UNIT 5. INVENTIONS

(Những phát minh)

VOCABULARY

1. bulky /ˈbʌlki/ (a): to lớn, kềnh càng
2. collapse /kəˈlæps/ (v): xếp lại, cụp lại
3. earbud /ˈɪəbʌd/ (n): tai nghe
4. economical /ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪkl/ (a): tiết kiệm, không lãng phí
5. fabric /ˈfæbrɪk/ (n): vải, chất liệu vải
6. generous /ˈdʒenərəs/ (a): rộng rãi, hào phóng
7. headphones /ˈhedfəʊnz/ (n): tai nghe qua đầu
8. imitate /ˈɪmɪteɪt/ (v): bắt chước, mô phỏng theo
9. inspiration /ˌɪnspəˈreɪʃn/ (n): nguồn cảm hứng
10. invention /ɪnˈvenʃn/ (n): sự phát minh, vật phát minh
11. laptop /ˈlæptɒp/ (n): máy tính xách tay
12. patent /ˈpætnt/ (n,v): bằng sáng chế; được cấp bằng sáng chế
13. portable /ˈpɔːtəbl/ (a): dễ dàng mang, xách theo
14. principle /ˈprɪnsəpl/ (n): nguyên tắc, yếu tố cơ bản
15. submarine /ˌsʌbməˈriːn/ (n): tàu ngầm
16. velcro /ˈvelkrəʊ/ (n): một loại khóa dán

GRAMMAR :

GRAMMAR

I. The present perfect (THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH)

1. Cấu trúc (Form)

Affirmative (Khẳng định)	Negative (Phủ định)	Interrogative (Nghi vấn)
S + have/ has + pp (past participle) + (0)	S + have/ has + not + pp + (0)	Have/ Has + S + PP + (0)?
She has bought this house.	She hasn't bought this house.	Has she bought this house?

2. Cách dùng (use)

- Diễn tả hành động xảy ra và hoàn thành ở một thời điểm không xác định trong quá khứ. (actions completed at an unspecific time in the past)

E.g: She has traveled around the world. (Cô ấy đã đi du lịch khắp thế giới.)

- Diễn tả hành động đã hoàn thành rồi nhưng kết quả vẫn còn ở hiện tại (completed actions with a result in the present)

E.g: Look! He has dyed his hair red. (Nhìn kìa! Anh ta đã nhuộm tóc thành màu đỏ.)

- Diễn tả hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ và còn tiếp tục đến hiện tại (actions that started in the past and have continued until now)

E.g: I have learnt/ learned English for 15 years.(Tôi đã học Tiếng Anh được 15 năm rồi.)

- Diễn tả hành động xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ nhưng vào thời điểm nói hành động đó vẫn chưa hoàn thành (actions at a specified time which are not complete at the time of speaking) ➔ Cách dùng này thường gặp với trạng từ thời gian như this morning/ afternoon,...

E.g: I have read four books so far this morning

- Diễn tả một hành động lặp lại nhiều lần cho đến thời điểm hiện tại, chúng ta thường thấy các từ đi kèm ở cách dùng này như sau:

Several times/hours/days/weeks/months/years, etc

E.g: I have watched this film several times.

• Note:

- Sau cấu trúc so sánh hơn nhất ta dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

It is the most interesting book that I have ever read.

- Sau cấu trúc:This/lt is the first/second... time, phải dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

This is the first time I have eaten this kind of food.

3. Time phrases (Các cụm từ thời gian)
Các từ/ cụm từ thời gian thường gặp trong thì này như:
-already (đã ...rồi),never (chưa bao giờ),ever (đã từng),yet (chưa),just (vừa mới), (chođến bây giờ), recently (gắn đây), lately (gần đây),
- so far/ up to now/ up to present (cho tới bây giờ), in / over + the past/ last + thời gian: trong ....qua
- for + khoảng thời gian (for 2 days: trong khoảng 2 ngày)
- since + mốc thời gian: kể t ừ .... (since 2000: từ năm 2000)
Nếu sau "since" là một mệnh đề thì mệnh đề trước since ta chia thì hiện tại hoàn thành còn mệnh đề sau since chia thì quá khứ đơn.
E.g: I have taught English since I graduated from University.

*** Vị trí của các trạng từ trong thì hiện tại hoàn thành:**

- already, never, ever, just: sau "have/ has" và đứng trước động từ phân từ II.
- already: cũng có thể đứng cuối câu.
- Yet: đứng cuối câu, và thường được sử dụng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn.
- so far, recently, lately, up to present, up to this moment, in/ over + the past/ last + thời gian: Có thể đứng đầu hoặc cuối câu.

E.g: I have bought this house recently. (Gần đây tôi đã mua ngôi nhà này.)

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Put the verbs into present perfect tense.

1. I _____(be) here for three hours.
2. My parents_____ (own) the house since 1980.
3. They_____ (have) those problems for a long time.
4. We_____(see) this movie already.
5. You_____ (check) my spelling.
6. Linda_____ (buy) a new television.
7. Julie_____ (break) her leg.
8. Tim and Mary_____ (have) a baby.
9. I_____ (know) Susan for all my life.
10. David_____(work) here since last October.

Bài 2: Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect).

1. Last week I was very busy and I_____ (not have) the time to do a lot in the household
2. On Monday I worked four hours overtime and_____ (come) home very late in the evening.
3. From Tuesday to Thursday last week I_____(be) on a business trip.
4. On Friday I went to a friend's birthday party and at the weekend I_____ (visit) my grandparents.
5. Tomorrow some friends are coming over. I have not seen them for ages and they_____ (never, be) here before.
6. I_____ (just clean) my house so I can show them around.

Bài 3: Choose the best answer in the bracket.

1. Mike (has never seen / never saw) this film but I'm not sure he'll enjoy it.
2. We haven't been on holiday (for / since) ages.
3. Susan (went/ has gone) to England last week.
4. Wow! (Did you already do / Have you already) done the housework?
5. They (got / have got) married last year.
6. My dog (dug / has dug) a hole in the middle of my garden last night.
7. Look! The plane (has just landed / just landed).
8. Ever since I was a child (I wanted / I've wanted) to go to England.
9. He (didn't decide / hasn't decided) what to do yet.
10. John (has bought / bought) a small house in France in 2000.

Bài 4: Identify and correct mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Did you ever eat this kind of food?_____
2. Nobody has seen the teacher since three weeks._____

3. Have you called Tim yesterday?_____
4. Did you do your homework yet?_____
5. I have met him for Christmas. _____

Bài 5: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs (Past Simple or Present Perfect Simple)

My name's Lisa and I'm from Spain. I _____(1. **leave**) school last year and I _____ (2. **not find**) a job yet, so I'm trying to improve my English in the meantime. I have been studying in a private school here in Barcelona for three months, and I think I _____(3. **make**) quite a lot of progress.

Apart from studying English my other main interest is sport, especially swimming and beach volley. I _____ (4. **win**) several cups for swimming and our team _____ (5. **win**) the Regional Beach Volley Championship last year.

II. INFINITIVES AND GERUNDS (ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU VÀ DANH ĐỘNG TỪ)

1. Infinitives (Động từ nguyên mẫu)

- Sau một số động từ, chúng ta dùng "to + V-inf".Ta cũng có thể thêm "not" trước cụm "to +V-inf"để chỉ nghĩa phủ định: afford, agree, appear, arrange, attempt, begin, care, choose, consent, determine, happen, hesitate, hope, intend, pretend, propose, promise, refuse, love, offer, start, swear,. . .

E.g: I refuse to go to the party.

- Sau một số động từ có tân ngữ đi kèm: ask, advise, allow, bear, cause, encourage, expect, forbid, force, get, hate, compel, intend, order, permit, like, invite, request, tell, trouble, want, prefer, warn, wish, teach ...

Form: S + V + 0 + to + V-inf

E.g: My mother encourages me to take part in this contest.

2. Gerunds (Danh động từ)

Danh động từ thường được dùng để:

- Làm chủ ngữ trong câu:

E.g: Doing exercise regularly is very good for our health.

- Làm tân ngữ đứng sau một số động từ: avoid, appreciate, admit, consider, deny, detest, enjoy, fancy, mind, finish, imagine, resume, forgive, practice, resent, keep, tolerate, risk, postpone, suggest, miss...

E.g: He practices speaking English every day.

- Làm tân ngữ đứng sau một số cụm từ: it's (not) worth, it's (no) use/ good, in addition to, can't help, can't bear, can't stand ...

E.g: It's worth buying an expensive ticket to this concert.

- Đứng sau các cụm động từ (phrasal verbs): give up, put off, keep on, be opposed to, face up ,to be against, look forward to, be interested in, be/get used to, see about, care for...

E.g: I get used to getting up early.

• Note:

Một số động từ có thể đi cùng với cả động từ nguyên thể và V-ing, nhưng có sự khác nhau về ý nghĩa:

Stop V-ing: dừng làm gì (dừng hẳn)

Stop to V: dừng lại để làm việc gì

Stop smoking: dừng hút thuốc

Stop to talk: dừng lại để nói chuyện

Remember/forget/regret to V: nhớ/quên/tiếc sẽ phải làm gì (ở hiện tại - tương lai)

Remember/forget/regret V-ing: nhớ/quên/hối tiếc đã làm gì (ở quá khứ)

E.g: I regret to inform you that the train was cancelled. (Tôi rất tiếc phải báo tin cho anh rằng chuyến tàu đã bị hủy)

E.g: She remembers seeing him. (Tôi nhớ đã gặp anh ấy.)

Try to V: cố gắng làm gì

Try V-ing:thử làm gì

E.g:

- I try to pass the exam. (Tôi cố gắng vượt qua kỳ thi.)

-You should try wearing this hat. (Bạn nên thử đội chiếc mủ này.)

Prefer V-íng to V-ing

Prefer + to V + rather than (V)
E.g:
- I prefer staying at home to going out.
- I prefer to stay at home rather than go out.
Mean to V: Có ý định làm gì.
Mean V-ing: Có nghĩa là gì.
E.g:
- He doesn't mean to prevent you from doing that. (Anh ấy không có ý ngăn cản bạn làm việcđó.)
- This sign means not going into. (Biển báo này có ý nghĩa là không được đi vào trong.)
Need to V: cẩn làm gì
Need V-ing: cần được làm gì (= need to be done)
Eg-
- I need to clean the house.
-Your hair needs cutting. (= Your hair needs to be cut.)
Used to V: đã từng/thường làm gì trong quá khứ (bây giờ không làm nữa)
Be/Get used toV-ing: quen với việc gì (ở hiện tại)
E.g:
- I used to get up early when I was young. (Tôi thường dậy sớm khi còn trẻ.)
- I'm used to getting up early. (Tôi quen với việc dậy sớm rồi)

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 6: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

1. I remember_____him in London.
A. meet B. to meet C. meeting D. to meeting
2. Sun-Young avoids _____ underwear at the thrift store.
A. buy B. to buy C. bought D. buying
3. The girls agreed_____ the cake equally.
A. to be divided B. to divide C. dividing D. divide
4. She expected_____ for the job, but she wasn't.
A. to select B. selected C. selecting D. to be selected
5. Huy finished_____ homework and then he went to the party with George and Bill.
A. do B. to be done C. to do D. doing
6. Please don't forget_____ the baby. She needs to eat every two hours.
A. feeding B. fed C. to feed D. to be fed

Bài 7: Choose the best answer in the bracket to complete the sentence.

