A. family group B. extended family

C. large house D. bad luck

1. According to the passage, which is shared among joint - family members?

A. possessions B. earrings C. luck D. hope

**READING 7**

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 questions.

Ever since human have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, or ideas. Tourists in foreign countries, for example, the deaf, and the mute have had to **resort to** this form of expression. Many of these symbols on the whole are very interesting and exact, many can be used internationally; however, some can be confused for different requests or expressions.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can indicate that person is only joking. A nod **signifies** approval while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of non - linguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots on paper read with finger tips), signal flags, Morse Code and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn or instruct people. While verbalization is the most common form of language, there are other systems and techniques which express human thoughts and feelings.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
2. Alternative means of communication besides verbal communication.
3. The communication method specially used for the deaf and the mute.

C.The ineffectiveness of using other ways of communication.

D. The necessity of learning sign language to communicate with the deaf and the mute.

1. The phrase **“resort to”** in the first paragraph refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. go to B. make use of C**.** find D. realize

1. The word **“signifies”** in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. transmits B. knows C**.** expresses D. instructs

1. Which of the following can be used by the mute to communicate\_\_\_\_\_?

A. Braille B.verbalization C**.** Morse Code D. body language

1. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT.
2. there are many forms of communication in existence today
3. verbalization is the most common form of communication

C**.** the deaf and the mute can only use Braille

D. ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language

**READING 8**

The search for alternative sources of energy has led in various directions. Many communities are burning garbage and other biological waste products to produce electricity. Converting waste products to gases or oil is also an efficient way to dispose of wastes.

Experimental work is being done to derive **synthetic fuels** from coal, oil shale and coal tars. But to date, that process has proven expensive. Other experiments are underway to harness power with giant windmills. Geothermal power, heat from the earth, is also being tested.

Some experts expect utility companies to revive hydroelectric power derived from streams and rivers. Fifty years ago, hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity used in the us, but today **it** supplies only 4 percent. The oceans are another potential source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to convert the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves to electricity. Experiments are also underway to make use of temperature differences in ocean water to produce energy.

1. Which is the best title for this reading passage?
2. The Use of Water Products for Energy
3. The Search for Alternative Sources of Energy

C. Efficient Ways of Disposing of Wastes

D. New Discoveries in Geothermal Power

1. Fifty years ago one third of the electricity in the us was provided by\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. wind B. waste products

C. water D. oil

1. In the second paragraph the phrase **“synthetic fuels”** could be best replaced by which of the following?

A. biological fuels B. low burning fuels

C. fast burning fuels D. artificially made fuels

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an alternative source of energy?

A. burning of garbage B. geothermal power

C. synthetic fuels D. electricity

1. What does the word **“it”** in the third paragraph refer to?

A. burning garbage B. geothermal power

C. hydroelectric power D. ocean energy

**READING 9**

Telecommuting is some form of computer communication between employees’ homes and offices. For employees whose jobs involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is **of no consequence.** If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer and transmit the material to their employers.

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active resistance on the part of many managers. These executives claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing them are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager’s responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office.

1. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?
2. the advantages of telecommuting
3. a definition of telecommuting

C. an overview of telecommuting

D. the failure of telecommuting

1. The phrase **“of no consequence”** means\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. of no use B. of no good C. unimportant D. irrelevant

1. The author mentions all of the following as concerns of telecommuting, EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. the opportunities for advancement
3. the different system of supervision

C. the lack of interaction with a group

D. the work place is in the home

1. The reason why telecommuting has NOT become popular is that the employees\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. need regular interaction with their families
3. are worried about the promotion if they are not seen at the office

C. feel that a work area in their homes is away from the office

D. are ignorant of telecommuting

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the author is\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a telecommuter B. a manager

C. a statistician D. a reporter

**READING 10**

In the last 50 years, the media influence has grown widely with the advance of technology. First was the telegraph, then the newspaper, the radio, the television and now is the Internet. We live in a society that depends on information and communication to keep moving.