1. Passing the kitchen, he stopped drinking/ to drink a large glass of water.
2. They stopped talking/to talk when the teacher came in.
3. I regret telling/ to tell you that the model you want is out of stock.
4. I didn't regret spending/ to spend a year travelling around the world.
5. Remember checking/to check your answer before handing in your exam paper.
6. I remember putting/ to put the money in the top drawer, but it's not there now.
7. He needs working/ to work harder if he wants to make progress.
8. It's difficult problem. It needs thinking/ to think about very carefully.
9. I think Nam meant breaking/ to break that glass. It didn't look like an accident.
10. If we want to get there by 7.00, that means getting/ to get up before 5.00.

Bài 8: Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. I can't stand_____in queues. (**wait**)
2. I wouldn't like_____in his shoes. (**be**)
3. Tom loves_____in Thailand. (**work**)
4. I hate_____the shopping on Sunday. (**do**)
5. Blast! I forgot_____milk. (**buy**)
6. In the end we decided_____in. (**stay**)
7. I need_____some information about this. (**find**)

8. My parents like_____for long walks at the weekend. (**go**)
9. Tim gave up_____years ago. (**smoke**)
10. I wanted_____ and see him. (**go**)

Bài 9: Identify and correct mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Mary suggested to buy a new laptop computer.
2. Why do you dislike to watch TV with me?
3. Trying some of this wine. Maybe you will like it.
4. I am looking forward to see you soon.
5. She apologized me for the delay.
6. Did you have any trouble to buy a car?
7. It is a waste of time to go to the party.
8. I can't afford going on holiday.
9. Foreigners are not used to drive on the left.
10. I'm going to France learning French.

Bài 10: Complete the text by putting the verbs in the correct form, using ing or to.

James has decided (1)_____(**abandon**) his second attempt at (2)_____ (**swim**) the English Channel after (3)_____(**break**) his ankle in a cycling accident. His decision (4)_____ (**postpone**) this attempt came after a two week holiday mountainbiking with his wife. His first attempt was also unsuccessful and he is unlikely (5)_____ (**be**) back training for quite a few months. He said in a recent interview that he had not yet decided whether (6)_____ (**try**) one more time, but denies (7)_____ (**lose**) total interest in the project. 'I aim (8)_____ (**raise**) money for a local charity' he explained. He continued by (9)_____ (**say**) that if he could manage (10)_____ (**find**) the time, he would do a lot more charity work.

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 11: Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. We arranged_____at the airport at half past nine. (**meet**)
2. I always try to avoid_____him whenever I can. (**see**)
3. When we visit my aunt, they expect me_____ on my best behavior. (**be**)
4. My mother demanded_____the manager. (**see**)
5. My brother denied_____ my chocolate mousse. (**eat**)
6. I tried_____ but I just couldn't. (**understand**)
7. Julie was pretending_____a chicken. (**be**)
8. He deserves_____ severely punished. (**be**)
9. They chose_____ in a cheap hotel but spend more money on meals. (**stay**)
10. We like Hanoi City so much that we keep_____ back there. (**go**)

Bài 12: Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box.

Stay	***talk***	***win***	***read***	***smoke***
watch	***change***	***lose***	***go***	***close***

1. Sarah suggested_____to the movies but I was really tired and decided against it.
2. Would you mind_____ the window, please?
3. I like Sue very much but she tends_____a lot.
4. Can you show me how_____this sentence into passive voice?
5. I want_____weight.
6. Everyone wanted him_____the tournament.
7. They don't allow you_____in this building.
8. She wouldn't let me_____the letter she had written to her aunt.
9. I advise you_____at home at night because the roads are treacherous.
10. Child psychologists do not encourage_____TV after 9 o'clock at night.

Bài 13: Put the verbs in the brackets into either the past simple or present perfect tense.

1. Tim: How many times (you/try)_____ to pass your driving test?
Mike: Three times so far.

2. When (you/go)_____to Ho Chi Minh City?
3. You look different, (you/have)_____a haircut?
4. I (not/see)_____David at all this week. I don't even know where he is.
5. Tim: (you/speak)_____ to Peter yet?
Mike: Not yet.
6. When (you/start)_____your job?
7. I (move)_____house three times in the last five years.
8. My sister (be)_____to New York three times and she's going again next month.
9. The US President (be)_____in our country last year.
10. He (visit)_____this village three times in the last two years.

Bài 14: Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first.

1. You can try to get Jim to lend you his car, but you won't succeed.
There's no point_____.
2. He wished he had invited her to his birthday party.
He regretted_____ .
3. Mastering a second language takes time and patience.
It_____
4. After four years abroad, Mr. Brown returned home as an excellent engineer.
After Mr. Brown _____ .
5. It won't be difficult to get a ticket for the game.
You won't have any_____.

Bài 15: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs (Past Simple or Present Perfect Simple)

Since computers were first introduced to the public in the early 1980's, technology_____ (1 .**change**) a great deal. The first computers_____ (2.**be**) simple machines designed for basic tasks. They _____ (3.**have, not**) much memory and they _____ (4.**be, not**) very powerful. Early computers were often quite expensive and customers often_____ (5.**pay**) thousands of dollars for machines which actually_____(6.**do**) very little. Most computers_____ (7. **be**) separate, individual machines used mostly as expensive typewriters or for playing games.

Times_____ (8. **change**). Computers_____(9.**become**) powerful machines with very practical applications. Programmers _____(10.**create**) a large selection of useful programs which do everything from teaching foreign languages to bookkeeping. We are still playing video games, but today's games_____ (11.**become**) faster, more exciting interactive adventures. Many computer users_____ (12.**get, also**) on the Internet and have begun communicating with other computer users around the world.

(https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbs6.htm)

PRACTISE
TEST 1

I. The following noun groups and compound nouns have 2 parts. Find the word with a stress pattern DIFFERENT from the others.

1 A. email	B. tallboy	C. website	D. online game
2 A. soft ware	B. national anthem	C. city life	D. video game
3. A. traffic jam	B. alarm dock	C. white house	D. White House
4. A. laptop	B. pencil case	C. software	D. gold brick
5. A. traditional dress	B. Commonwealth	C. underworld	D. e-book

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the word / phrase CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I want to buy a printer but I'm afraid it's <u>bulky</u>.
A. small B. inconvenient C. expensive D. big and heavy
2. It's more <u>economical</u> to buy this car than that jet ski.
A. cost-effective B. expensive C. insensitive D. wasteful
3. You should store your data on Dropbox in case your computer <u>collapses</u>.
A. breaks down B. destroys C. runs out of power D. contains viruses
4. This technology has some <u>drawbacks</u> that need improving.

A. benefits B. disadvantages C. strong points D. qualities

5. The Ig Nobel prize is awarded to good-for-nothing inventions.
A. useless B. helpful C. practical D. applicable

6. This device imitates the movements of the mockingbirds.
A. inspires B. steals C. mimics D. contrasts

II. Complete the sentences using the given words.

correction pen	e-book reader	handheld
digital camera	economical	earbuds

1. If you have an _____, you don't have to bring all those heavy books in your bag.
2. Can I use a _____ to cover errors in my writing?
3. A normal printer is more _____ than a 3-D printer.
4. You should use this pair of _____, others won't be able to hear it.
5. A _____ allows us to view and edit photos easily.
6. Don't worry. This is a _____, so it's quite small and light.

III. Complete the sentences using the given words.

inventions	patent	inspired	portable
social networking site	vacuum cleaner	solar charger	versatile

1. A _____ takes its energy from the sun.
2. A _____ helps save a lot of energy doing housework.
3. Egg is a _____ food. You can boil, fry or make egg soup.
4. Japanese high-speed trains' design was _____ by the nose of the kingfisher.
5. This food processor is easily _____. You can hold it with just one hand.
6 Vaccination has been considered among the most important _____ in medicine.
7. The young inventor obtained a _____ on his latest invention last week.
8. Twitter is a popular _____ in Western countries.

IV. Match each heading with its correct end.

1. My brother has had his computer repaired.	A. She is reading it in her room.
2. Mark has just lost his smartphone that he bought last week.	B. She takes a lot of beautiful photos of herself every day.
3. My sister has downloaded her favorite e-book.	C. It works again now.
4 Minh has bought a selfie stick.	D. He is so desperate now.
5. Since the invention of the plane,	E. travelling long distances has been made so much easier than ever.

V. Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

1. I ____ this washing machine for five years now. It looks old, but it still works well.
A. have B. had C. is having D. have had

2. Have you ever read the Wuthering Heights? - Oh. That's my favourite. I ____ it many times, at least four.
A. read B. have read C. was reading D. used to read

3. People's lives ____ a lot thanks to the inventions of these devices.
A. was changed B. has been changed C. have changed D. is changed

4. She ____ volleyball at high school but she didn't like it.
A. has played B. played C. was playing D. has been playing

5. The first actual robot ____ invented in 1961.
A. was B. has been C. used to D. were

6. Where do you live? – I ____ in Boston. I ____ there for ten years now.
A. live – have lived B. live – am living C. have lived – live D. live – live

7. Until now, the disease ____ over thirty thousand people worldwide.
A. has killed B. killed C. kills D. is killing

8. Liverpool football club ____ 18 Premier League titles so far.
A. won B. used to win C. win D. has won

9. I'm sorry. Mark isn't here now. He ____ to the post office.

A. went B. goes C. has been D. has gone

10. ____ you ____ the shoplifter to the police yet?

A. Do – report B. Have – reported C. Are – reporting D. When – reported

VI. Determine whether the following sentences are Correct or Incorrect.

1. Scientists have made significant achievements in medicine.
2. The storm uproots the trees, so we cannot travel this road now.
3. Our family has lived in this house when I was five years old.
4. People use vaccination for a long time to prevent certain diseases.
5. I have seen Julia three times this week. What a coincidence!
6. I feel so relieved now. My father has found the key I lost this morning.
7. I have had this laptop when I was a first year student.
8. I'm still working on my assignments. I haven't finished them yet.