What we need to **be aware** is that most of our decisions, beliefs and values are based on what we know for a fact, our assumptions and our own experience. In our work we usually know what we have to do based on our experience and professional knowledge. However, in our daily lives, we rely on the media to get the facts and figures about what is important and what we should be up to date with.

As a result, we have to put our **trust** on the media as an authority to give us the needed information. However, the influence of mass media on our life, work and society is so big that we should know how it really works to select the right pieces of information.

1. According to the passage, what is the most recent type of mass media?

A. TV B. newspaper C. the Internet D. telegraph

1. In our work, what do we rely on in order to know what to do?

A. experience B. authority C. study D. technology

1. What can be used to replace **“be aware”** in the second paragraph?

A. have B. understand C. depend D. Consider

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to **“trust”** in the last paragraph?

A. value B. belief C**.** assumption D. experience

1. In order to have the right information, we need to\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. understand how the mass media works B. make good decisions on the mass media

C**.** get the most current news and facts D. use our experience and professional knowledge

**READING 11**

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

 Almost every language in the world has dialects, and American English is no exception. At the present time there is an interesting study on American speech habits. This study has shown that different words are frequently used in different parts of the country to denote the same thing. For example, in the east, Americans use the word “soda” to denote a soft drink. In some parts of the west, a soft drink is “tonic”. Such differences are usually a source of conversation and sometimes misunderstanding happens.

 Speech and life all over the world have often changed. New words are being used when new discoveries are made and new concepts are formed. Usage determines what is correct and incorrect. Fifty years ago, it was incorrect to say “It’s me”. But today it is acceptable simply because most Americans say that instead of “It’s I”. people change, so language changes. What is wrong today may be right tomorrow.

Question 1. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

 A. American English has no dialects.

 B. American English has dialects.

 C. There is no study on American speech habits.

 D. American English has no exception.

Question 2. The study has shown that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. different words are used in different parts to denote the same thing.

 B. different words are used in different parts to denote a different thing.

 C. there are no different words in different parts.

 D. dialects do not exist in American English.

Question 3. Differences in speech can lead to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. dialects B. changes C. new concepts D. misunderstandings

Question 4. What determines whether a word is correct or incorrect?

 A. Change B. Usage C. Dialects D. Study

Question 5. According to the information in the passage, language\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. makes misunderstanding happen B. is the same in almost every part

 C. frequently changes D. makes people change

**READING 12**

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B or C on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

Most Americans look forward to their vacation. Most American employees receive an annual vacation with pay, and it is traditional to use this time off for travel.

Travelling within the United States is very popular because foreign travel generally takes more time and money. Obtaining a passport is a routine matter. Every year about thirteen million people travel abroad. The most popular periods are during the summer and the two-week school break on Christmas and New Year holidays. These periods are also the most crowded and the most expensive time to travel, so people who can adjust their schedules sometimes choose to travel in the autumn.

American tourists often travel by car. Most families own a car, and those who do not have a car can rent one. Cars are usually the most economical way to travel, especially for families. **It**is also fairly fast and convenient. Excellent highway with motels and restaurants nearby connect the nation’s major cities. ***They*** enable tourists to travel at a speed of 55 to 66 miles an hour. Tourists that want to travel faster often fly to their destination and then rent a car when they get there.

**Question 1**: According to the writer, most American employees traditionally use their annual vacation for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. shopping B. traveling C. cycling D. jogging

**Question 2**: In the USA, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ travel abroad annually.

 A.13 million B. 30 million C. 300 million D. 3 million

**Question 3**: Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?

1. Travelling on Christmas and New Year holidays take much money.
2. Most American employees use their vacation to travel every year.
3. Most families use cars as an economical way to travel.
4. American people always choose to travel in autumn.