VII. Choose the correct verbs to fill the blanks.

Brian called in sick yesterday morning. "You (1. call) _____ in sick five times this month", said his frustrated boss. Brian replied, "I'm sorry. My son (2.start) _____ day care last month and he (3. be) _____ sick since then. I am a reliable employee; and last year, I (4. not take) _____ any sick day."

Brian's boss, in a soft voice, said, "It's true. You (5. always finish) _____ your work on time and you (6. bring) _____ our company a lot of business since you (7. start) _____ working for us."

Brian said, "Last week, I showed Marlene the recent project I (8. work) _____ on. I (9. believe) _____ she can help me, for she (10. work) _____ on similar projects since she was hired." "OK. Get lots of rest and we'll see you soon.", replied his relieved boss.

VIII. Give the correct forms of the verbs given.

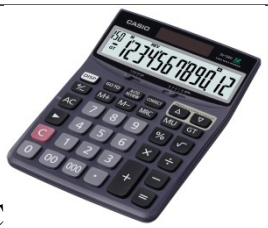
1. Why are you always putting your clothes in the wrong place? I _____ (tell) you so many times.
2. My favorite team _____ (lose) four matches since the beginning of the season.
3. Since the birth of smartphones, they _____ (replace) basic phones in almost every part of the world.
4. We're having special chicken soup for dinner. I _____ (buy) some fresh chicken on my way home yesterday.
5. The living room looks tidy now, my sister _____ (just, clean) it.
6. Alberto _____ (break) his leg, so he can't play football in two months.
7. I haven't seen Alex for a long time. The last time we _____ (meet) was at high school.

IX. Fill the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs: inspire, not have, encourage, prefer, be

1. Teenagers now _____ chatting on the computers with their friends to meeting face to face.
2. I _____ enough sleep last night, so I'm very tired now.
3. Since we first met at the conference, Jessica _____ me a lot in my career choice.
4. I _____ to Spain twice, but I haven't visited Barcelona yet.
5. For centuries, nature _____ many scientists and inventors in their great inventions.

X. Match each description with its correct picture.

1. This is usually used by students for calculating with numbers.	A

2. Young people use this with their smartphones to take pictures of themselves.	B
3. This appliance is used to store foods for a longer time than usual.	C 
4. Busy people can use this to do exercise at home.	
5. This is used for making homemade-yogurt.	D
6. This electric device is heated to make clothes smooth.	E

XI. Choose the best options to fill the banks.

1. This hammer is used ____ the glass in case of emergency.
   A. to break B. for break C. breaking
2. A stethoscope is applied ____ the blood pressure of patients.
   A. for measure B. to measure C. in measure
3. Insulin was introduced by scientists from the University of Toronto ____ diabetes.
   A. to manage B. for management C. for manage
4. You can use a jet ski ____ on both land and water.
   A. travel B. for travelling C. to travelling
5. The cat is used ____ in the yard in the afternoon.
   A. for lying B. to lie C. to lying
6. Don't wear high heels ____ a long distance, they can hurt your feet.
   A. for travelling B. to travelling C. travel
7. Remember to use sun cream ____ getting sunburn.
   A. to avoid B. for avoid C. avoiding
8. Doctors make use of anesthetic ____ pain for patients during surgery.
   A. relief B. to relieve C. for relieve

XII. Give the correct forms (V-ing or to-V) of the verbs given.

1. A smartwatch can be used for _____ (measure) your exercise efforts.
2. People use this electronic device _____ (connect) with other people all over the world.
3. This mobile application is used for recording and _____ (send) distress signals.
4. An e-book reader is convenient; it is used _____ (read) electronic books, newspapers or magazines.

5. Despite the convenience of motorbikes, many people ride their bicycle or walk _____ (keep) fit.
6. This machine is used for _____ (massage) at home.
7. We can use a memory card _____ (store) a lot of music or photos.
8. This robot is designed for _____ (help) old people with certain household chores.

XIII. Determine whether the following sentences are corrector incorrect.

1. This button is used to opening the suitcase.
2. You can use Facebook to connect with old friends or making new friends.
3. You should take some aspirins to get rid of your headache.
4. Study this data to gain some insights into the problem before writing.
5. Making better voice quality, use this microphone instead of that one.
6. People collect those samples for study the elements of the surface of the Moon.

XIV. Define ONE wrong word in each sentence.

1. This electric cooker is used to boil rice, not make rice porridge.
2. In Holland, people make use of windmills for production wind energy.
3. Chopping uncooked food, please use this separate knife.
4. This air conditioner is installed to keep it cool in summer and making it warm in cold winter.
5. You can use this to find the meaning of a word or learning some examples of it.
6. This massage chair is used mainly by the elderly to relief pain.

XV. Select the correct verbs to fill the blanks. There are two redundant verbs.

to reduce	for studying	to satisfy	for losing
to prevent	for encouraging	to increase	to cover

1. You mustn't use a correction pen _____ errors in this assignment.
2. Many young people use computers for playing games rather than _____?
3. Children are vaccinated _____ certain common children diseases.
4. Doing karaoke is a good way _____ people's entertainment needs.
5. Don't abuse the use of that medicine _____ weight.
6. Birth control pill is used by many young women _____ unwanted pregnancies.

C. READING

I. Read the passage and do the tasks below

Nowadays, amid the storming development of high-tech devices such as smartphones or e-book readers, people seem to neglect the existence of certain inventions that date back thousands of years. One of those is the mirror.

People grew a desire to see themselves as they saw their reflections in the surface of water. Around the 600s BC, the first mirrors were made from natural materials such as polished stones. After a while, people started to use bronze, gold and silver to make mirrors. These metals were heavy, so mirrors had very modest sizes. Ruling-class people, especially ladies, used them as a fashionable accessory. Hardly did they go out without a mirror. In the 1st century, the first glass mirrors were invented by the Romans and were made bigger to allow people to look at the whole body. However, not everyone cherished the mirror. Some people were irritated to find themselves ugly looking at the mirror, and there were rumors that what they saw in the mirror were reflections of sins and demons.

Nowadays, despite technological advancement, mirrors still play important roles in various modern-day fields, such as surgery, transport, architecture and so on. In fact, mirrors are utilised in technology and have inspired the inventions of several devices such as cameras or satellites.

Part 1. Determine whether the following statements are True, False or Not Given.

1. People appreciate inventions that date back a very long time.
   A. True B. False C. Not Given
2. The images produced by the first mirrors were not as clear as by the surface of water.
   A. True B. False C. Not Given
3. Only rich people could buy mirrors made from metals.
   A. True B. False C. Not Given
4. Mirrors from glass were first made by the Romans.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

5. Everyone was happy to see themselves in mirrors.
A. True B. False C. Not Given

6. Some people believed that mirror reflected negative things.
A. True B. False C. Not Given

7. Due to modern technology, mirrors are not applied in many fields these days.
A. True B. False C. Not Given

Part 2. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. When were the first mirrors made?
A. In the first century B. In the 600s B.C. C. Four thousand years ago

2. What were the first materials for making mirrors?
A. Stones B. Glass C. Metal such as bronze, gold and silver

3. What was TRUE about metal mirrors?
A. They were very heavy. B. They were small. C. They were extremely expensive.

4. What was TRUE about glass mirrors?
A. They were cheaper than metal mirrors.
B. They were not favored because they broke easily.
C. They were bigger than metal mirrors.

5. Who used mirrors as a fashion item?
A. Girls and women from powerful families
B. Girl and women from all families
C. Young and unmarried girls

II. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

Several famous people are left-handed, (1) ____ Julius Caesar, Napoleon, and Albert Einstein. Queen Victoria of England was also left-handed, (2) ____ Prince Charles. Paul Mc Cartney of the Beatles plays (3) ____ guitar the opposite way from other guitarists because he is left-handed. Marilyn Monroe, the famous American star was also a leftie. Are you a leftie (4) ____ you write with your right hand? To understand (5) ____ it is necessary to look at the brain. The brain is (6) ____ into two hemispheres. The left hemisphere of the brain (7) ____ the right side of the body, and the right hemisphere controls the left side. Both of the sides of the body receive the same information (8) ____ the brain because the two hemispheres are connected. (9) ____, in the right handed people, the left hemisphere is stronger. In the left-handed people, it is the right hemisphere (10) ____ is stronger.

1. A. such as	B. so as	C. so that	D. such that
2. A. is so and	B. and	C. and so is	D. and is so
3. A. a	B. an	C. the	D. no article
4. A. as	B. because	C. even	D. even though
5. A. leftie	B. lefthandedness	C. left-handed	D. lefthander
6. A divided	B. cut	C. subtracted	D. separated
7. A. conquers	B. controls	C. contrasts	D. consists
8. A. on	B. to	C. from	D. for
9. A. In order that	B. Therefore	C. Never	D. However
10. A. who	B. whom	C. that	D. where

III. Choose the sentence which is closest in meaning with the given one.

1. Second prize was awarded to an unknown author from Pastra.
A. An award of second prize was given an unknown author from Pastra.
B. An unknown author from Pastra was awarded second prize.
C. An unknown author from Pastra was awarded with the second prize.
D. Unknown author was awarded second.

2. I used to live alone.
A. I lived by myself but I no longer do it now. B. I lived by myself and I was used to it.
C. I am used to living alone. D. I was used to living by myself.

3. I was late for work because the bus broke down.

A. As the bus was broken, I was late for work. B. Due to a bus break-down, I was late for work.
C. Since the bus broke into pieces, I was late for work.
D. Due to the fact that the bus was broken, I was late for work.

4. "If I were you, I would get in touch with the boss.", he said.
A. He suggested that I would get in touch with the boss. B. He suggested keeping in touch with the boss.
C. He recommended that I should get in touch with the boss.
D. He wished he were me so that he could get in touch with the boss.

5. I'm not very good at gardening, I'm afraid.
A. I'm not much of a gardener, I'm afraid. B. I regret that I bad at gardening.
C. I'm scared to work in the garden. D. I am afraid of working in the garden.

6. We started cooking for the party four hours ago.
A. We began to cook for the party for four hours. B. We have been cooking for the party for four hours.
C. We cooked for the party for four hours.D. We cooked for the party four hours ago.

7. The boatmen were able to escape just before the boat sank.
A. The boatmen could escape just before the boat sank.
B. The boatmen attempted to escape just before the boat sank
C. The boatmen succeeded to escape just before the boat sank.
D. The boatmen managed to escape just before the boat sank.

8. It may be possible for you to go there without a visa.
A. It may not be impossible for you to go there without a visa. B. You may be possible to go there without a visa.
C. It may be unnecessary for you to get a visa to go there.
D. You may find it possible to get a visa to go there.

9. Please don't use the shower after midnight.
A. Would you mind not to use the shower after midnight? B. Would you like to use the shower after midnight?
C. I don't want you to use the shower.D. Would you mind not using the shower after midnight?

10. It would be better if you did not bring your dog in here.
A. I'd rather you hadn't brought you dog in here. B. I wish you hadn't brought your dog in here.
C. I'd rather you didn't bring your dog in here.D. You have brought your dog in here, which is against the rules.

11. The car is more expensive than it ought to be.
A. The car ought to be expensive. B. The car shouldn't be so cheap.
C. The car looks like an inexpensive automobile.D. The car costs more than it should.

12. Jane hardly ever enjoys eating vegetables.
A. She enjoys eating vegetables. B. She has fun growing vegetables.
C. She almost never eats vegetables. D. She sells vegetables for living.

13. We had several guests at our house over the holidays.
A. We were guests at our friend's house. B. Several people visited us during the holidays.
C. The holidays were over by the time our guests arrived. D. We guessed that several people would come.

14. I can't believe that he did it without telling me first.
A. I can't believe what he told me. B. He told me that he did it first.
C. He didn't believe that I told him first. D. He didn't inform me before he did it.

15. It is too late to change it, so leave it the way it is.
A. It can't be altered at this point. B. We should change it before he finds it out.
C. We can't leave it the way it is. D. He should approve the changes before he leaves.

D. WRITING

I. Write a paragraph on benefits of an invention

_____

_____

_____

II. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning, using the given words.

1. The government will introduce new measures against crime next year.
   New measures _____
2. "Bring me a cup of tea, please," she said to him.
   She asked _____
3. As soon as he arrived in London, he phoned his parents.
   No sooner _____
4. I don't think he cares about his employees.
   At no time _____
5. There is no point in persuading him to change his mind.
   It's not worth _____
6. This is the first time I have spoken in front of so many people.
   I was not used _____
7. It's Lan's duty to type the report and send it to the manager.
   Lan is supposed _____
8. My father let the children splash around in the pool for a while yesterday.
   My father allowed _____
9. People believe that the climate is changing.
   The climate _____
10. If he hadn't helped me, I wouldn't have finished my report on time.
    But for _____

TEST 2

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently rom the others.

1. A. gr<u>a</u>mmar	B. d<u>a</u>mage	C. dr<u>a</u>ma	D. m<u>a</u>mmal
2. A. oper<u>a</u>te	B. per<u>s</u>onal	C. inter<u>a</u>ct	D. <u>r</u>eceiver
3. A. f<u>oo</u>t	B. m<u>oo</u>n	C. f<u>oo</u>d	D. p<u>oo</u>l
4. A. protec<u>tion</u>	B. educa<u>tion</u>	C. except<u>ion</u>	D. quest<u>ion</u>
5. A en<u>d</u>anger	B. con<u>d</u>ition	C. han<u>d</u>kerchief	D. <u>d</u>angerous

II. Find the word whose stressed pattern is different from the others in each group.

1. A. afternoon	B. tomorrow	C. banana	D. umbrella
2. A. sorrow	B. passion	C. native	D. complaint
3. A. brilliant	B. harbour	C. mature	D. difficult
4. A. government	B. disappoint	C. audience	D. talented
5. A. important	B. experience	C. different	D. continue

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

1. Never ____ off till tomorrow what you can do today.
   A. put B. set C. do D. turn
2. Do you need some more paper? – No, thanks. I ____.
   A. have still a piece left B. have a piece still left
   C. still have a piece left D. have left a piece still
3. Not until he came into light ____ him.
   A. I only recognized B. did I recognized C. did I recognize D. I didn't recognize
4. I was very tired; ____, I determined to walk on to the next village.

A. therefore B. however C. and D. for

5. ____ Mary, give her my love.
A. If you saw B. Should you see C. Do you see D. By seeing

6. ____ more carefully, he wouldn't have been in the hospital now.
A. Had he driven B. If he drove C. If he drives D. If he hadn't driven

7. More than 50 films ____ in Hanoi since June.
A. have been shown B. were shown C. show D. has been shown

8. You must lend me the money for the trip. ____, I won't be able to go.
A. Consequently B. Nevertheless C. Otherwise D. Although

9. - When can I take my holiday? – ____.
A. It's for you. B. How you like. C. After your wish. D. It's up to you

10. I shall do the job to the best of my ____.
A. capacity B. knowledge C. talent D. ability

II. In this letter there are 10 words which should not be there. Write your answers on the numbered blanks.

Example: 0 → enjoying

Dear Roberto, Thank you for your letter. I am glad to hear you are enjoying well. When I will have some free time, perhaps I'll come to London to see you, and then we can go out for a meal together somewhere. I've just got come back from a trip to Lisbon. My father has just been opened a big new factory in Portugal, and he had wanted me to help him with marketing. Lisbon is said to be a very pretty beautiful city, but I didn't have the chance to see much of it! Dad always makes me work hard! We had went to lots of business meetings, and I met all the staff. I would have been some more useful if I had learned Portuguese instead of French at school! But luckily they are all speak very good English. In fact, Dad's partner was invited me to lunch, and promised to teach me Portuguese, so maybe I'll be accept his offer next time. On my way home, the plane was delayed for four hours because of fog. I think Samantha was waiting at the airport all that time for me. It must be true love! Keep in touch, Best wishes, Thomas	0. enjoying 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

III. Give the correct form of the words in CAPITAL to complete the sentences.

1. There is too much _____ in this movie.	VIOLENT
2. Dolphins sometimes are killed when they are _____ entrapped in fishing nets.	ACCIDENT
3. It is a good book because it is very _____.	INFORM
4. Third time lucky! After two _____ attempts, Mark's finally passed his driving test.	SUCCEED
5. He's so nice. It's a _____ working for him.	PLEASE
6. One disadvantage of the Internet is that it takes time away from _____ such as watching TV and reading.	ACT
7. He is behaving in a very _____ way.	MYSTERY
8. My teacher is very _____ about the history of Vietnam.	KNOW
9. Don't eat that fruit. It is _____.	POISON

10. Tim is one of the _____ on a boat trip on Lake Michigan.	PARTICIPATE

C. READING

I. Read the following passage and fill in each blank with a suitable word.

Dolphins are not fish. They are mammals (1) _____ live in water. Dolphins are (2) _____ the most intelligent animals on earth. Although they can be found in (3) _____ oceans in the world, dolphins prefer coastal waters and bays. The size of dolphins can vary greatly. The smallest dolphin is just about 50 kg in (4) _____ and 1.2 metres in length while (5) _____ largest one can weigh up to 8,200 kg and is 100 metres (6) _____. Dolphins eat (7) _____ fish. A female dolphin gives birth (8) _____ one calf every two years after a (9) _____ period of eleven or twelve months. A dolphin can normally live from twenty-five to sixty-five years and some species of dolphins can even live longer. Dolphin populations are at risk (10) _____ to the pollution of their habitat and accidental entrapment in fishing nets.

II. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each sentence.

The last two decades have seen enormous changes in the way people's (1) ____ are affected by IT. Twenty years ago, few people had access to a computer while today (2) ____ people use them at work, home or school and use of e-mail and the Internet is an every day event.

These developments have brought many (3) ____ to our lives. E-mail makes communication much easier and more immediate. This has numerous benefits for business, commerce, and education. The World Wide Web means that information on every conceivable subject is now (4) ____ to us. Clearly, for many people this has made life much easier and more convenient.

However, not all the effects of the new technology have been beneficial. Many people feel that the (5) ____ use of e-mail is destroying traditional forms of communication such as letter writing, telephone and face-to-face conversation. With ever increasing use of information technology these (6) ____elements are likely to increase in the future.

In addition, the huge size of the Web means it is almost (7) ____ to control and regulate. This has led to many concerns regarding children (8) ____ unsuitable websites. Yet perhaps the biggest threat to IT in years to come will be the computer (9) ____ -more sophisticated or more destructive strains are almost inevitable.

In conclusion, developments in IT have brought many benefits, (10) ____ I believe developments relating to new technology in the future are likely to produce many negative effects that will need to be addressed very carefully.

1. A. live	B. lives	C. living	D. life
2. A. most	B. most of	C. most of the	D. almost
3. A. services	B. uses	C. benefits	D. effects
4. A. free	B. convenient	C. unused	D. available
5. A. widespread	B. immediate	C. particular	D. continued
6. A. positive	B. negative	C. careless	D. trivial
7. A. possible	B. impractical	C. likely	D. impossible
8. A. accessing	B. approaching	C. entering	D. getting
9. A. disease	B. program	C. virus	D. software
10. A. so	B. moreover	C. therefore	D. yet

III. Read the passage below and choose the correct option marked A, B, C or D to answer the questions.

I left school at fifteen. I was an academically bright lad who was urged by some of his teachers not to leave, but I wanted out to see life, and I didn't want to reach beyond the expectation of the friends who left school with me. I worked for a year in a laundry, as a van-boy delivering dry cleaning,

On turning sixteen I applied to be, and eventually began working as a trainee heating engineer with a medium-sized company in East Belfast. The first months were boring. The work was not demanding but I found the environment of the factory annoying. I remember my first week. I left the factory to meet up with a friend and I realized that I had forgotten to collect my wages. My friend thought I was an idiot. After many months working in the factory, I was sent off to college to study for my Certificate in Heating Engineering. I found the

classroom routine unpleasant and I remember feeling a sense of limitation. Five years of this- to end up as a heating engineer and continue with that for the foreseeable future was not an exciting thought.

Although I had left school against the advice of my teachers I had, without telling anyone, tried to continue my studies in literature at evening classes. It was a boring walk from one end of the city to another and to sit amongst adults was confusing. I was the youngest in the class, so the companionship I knew at school was absent. I put up with **it** for a short period. It was too long a walk on cold winter's nights and it was hard to concentrate on Shakespeare with wet shoes and soaking trousers. So I carried on reading books and started writing poetry at home.

By chance, I won some prizes and literary awards in national competitions. A young woman from a TV company came to the college one day. She told me in the quiet of the corridor that I had won a national poetry award. I stared at her in astonishment and disbelief. She wanted to make a short film about me, to which I said: 'No, I couldn't do that? Not that I had any real excuse. I was just frightened. She eventually persuaded me that I should do it the following day.

1. One reason why the writer left school at the age of fifteen was that he ____.

A. thought he would get a good job B. didn't get on well with his teachers
C. had no other choice D. didn't want to be different from his friends

What did the writer feel while he was training to be a heating engineer?

A. He was capable of doing something better. B. He preferred the college to the factory.
C. He didn't receive enough money. D. He might fail to qualify as a heating engineer.