**Question 4**: In the USA, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

``A. the high ways are not in good condition

 B. tourists cannot rent a car.

 C. there are not any highways.

 D. along the highways there are motels and restaurants available for tourists.

**Question 5**: The word **“They”** in paragraph 3 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. motels B. restaurants C. highways D. major cities

**READING 13**

***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 questions.***

**Television and Kids**

Television is very popular and even has some benefits for kids. It helps very young children learn the letters of the alphabet, and helps other kids learn about science, cultures, and world events.

However, researchers show that too much TV is bad for children. For one thing, there is a link between watching more than four hours of TV a day and being overweight. For another thing, many TV shows are violent and upsetting. Watching these shows may cause kids to be more fearful. And of course, more time in front of the TV means less time to study. Too much TV may also be the cause of lower grades. Experts do not agree on the solution to these problems. Some say that kids should watch only educational programs; others say kids should watch no TV at all. And others suggest teaching **them** to watch TV as **occasional** entertainment, not as an everyday hobby.

Question 1. What is the passage mainly about?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. Benefits of kids' TV shows | C. Why kids love TV |
| B. Effects of television on kids | D. Why kids shouldn't watch TV |

Question 2**.** According to the passage, watching a lot of TV may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. cause weight problems in children | C. cause children to get better grades |
| B. cause children to be more famous | D. cause students to study more |

Question 3. The word "**them**" in line 8 refers to

A. programs B. experts C. kids D. problems

Question 4. The word "**occasional**" in line 8 is closest in meaning to

A. very often B. not very often C. always D. everyday

Question 5. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. TV is always bad for children. B. TV is only good for entertainment.

C. Kids should watch only educational shows. D. Television has some benefits along with problems.

**READING 14**

***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 questions.***

 It is often considered that the schoolyard is where bullies go to make other kids a miserable school life, but a new study suggests that classrooms are another popular place. The study, presented recently at the American Public Health Association's yearly meeting in Philadelphia, is based on the results of the research from more than 10,000 middle school students who answered questions online.

 Of those researched, 43% said they'd been physically bullied within the last month. A bit more than half said they had been **laughed at** in an unfriendly way, and half reported being called hurtful names. About one third said groups had excluded them to hurt their feelings. 28% said their belongings had been taken or broken; 21% said someone had threatened to hurt them. According to the results, two-thirds of the students said they had been bullied in more than one way over the previous month.

 The study authors mentioned that 8% of the students who answered said they had missed school at least once during the school year because of fear of being bullied. 25% said they had taken other actions, such as missing recess, not going to the bathroom or lunch, missing classes, or staying away from some area of the school to escape from experiencing a bully. Bullies did too much to the school life.

1. Bullies can happen in the following places EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. schoolyards B. classrooms C. bathrooms D. teachers' offices

2. The underlined phrase **‘‘laughed at”** in the passage is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 A. made fun of B. smiled nicely

C.shouted at D. looked after well

3. Which of the following might some students do to protect themselves from bullies?

 A. They miss school. B. They call their parents for help,

C.They try to hurt others. D. They break others' belongings.

4. How does the writer feel about bullies at school?

 A. Excited B. Disappointed C. Worried D. Puzzled

5. Which of the following is probably the best title for the passage?

 A. Bad School Life B. Bullies at School

C.Fear at School D. School Problems

**READING 15**

***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 questions.***

 Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today emerged around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small **enclaves** of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking and diplomacy.

 Currently, about 80 percent of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is English. Two - thirds of the world’s science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers - Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are nonnative speakers, constituting the largest number of nonnative users than any other language in the world.

**1.**  What is the main topic of this passage?

**A.** The French influence on the English Language.

**B.** The English history.

**C.** The expansion of English as an international language.

**D.** The use of English for science and Technology.

**2.** Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?

**A.** in 1066  **B.** around 1350  **C.** before 1600  **D.** after 1600

**3.** According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the slave trade  **B.** the Norman invasion **C.** missionaries  **D.** colonization

**4.** The word “**enclaves**” in line 6 could be best replaced by which of the following.

**A.** communities  **B.** organizations  **C.** regions  **D.** countries