3. What did the writer find when he attended the evening classes?

A. The behavior of the other students annoyed him. B. He was out of place among the other students.
C. The studies were less interesting than he expected.D. He learned more when he studied at home.

4. What does "**it**" in 'I put up with it for a short period.' refer to?

A. literature B. the walk C. the evening class D. companionship

5. Why at first did the writer refuse to appear in the film?

A. He thought someone else should be in it. B. He wanted more time to think about it.
C. He felt he didn't deserve it. D. He was taken by surprise.

D. WRITING

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. Using the word given in block letters and this word MUST NOT be changed in any way.

1. It was easy for us to get tickets for the concert. (NO)

_____

2. They think the burglar got in through the bathroom. (THOUGHT)

_____

3. Jim does not intend to give up his hobby. (INTENTION)

_____

4. Scarcely had the man left when the bomb exploded. (NO SOONER)

_____

5. Most people regard him as being the best man for the job. (WIDELY)

TEST 3

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. cost<u>l</u>y	B. fast<u>e</u>ner	C. port<u>a</u>ble	D. smart<u>p</u>hone
2. A. determ<u>i</u>ne	B. prof<u>i</u>le	C. sc<u>i</u>ence	D. versat<u>i</u>le
3. A. b<u>e</u>nefit	B. g<u>e</u>nerous	C. inv<u>e</u>ntor	D. vid<u>e</u>o
4. A. f<u>a</u>bric	B. imin<u>a</u>te	C. l<u>a</u>ptop	D. p<u>a</u>tent
5. A. c<u>o</u>mpany	B. c<u>o</u>mpose	C. c<u>o</u>mprise	D. c<u>o</u>mputer

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

6. A. hot tea	B. phone call	C. soft ware	D. tall boy
7. A. bus stop	B. cell phone	C. light bulb	D. white board
8. A. flying car	B. mother tongue	C. online game	D. pencil case
9. A. fire fighter	B. heart attack	C. self interest	D. train station
10. A. credit card	B. football match	C. living room	D. swimming pool

Part II. VOCABULARY

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

11. Smartphone can be a great learning ____ but you need to think of how to use it effectively.
A. benefit B. choice C. invention D. tool

12. It is convenient for you to read ____ when you travel.
A. e-books B. laptops C. online game D. smartphones

13. Many young people carry a pair of earbuds as they are small, light, and ____.
A. chargeable B. economical C. portable D. transferable

14. Washing machine or vacuum cleaner can help you to ____ time while doing housework.
A. kill B. save C. spend D. waste

15. Velcro has gradually become a familiar ____ for shoes, jackets, and even spacesuits.
A. button B. fastener C. locker D. zipper

16. Most smartphones now ____ flash player as well as voice and video calls.
A. display B. offer C. provide D. support

17. Many students prefer ____ assignments on their laptops to writing traditionally.
A. reading B. searching C. sending D. typing

18. Mobile devices such as laptops or digital cameras can be charged by ____.
A. solar charges B. solar-charges C. solar chargers D. solar-chargers

19. We can surf the ____ to search for news, watch films, or download music.
A. e-book B. internet C. laptop D. smartphone

20. In many classrooms, teachers use chalk to write on the ____.
A. blackboards B. black boards C. whiteboards D. white boards

21. You can send and receive e-mails from a ____.
A. charger B. printer C. smartphone D. USB

22. The ____,which can travel underwater, is very useful for scientists to learn about the undersea world.
A. aeroplane B. electronic car C. spaceship D. submarine

23. Like Vietnamese, Thai people also depend ____ water for their crops.
A. against B. for C. in D. on

24. In 1999, the king's Chaipattana Aerator obtained Thai ____ for his rain-making techniques.
A. certificates B. charters C. licenses D. patents

25. Paddle-wheel machine helps to clean the wastewater before ____ it for farming.
A. rearranging B. recycling C. reducing D. reusing

26. You can get access ____ the Interne, via a range of devices such as desktop or laptop computers, mobile phones, and tablets.
A. for B. in C. of D. to

27. Thomas Edison, Benjamin Franklin, James Watt are among of the greatest ____ of all time.
A. inventions B. inventiveness C. inventors D. invents

28. _____ noodles are a precooked and usually dried block invented by Japanese.
A. Instantaneous B. Instance C. Instant D. Instantly

29. It is definitely true that nature has inspired ____ inventions and technologies.
A. numbers B. numeral C. numerical D. numerous

30. Smartphones are used not only for communication but also for information and ____.
A. entertain B. entertainer C. entertaining D. entertainment

31. People often use the natural world as inspiration to design and invent new ____.
A. producers B. produces C. productions D. products

32. Internet and social networks help us easily interact ____ people all over the world.
A. in B. of C. on D. with

33. Users can look ____ locations as well as directions to different places on Google Maps.
A. down B. for C. in D. up

34. The two fabrics of Velcro stick together thanks ____ the hooks on the surface and the loops on the other.
A. by B. for C. of D. to

35. If you get a laptop as a reward, what w ill you use it ____?
A. by B. for C. to D. with

36. Scientists have invented artificially intelligent computer systems ____ of answering questions posed in natural language.
A. able B. aware C. capable D. fond

Exercise 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 questions.

37. A digital camera is <u>more economical</u> than a film camera since you don't have to buy rolls of films.
A. better B. cheaper C. safer D. stronger

38. You can use earbuds to listen to music or your listening everywhere, even in public place, as nobody is <u>disturbed</u>.
A. annoyed B. connected C. imitated D. interacted

39. You can use a USB stick to <u>transport</u> files from one computer to another.
A. delete B. display C. transfer D. store

40. Smartphones are very <u>versatile</u>, as they can do many things like making phone calls, taking pictures, or listening to music.
A. capable B. flexible C. helpful D. interesting

41. Apple iPad has <u>remained</u> the single most popular tablet PC ever since 2010.
A. became B. continued C. existed D. stopped

42. A 3-D printer can produce solid objects similar to the <u>originals</u>.
A. images B. models C. papers D. pictures

43. There are many traffic <u>jams</u> during rush hour.
A. congestion B. riders C. road signs D. transportation

44. When <u>collapsing</u> the wings, a flying car is just a little bit bigger than a normal car.
A. dropping B. fixing C. folding D. opening

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A. B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

45. <u>Nutritious</u> snacks provide an important contribution towards your child's daily nutritional needs.
A. Inexpensive B. Uncooked C. Unhealthy D. Unpacked

46. A smartphone is too <u>costly</u> for him to even have a normal one.
A. economical B. expensive C. priceless D. valuable

47. Many people are afraid that computers with superhuman <u>intelligence</u> will destroy humanity.
A. awareness B. perception C. stupidity D. wisdom

48. Speakers are too <u>bulky</u>. You cannot put them in your bag or your pocket.
A. giant B. heavy C. large D. tiny

49. A digital camera is <u>convenient</u> as it is quick to view and delete as well as easy to transfer photos to a computer.
A. harmful B. inexpensive C. uninteresting D. useless

50. Even the best invention may have <u>drawbacks</u>. A laptop, for example, is expensive so many people cannot afford it.
A. advantages B. disadvantages C. shortcomings D. weaknesses

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct to each of the following questions.

51. A correction pen is used for ____ your writing mistakes.
A. cover B. covered C. covering D. to cover

52. It's no good ____ him the truth now.
A. not to tell B. tell C. telling D. to tell

53. It's important ____ too much about your failure.

A. not to worry B. not worry C. not worrying to D. don't worry

54. Don't forget ____ your homework before coming to class.
A. doing B. having done C. to be done D. to do

55. Did you remember ____ Mr. Green my message?
A. be given B. giving C. have given D. to give

56. 3-D printing ____ complex tools and components.
A. is used for produce B. is used to produce
C. uses for producing D. uses to produce

57. She was old enough ____ up her own mind.
A. made B. make C. making D. to make

58. My computer is used for ____ music and video.
A. having played B. play C. playing D. to play

59. My father uses a calculator to ____.
A. be calculated B. being calculated C. calculate D. calculating

60. Facebook is used ____ among the young.
A. communicate B. communicating C. to communicate D. to communicating

61. Mary often watches YouTube videos to study how ____ a dish or make a cake.
A. cook B. cooking C. to cook D. to cooking

62. We can use USB ____ information.
A. for being store B. for store C. to store D. to storing

63. He ____ for the Google since 2014.
A. has worked B. is working C. was working D. worked

64. Her children ____ their homework yet. They arc still working on it.
A. hasn't finished B. hasn't finishing C. haven't finished D. haven't finishing

65. I have never ____ to Paris
A. been B. go C. was D. went

66. We ____ a contract two years ago and it is still valid.
A. have sign B. have signed C. haven't signed D. signed

67. I have lost my mobile phone. Someone ____ it.
A. has steal B. has stole C. has stolen D. have stole

68. Brian ____ to the travel agents and he hasn't come back.
A. has been B. has been going C. had gone D. has gone

69. I am not hungry. I have ____ eaten.
A. just B. ever C. now D. yet

70. ____ you ever been to New York?
A. Are B. Do C. Have D. Were

71. My parents ____ us many times.
A. has visited B. have visited C. visit D. will visit

72. Walter ____ my headphones at last.
A. has returned B. have return C. return D. returns

73. I ____ the teacher that I will be absent next week.
A. has told B. have told C. tell D. tells

74. Sally ____ the movie "Titanic" three times.
A. has seen B. have seen C. is seeing D. sees

75. How long ____ your best friend?
A. did you know B. do you know C. have you known D. are you knowing

76. YouTube ____ to become the world most popular video-sharing website since 2005.
A. has grown B. have grown C. grew D. grows

77. J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter" books ____ in many countries.
A. has been published B. have been published
C. was published D. were published

78. "Would you like a coffee?" - "No thanks. ____ one."

A. I just had B. I just have C. I was just having D. I've just had

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A. B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

79. The king's biodiesel oil project was first to introduce in 2001.
A B C D

80. The Tesla Coil is used for create extremely powerful electrical fields.
A B C D

81. IBM is an artificial intelligence computer system and is used to answering questions posed in natural
A B C D
language.

82. Lifc without computers has seemed simply impossible now.
A B C D

83. Kodak Company produced many OLED equipped products, which are being used to power the next
A B C D
generation of ultra-thin televisions, since 1987.

84. Vaccination has been used for a long time for prevent diseases.
A B C D

85. The boat rudder was invented to steer large ships, which enabled the Chinese for building huge ships as
A B C D
early as 200 AD.

86. Many young people now use computers for playing games rather than study.
A B C D

87. You can use a tablet to listening to music, surfing web or chatting with friends.
A B C D

88. Since the Internet was first created in the 1960s, it changed people's lives a lot.
A B C D

89. Scientists have researched since years into ways of curing cancer patients.
A B C D

90. Many teenagers now prefer chatting on the computer to meet face to face.
A B C D

Part IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 8. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

91. "Good luck with the exam, Minh!" - "____, Dad."
A. By no means B. I wish so C. Never mind D. Thank you

92. "Dad. I've passed the English test." - "____"
A. Good job! B. Good test! C. Good luck! D. Good way!

93. "I think I will choose a new laptop rather than a smartphone." - "____,Phong!"
A. Congratulation B. I hope so C. What a pity D. What a wise choice

94. "Do you know that many inventions were inspired by the natural world?" - "____"
A. Of course. You're right. B. There is no hope about it.
C. Well, that sounds interesting. D. Yes, I couldn't agree more.

95. "Do you think new inventions always make people rich?" – "____"
A. I agree. B. I don't think so. C. It sounds great. D. no, not much

96. "I have never been to America" - "____"
A. Me either. B. Me neither. C. I so. D. Me too.

97. "Can I take away your dish?" - "Wait a minute. ____"
A. I can't finish. B. I don't finish. C. I have to finish. D. I haven't finished.

98. "Do you need any help, Kate?" - "____"
A. I haven't got a clue. B. No, thanks, I can manage.
C. That's all for now. D. That's fine by me.

99. "It's very generous of you to offer to pay!" - "____"
A. I'm glad you like it. B. Thanks a million.

C. That was the least I could do. D. You can say that again.

100. "Has an announcement been made about the eight o'clock flight to Paris ?" – "____"
A. I don't think that. B. Not yet. C. Sorry I don't. D. Yes, it was.

101. "I love studying science as it allows me to answer questions about natural world." – "____"
A. No, I won't. B. Neither do I. C. Yes, I like it. D. So do I.

102. "I have taken part in the science club for 3 months." - "____"
A. So have I. B. So have me. C. I have so. D. So I have.

103. "What do you think of your new laptop? " - "____"
A. I always keep it. B. I'd love to. C. It's fantastic. D. Sounds great.

104. "Can I try your new camera?" - "____"
A. I'm sorry, I can't. Let's go now. B. I'm sorry. I'm home late.
C. Sure. I'd love to. Sure. D. But please be careful with it.

105. "Ted's broken his leg, so he won't be able to come to class today." – "____"
A. How terrific! B. Poor Ted! C. What is it now? D. What's wrong?

Part V. READING

Exercise 9. 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.

MOBILE PHONES

When Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell (106) ____ the telephone in 1876, it was a revolution in communication. (107) ____ the first time, people could talk to each other over great distances almost as clearly as if they were in the same room. Nowadays, though, we (108) ____ usc Bell's invention for taking photographs, (109) ____ the Internet or watching video clips rather than talking. Over the last two decades a new (110) _____ of spoken communication has emerged: the mobile phone.

106. A. has been invented	B. is invented	C. invented	D. was invented
107. A. As	B. By	C. For	D. Since
108. A. increase	B. increased	C. increasing	D. increasingly
109. A. accessing	B. contacting	C. entering	D. searching
110. A. aids	B. means	C. tools	D. ways

Exercise 10. 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.

HEALTH DETECTOR

Scientist Hayat Sindi's device is the size of a postage stamp, and it costs just a penny. But it could (111) ____ millions of lives. In many parts of the world, doctors and nurses work with no (112) ____ or clean water. They have to send health tests to labs and wait weeks for results. But this little piece of paper could change that. It (113) ____ tiny holes that are filled with chemicals. These chemicals are able (114) ____ health problems. A person places a single (115) ____ of blood on the paper. The chemicals in the paper change (116) ____ the blood and indicate (117) ____ or not the person has an illness.

111. A. build	B. keep	C. start	D. save
112. A. electric	B. electrical	C. electrician	D. electricity
113. A. contains	B. invents	C. provides	D. supports
114. A. detect	B. detecting	C. to detect	D. to detecting
115. A. bit	B. drop	C. piece	D. slice
116. A. although	B. because	C. due to	D. in spite of
117. A. as if	B. either	C. neither	D. whether

Exercise 11. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THE VANISHING INVENTION

In 1998, a Valencian professor made an amazing claim. Professor Antonio Cervilla discovered how to use water as a **substitute** for petrol. The scientist said that you could drive from Bilbao to Valencia on just half a litre of water. His invention uses a molybdenum compound to break down water into hydrogen and oxygen. Unlike other methods, no electricity is required and the reaction happens at atmospheric temperature. This impressive

technology is based on the way plant enzymes break down water. The use of molybdenum is the perfect choice because, although rare, **it** is cheap and found all around the planet.

Since the claims were made, nothing more has been heard about this fabulous technology. There is no explanation for the disappearance anywhere on the internet, apart from a list of similar inventions which have also **vanished**. An inventor from the Philipines called Daniel Dingel developed a water-fuelled car but was arrested and sentenced to 20 years in prison. If this technology were to become widely available, it would prove disastrous for petrol station owners and would also save the planet from the impending environmental catastrophes being caused by pollution.

118. The word "**substitute**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
A. addition B. alternative C. imitation D. solution

119. Which of the following is NOT true about Cervilla's invention?
A. It happens at atmospheric temperature.
B. It imitates something in nature.
C. It requires no electricity.
D. It uses enzymes to break down water.

120. The word "**it**" in the passage refers to ____.
A. enzyme B. molybdenum C. petrol D. water

121. The word "**vanished**" in the passage is opposite in meaning to ____.
A. appeared B. produced C. introduced D. invented

122. It is stated in the passage that water-fuelled cars may contribute to ____.
A. save energy B. save environment C. save money D. save time

Exercise 12. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THE STORY OF COCA-COLA

Coca-Cola was invented in 1886 by John Pemberton, a druggist living in Atlanta. The original drink was a type of syrup, using coca leaves, sugar and cola nuts, plus a few other secret ingredients! Pemberton sold it as a medicine; and with its coca (the source of cocaine), it must have made people feel good!

Nevertheless, Pemberton's medicine was not very successful, so he sold his secret formula to another druggist, Asa Candler. Candler was interested, because he had another idea that Pemberton's "medicine" would be much better if it was mixed with soda. Candler was thus the man who really invented the drink Coca-Cola. Candler also advertised his new drink, and soon people were going to drugstores just to get a drink of Coca-Cola.

Before long, other people became interested in the product, including a couple of businessmen who wanted to sell it in bottles. Candler sold them a **licence** to bottle the drink, and very quickly the men became millionaires.

The famous bottle, with its very **distinctive** shape, was designed in 1916. And the famous Coca-Cola logo is the most famous logo in the world. Unlike any other famous commercial logos, it has not changed in 100 years!

During the First World War, American soldiers in Europe began asking for Coca-Cola, so the Coca-Cola company began to export to Europe. It was so popular with soldiers that they then had to start bottling the drink in Europe.

Today, Coca-Cola is made in countries all over the world, including Russia and China; it is the world's most popular drink.

As for the famous formula, it is probably the world's most valuable secret! The exact ingredients for making Coca-Cola are only known to a handful of people. And as for the "coca" that was in the original drink, that was **eliminated** in 1903. It was a drug, and too dangerous. Today's Coca-Cola contains caffeine, but not cocaine!

123. According to the passage, Coca-Cola was first introduced in ____.
A. America B. China C. Europe D. Russia

124. According to the passage, the original drink made people feel good because it contained ____.
A. coca leaves B. cola nuts C. secret ingredients D. sugar

125. It is stated in the passage that Candler was interested in the product because he thought ____.
A. he could develop the original formula by adding soda
B. he would sell it and quickly became a millionaire
C. it was an useful medicine which made people feel good
D. Pemberton's medicine was very famous and successful

126. The word "**licence**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
A. certificate B. permission C. charter D ticket

127. The word "**distinctive**" in the passage is opposite in meaning to ____.
A. normal B. original C. ugly D unique

128. When were the Coca-Cola's bottle shape and logo designed according to the passage?
A. in 1886 B. in 1916 C. in 1930 D. in 1986

129. The word "**eliminated**" in the passage probably means ____.
A. banned B. destroyed C. erased D. excluded

130. According to the passage, what is NOT true about the formula of Coca-Cola ?
A. It is probably the world's most priceless secret.
B. It was really invented by the druggist. Asa Candler.
C. Its exact ingredients are well known to many people.
D. Its ingredient was changed from cocaine to caffeine.

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 13. Mark the letter A, B, C. or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. This is the first time Tom went abroad.
A. Tom ever has gone abroad before. B. Tom has ever gone abroad before.
C. Tom has never gone abroad before. D. Tom never has gone abroad before.

132. She started using this washing machine last year.
A. She has used this washing machine for a year. B. She has used this washing machine since a year.
C. She used this washing machine for a year. D. She used this washing machine since a year.

133. The last time she sent me an email was 5 months ago.
A. She has already sent me an email for 5 months. B. She has never sent me an email since 5 months.
C. She has not sent me an email for 5 months. D. She has not yet sent me an email since 5 months.

134. It is a long time since we last met.
A. We have already met after a long time. B. We have ever met for a long time.
C. We have just met for a long time. D. We have not met for a long time.

135. When did you have a Facebook account?
A. How long do you have a Facebook account? B. How long did you have a Facebook account?
C. How long had you had a Facebook account? D. How long have you had a Facebook account?

136. I haven't called her since she left me.
A. The last time I call her was when she left me.
B. The last time I called her was when she has left me.
C. The last time I called her was when she left me.
D. The last time I have called her was when she left me.

Exercise 14. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

137. Apple MacBook is portable and versatile. I cannot afford it.
A. Although Apple MacBook is portable and versatile, 1 cannot afford it.
B. Because Apple MacBook is portable and versatile, I cannot afforsd it.
C. If Apple MacBook isn't portable and versatile, I might afford it.
D. No matter how portable and versatile Apple MacBook is, I can afford it.

138. William found a science book. It included instructions for building a windmill.
A. William found a science book which included instructions for building a windmill.
B. What William found is a science book included instructions for building a windmill.
C. William found how a science book included instructions for building a windmill.
D. Where William found a science book included instructions for building a windmill.

139. They didn't think Newton could do it. He was confident.
A. Because they didn't think Newton could do it, he was confident.
B. They didn't think Newton could do it because he was confident.
C. They didn't think Newton could do it no matter how confident he was

D. If they had thought Newton could do it, he would have been more confident.

140. Bell succeeded with his new invention. People were able to talk to each other over great distances.

A. Because Bell's success with the new invention, people were able to talk to each other over great distances.

B. In spite of Bell's success with the new invention, people were able to talk to each other over great distances.

C. Owing to Bell's success with the new invention, people were able to talk to each other over great distances.

D. Since Bell's success with the new invention, people were able to talk to each other over great distances

.....

REVISION

MIDDLE TERM TEST

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the rest.

1. A. modest	B. contest	C. suggest	D. intestine
2. A. fortunate	B. considerate	C. nominate	D. passionate
3. A. movement	B. president	C. extent	D. instrument
4. A. circulate	B. create	C. indicate	D. appropriate
5. A. statement	B. movement	C. evident	D. comment

II. Choose the suitable words to complete the sentences below.

donations	volunteer	handheld	disabilities
disadvantaged	inspiration	charity organization	drawbacks

1. Despite some _____ of this vaccine, people have to use it because there are no other choices available.
2. Like artists, inventors also rely on nature as a rich source of _____.
3. This _____ was set up to protect children and women in war-torn areas.
4. Princess Diana was active in helping _____ children when alive.
5. This food processor is too bulky. You should get a _____ like mine.
6. Laura is a _____ teacher. She teaches handicapped children English for free.
7. Our charity calls for _____ from all people.
8. A lot of international volunteers provide support for Vietnamese children with mental and physical _____.

III. Use the endings: -ing, -ed, -ful, or-less of the words in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. My sister is _____ (disappoint) with their service.
2. This website is _____ (use), as I can learn a lot of things and make friends.
3. My younger brother is very _____ (excite) about his first trip to Da Nang.
4. The team has tried their best, so they are now _____ (hope) about the result.
5. He is such a _____ (bore) person that he doesn't have a girlfriend.
6. I didn't like the foods at that restaurant, especially the soup. It was _____ (taste).

IV. Choose the best options to fill the blanks.

1. When the children ____, it suddenly began to rain.
   A. were playing B. played C. have been playing
2. Your hair looks terrific! ____ you ____ a haircut?
   A. Had - got B. Have - just got C. When - got
3. I ____ to Da Nang twice, but I still get a lot excited whenever visiting the city.
   A. went B. have gone C. have been
4. While my younger sister was studying in her room, someone ____ our house.
   A. was breaking into B. broke into C. break into
5. My grandparents are not used ____ technological devices.
   A. to using B. for using C. to use
6. This is the second time I ____ a car accident.
   A. witness B. witnessed C. have witnessed

7. While the guests ____ the party, the servants ____ more foods and drinks.
A. were enjoying - prepared B. enjoyed – were preparing C. were enjoying - were preparing
8. X-rays are a modern tool that doctors use ____ malign tumors.
A. for treat B. for treating C. to treating
9. ____ your mobile phone and ____ electricity, you can get a solar charger.
A. To recharge – saving B. For recharging - save C. To recharge - save
10. Hi, Anna. Are you going to play badminton now? - Sorry, I ____ my homework yet.
A. don't finish B. haven't finished C. didn't finish

V. Decide whether the following sentences are Correct or Incorrect.

1. This mobile application is installed for taking photos and edit them.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
2. When we were reading an e-book, we got an e-mail from our aunt.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
3. Andrea and Alice are married for fifteen years now.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
4. I have known Trung when I was a high school student.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
5. The thick snow blocked the main road, so we have to take another route now.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
6. Since the start of the new school year, our school has had a lot of activities to protect the environment.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
7. Brian was painting the wall while he fell off and broke his ankle.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
8. Old people with hearing problems rely on this device to hear better.
A. Correct B. Incorrect

VI. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Music has been integral to our lives. Not all types of music have favourable effects, for example, if it is too loud or noisy or it distracts us from our work. However, in general, surprising benefits for health of music exposure have been discovered.

Overall, music has beneficial effects in pain relief. Listening to music can reduce sensation caused by chronic pain by up to 21% and depression by 25%. Music therapy, therefore, has been applied together with medication to reduce pain during childbirth and surgeries.

Research also shows that music also modifies heartbeat and blood pressure within a positive range. The heart beats faster as we listen to lively music and when the music slows, so do our heart and breath rate. In another study, old people suffering from high blood pressure reported significantly lower blood pressure as a result of listening to calm music after 30 minutes.

Apart from all those benefits, other effects are related to better sleep, strengthened memory and better general health. Most researchers conclude that our preference of music doesn't play the main role, but the tempo and the theme of the music we are exposed to are the most important factors that affect the remedy results.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
A. How music affects our brain B. Music can reduce pain
C. Helpful health effects gained from music D. Emotional and physical benefits of music
2. What is TRUE according to the passage?
A. All types of music can produce positive results on health.
B. Music hasn't replaced medicines during childbirth.
C. 25% of sensation caused by pain can be reduced by music.
D. Lively music is not good for heartbeat.
3. How does slow music modify heartbeat?
A. It makes the heart beat faster.
B. It makes heartbeat slow.
C. It makes our heart beat slowly and then fast.
D. It doesn't actually make any changes to heartbeat.

4. What is the effect of music on people with high blood pressure?
A. Their blood pressure is slightly lowered.
B. Their blood pressure is greatly lowered.
C. Their blood pressure is lowered after listening to exciting music.
D. They can take less medicine.

5. What is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
A. We only achieve the best results when listening to our favourite type of music.
B. Music can help us have better memory.
C. Music can improve our general health.
D. Researchers have determined the most important factors in music therapy.

6. What are the most important elements in music therapy?
A. The speed and theme of the music
B. The rhythm and sound of the music
C. The type and sound of the music
D. The rhythm and theme of the music

VII. Write A, B or C. Which passage mentions ...?

A: I'm a business manager, and I just can't figure out how my life will be if there's no Internet. Technology and the Internet have made things easier for me in my job. For example, my team and I make use of video conferencing when I'm on a trip abroad. I can't explain why some people are against technology. My wife and I usually argue about my staring at the smartphone all the time. It's always our biggest source of disagreements.

B: When my husband and I gave our children a laptop as a birthday present last year, we didn't expect that they could be so much into it. I wish we hadn't given it to them. They spend, in my opinion, too much time surfing the Internet and playing video games. I am afraid if this continues, their study results will be badly impacted. We have tried to warn them many times, but that just doesn't work. I wish they were little and controllable again.

C: I'm eighty years old now, older than the Internet and any computers you've seen. I used to be against technology. That was not because I'm slow in it, but because in our time, we didn't have to rely on such things. But that has changed! I have two granddaughters and one grandson, and all of them are studying abroad. The fastest and most convenient way for us to keep in touch is the tablet that they bought me. I love spending thirty minutes a day in front of the tablet talking with them.

1. a changed opinion on technology – _____
2. things that make one's work become easier – _____
3. quarrels with someone over the use of a technological device – _____
4. a specific amount of time spent in front of a technological device – _____
5. inability to understand why some people hate technology – _____
6. regretting a past action – _____
7. a worry about a bad consequence that may happen – _____
8. independence on the Internet and computers – _____

VIII. Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

1. ____ you ____ Central Park in New York yet?
A. Do - visit B. Did – visit C. Have – visited D. were - visiting

2. I ____ three novels by Charles Dickens so far.
A. have read B. read C. am reading D. was reading

3. Thanks to these inventions, our lives ____ both positively and negatively.
A. has changed B. have changed C. were changed D. are changed

4. Arriving home, Linda opened the door, ____ the lights and lay on the sofa.
A. turned on B. was turning on C. turning D. turn

5. Since the birth of vaccination, people ____ from fewer diseases.
A. are suffering B. suffer C. have suffered D. are going to suffer

6. At seven p.m. yesterday, I ____ in my room. Suddenly, I heard a very big noise.
A. study B. studied C. had been studying D. was studying

7. She ____ in six different countries, so she knows a lot about cultures and their people's ways of life.
A. has lived B. lived C. lives D. is living

IX. Give the correct forms of the verbs given: change, bake, go, play, see, run, be absent, not pay

1. Since the plane was invented, it _____ the world in various ways.
2. When we arrived home, the children _____ in the backyard.
3. After sending an e-mail to my cousin, I turned off my tablet and _____ to bed.
4. I _____ much attention to the teacher when she suddenly called me.
5. Andy _____ from class last week because he went to London.
6. This is the first time I _____ Laura enjoy herself so much.
7. I _____ across Kristy when I was checking in at the airport.
8. This microwave is used for heating foods and _____.

X. Choose ONE wrong word in each sentence.

1. Last night, I was writing wedding invitations while my ex-boyfriend called me.
2. We visited the charity, talking to their manager and gave them the donations.
3. To recording your voice, you can download a mobile application.
4. He putted on a thick coat and went out in the snowstorm to find his dog.
5. Half of the school's students are not used to follow the new winter rules.

XI. Decide whether the following statements are True or False or Not Given.

International Student Volunteers (ISV) is a California-based non-profit volunteer organization. Since 2002, more than 35,000 students have joined ISV to volunteer and make a difference during their summer break. One of ISV's programs, High School Program (HSP), combining volunteer work and adventure travel, is an 18-day program for high school students aged 15-18. Since its first launch in 2007 in Australia for the first time, HSP has provided opportunities for students to make a difference to communities and those in need while learning about responsibility and global issues.

Each group of students is led by a seasoned ISV leader, and accompanied by a High School leader (either teacher or coach) throughout their trip. HSP's regional staff are available to provide timely help. Students can live, travel and learn in a fun environment. There are a lot of activities that build good characters and inspire students to contribute their efforts and time to communities. For a couple of days, students can visit local areas and learn about their cultures or difficulties faced by local people. For the other days, they can join adventure activities to step out of their comfort zone and challenge themselves.

High school students can choose among three countries - Costa Rica, Dominican Republic or Thailand to spend their trip. HSP intends to expand their network to other countries. If you're a high school student, give it a shot!

1. HSP was introduced for the first time in 2002.
2. The HSP program lasts eighteen days.
3. There are three people directly in charge of each group of students.
4. HSP is the mix of volunteering and adventure tourism.
5. Students help protect the local natural environment.
6. Students can now go on HSP trips to five countries.

XII. Choose the suitable words to complete the sentences below.

breadwinners	smash	household	instrumental	sugary

1. Soft drinks, a type of _____ drinks, can cause some diseases related to teeth and bones.
2. The Chamberlains share _____ duties equally, so they have few quarrels over these.
3. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the _____ of their family. They both work to support their family financially.
4. You should try listening to some _____ music before sleep.
5. His debut album became a _____ hit in many European countries in 2005.

XIII. Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

1. The plane ____ in London at 9:15 on Sunday morning. Will you pick me up at Terminal 3?
   A. will land B. is going to land C. lands D. is landing
2. A: I am dying of thirst. - B: OK. Wait a second. I ____ you some water.
   A. will bring B. am going to bring C. am bringing D. bring
3. You can wait for Lan, but I don't think she ____.
   A. is going to turn up B. won't turn up C. will turn up D. is turning up

4. Lindy and Alex ____ their first anniversary tomorrow evening. Have you been invited yet?
A. will celebrate B. are celebrating C. celebrate D. will have celebrated
5. Peter ____ the exam. He hasn't done any revision yet.
A. doesn't pass B. didn't pass C. isn't passing D. won't pass
6. John always goes to school by bus, but this week he ____ his brother's motorbike.
A. is riding B. will ride C. rides D. is going to ride
7. Please don't hesitate ____ me at 95784887 if you have any further questions.
A. reaching B. to call C. calling D. reach
8. He tried to persuade me ____ Jane's party, but I refused ____.
A. to attend - coming B. attending - coming C. attend - to come D. to attend - to come
9. My grandfather is eighty years old, ____ he does exercise even more regularly than me.
A. yet B. so C. but D. Both A & C are correct
10. I didn't notice anyone ____ into your flat last night. Let's check the security camera.
A. broke B. to break C. breaking D. break

XIV. Choose the underlined part which is incorrect.

1. Our cat and dog will be took care of by our next-door neighbor.
A B C D
2. I expect seeing my long-lost friend Adam in Berlin on this trip. It's been too long.
A B C D
3. I didn't have enough patience waiting for Jenny. She's always turning up late.
A B C D
4. A new school is constructed since last January, and they expect it will have been completed by the start of the new school year.
A B C D
5. She is beautiful and talented, but her parents don't let her to take part in that beauty contest.
A B C D
6. Andy is able to attend Edinburg University, or I think he may choose to attend Princeton. That's his long-held ambition.
A B C D

XV. Choose the words CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined parts.

1. They are going to eliminate four of the eight contestants tonight.
A. receive B. choose C. disqualify D. allow
2. This round is the most demanding in the competition, so you must prepare well.
A. decisive B. important C. easy D. difficult
3. That young writer has conquered several writing competitions in California.
A. taken part in B. won C. held D. appeared
4. This is the best treatment we can give her for the time being.
A. remedy B. favor C. observation D. diet
5. Little John is having an eating disorder.
A. illness B. untidiness C. disobedience D. cleanliness

XVI. Reorder the words to make complete sentences.

1. apply / writing / the / to / a / at / am / job / for/ I / charity / volunteer / your / of /

_____

2. experience / doing / work / I / office / have / of

_____

3. social /sites / use / and / information / people / friends / get / networking / to/ make

_____

4. watch / social / al you / can / variety / and / join / programmes / of / networks

_____

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 5. INVENTIONS

VOCABULARY

1. bulky /ˈbʌlki/ (a): to lớn, kềnh càng
2. collapse /kəˈlæps/ (v): xếp lại, cụp lại
3. earbud /ˈɪəbʌd/ (n): tai nghe
4. economical /ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪkl/ (a): tiết kiệm, không lãng phí
5. fabric /ˈfæbrɪk/ (n): vải, chất liệu vải
6. generous /ˈdʒenərəs/ (a): rộng rãi, hào phóng
7. headphones /ˈhedfəʊnz/ (n): tai nghe qua đầu
8. imitate /ˈɪmɪteɪt/ (v): bắt chước, mô phỏng theo
9. inspiration /ˌɪnspəˈreɪʃn/ (n): nguồn cảm hứng
10. invention /ɪnˈvenʃn/ (n): sự phát minh, vật phát minh
11. laptop /ˈlæptɒp/ (n): máy tính xách tay
12. patent /ˈpætnt/ (n,v): bằng sáng chế; được cấp bằng sáng chế
13. portable /ˈpɔːtəbl/ (a): dễ dàng mang, xách theo
14. principle /ˈprɪnsəpl/ (n): nguyên tắc, yếu tố cơ bản
15. submarine /ˌsʌbməˈriːn/ (n): tàu ngầm
16. velcro /ˈvelkrəʊ/ (n): một loại khóa dán

GRAMMAR :

I. The present perfect (THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH)

1. Cấu trúc (Form)

Affirmative (Khẳng định)	Negative (Phủ định)	Interrogative (Nghi vấn)
S + have/ has + pp (past participle) + (0)	S + have/ has + not + pp + (0)	Have/ Has + S + PP + (0)?
She has bought this house.	She hasn't bought this house.	Has she bought this house?

2. Cách dùng (use)

- Diễn tả hành động xảy ra và hoàn thành ở một thời điểm không xác định trong quá khứ. (actions completed at an unspecific time in the past)

E.g: She has traveled around the world. (Cô ấy đã đi du lịch khắp thế giới.)

- Diễn tả hành động đã hoàn thành rồi nhưng kết quả vẫn còn ở hiện tại (completed actions with a result in the present)

E.g: Look! He has dyed his hair red. (Nhìn kìa! Anh ta đã nhuộm tóc thành màu đỏ.)

- Diễn tả hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ và còn tiếp tục đến hiện tại (actions that started in the past and have continued until now)

E.g: I have learnt/ learned English for 15 years.(Tôi đã học Tiếng Anh được 15 năm rồi.)

- Diễn tả hành động xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ nhưng vào thời điểm nói hành động đó vẫn chưa hoàn thành (actions at a specified time which are not complete at the time of speaking) ➔ Cách dùng này thường gặp với trạng từ thời gian như this morning/ afternoon,...

E.g: I have read four books so far this morning

- Diễn tả một hành động lặp lại nhiều lần cho đến thời điểm hiện tại, chúng ta thường thấy các từ đi kèm ở cách dùng này như sau:

Several times/hours/days/weeks/months/years, etc

E.g: I have watched this film several times.

• Note:

- Sau cấu trúc so sánh hơn nhất ta dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

It is the most interesting book that I have ever read.

- Sau cấu trúc:This/lt is the first/second... time, phải dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

This is the first time I have eaten this kind of food.

3. Time phrases (Các cụm từ thời gian)
Các từ/ cụm từ thời gian thường gặp trong thì này như:
-already (đã ...rồi),never (chưa bao giờ),ever (đã từng),yet (chưa),just (vừa mới), (chođến bây giờ), recently (gắn đây), lately (gần đây),
- so far/ up to now/ up to present (cho tới bây giờ), in / over + the past/ last + thời gian: trong ....qua
- for + khoảng thời gian (for 2 days: trong khoảng 2 ngày)
- since + mốc thời gian: kể t ừ .... (since 2000: từ năm 2000)
Nếu sau "since" là một mệnh đề thì mệnh đề trước since ta chia thì hiện tại hoàn thành còn mệnh đề sau since chia thì quá khứ đơn.
E.g: I have taught English since I graduated from University.
*** Vị trí của các trạng từ trong thì hiện tại hoàn thành:**
- already, never, ever, just: sau "have/ has" và đứng trước động từ phân từ II.
- already: cũng có thể đứng cuối câu.
- Yet: đứng cuối câu, và thường được sử dụng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn.
- so far, recently, lately, up to present, up to this moment, in/ over + the past/ last + thời gian: Có thể đứng đầu hoặc cuối câu.
E.g: I have bought this house recently. (Gần đây tôi đã mua ngôi nhà này.)

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Put the verbs into present perfect tense.

1. I _____(be) here for three hours.
2. My parents_____ (own) the house since 1980.
3. They_____ (have) those problems for a long time.
4. We_____(see) this movie already.
5. You_____ (check) my spelling.
6. Linda_____ (buy) a new television.
7. Julie_____ (break) her leg.
8. Tim and Mary_____ (have) a baby.
9. I_____ (know) Susan for all my life.
10. David_____(work) here since last October.

KEY Bài 1: Put the verbs into present perfect tense.

1. have been
2. have owned
3. have had
4. have seen
5. have checked
6. has bought
7. has broken
8. have had
9. have known
10. has worked

Bài 2: Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect).

1. Last week I was very busy and I_____ (not have) the time to do a lot in the household
2. On Monday I worked four hours overtime and_____ (come) home very late in the evening.
3. From Tuesday to Thursday last week I_____(be) on a business trip.
4. On Friday I went to a friend's birthday party and at the weekend I_____ (visit) my grandparents.
5. Tomorrow some friends are coming over. I have not seen them for ages and they_____ (never, be) here before.
6. I_____ (just clean) my house so I can show them around.

KEY

Bài 2: Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect).

1. didn't have
2. came
3. was
4. visited
5. have never been
6. have just cleaned

Bài 3: Choose the best answer in the bracket.

1. Mike (has never seen / never saw) this film but I'm not sure he'll enjoy it.

2. We haven't been on holiday (for / since) ages.
3. Susan (went/ has gone) to England last week.
4. Wow! (Did you already do / Have you already) done the housework?
5. They (got / have got) married last year.
6. My dog (dug / has dug) a hole in the middle of my garden last night.
7. Look! The plane (has just landed / just landed).
8. Ever since I was a child (I wanted / I've wanted) to go to England.
9. He (didn't decide / hasn't decided) what to do yet.
10. John (has bought / bought) a small house in France in 2000.

KEY Bài 3: Choose the best answer in the bracket.

1. has never seen
2. for
3. went
4. Have you already
5. got
6. dug
7. has just landed
8. I've wanted
9. hasn't decided
10. bought

Bài 4: Identify and correct mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Did you ever eat this kind of food?_____
2. Nobody has seen the teacher since three weeks._____
3. Have you called Tim yesterday?_____
4. Did you do your homework yet?_____
5. I have met him for Christmas. _____

KEY Bài 4: Identify and correct mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Did you ever eat➔ Have you ever eaten
2. since➔ for
3. Have you called ➔ Did you call
4. Did you do ➔ Have you done
5. for ➔ since

Bài 5: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs (Past Simple or Present Perfect Simple)

My name's Lisa and I'm from Spain. I _____(1. **leave**) school last year and I _____ (2. **not find**) a job yet, so I'm trying to improve my English in the meantime. I have been studying in a private school here in Barcelona for three months, and I think I _____(3. **make**) quite a lot of progress.

Apart from studying English my other main interest is sport, especially swimming and beach volley. I _____ (4. **win**) several cups for swimming and our team _____ (5. **win**) the Regional Beach Volley Championship last year.

KEY Bài 5: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs (Past Simple or pr Perfect Simple)

1. left
2. haven't found
3. have made
4. have won
5. won

II. INFINITIVES AND GERUNDS (ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU VÀ DANH ĐỘNG TỪ)

1. Infinitives (Động từ nguyên mẫu)

- Sau một số động từ, chúng ta dùng "to + V-inf".Ta cũng có thể thêm "not" trước cụm "to +V-inf"để chỉ nghĩa phủ định: afford, agree, appear, arrange, attempt, begin, care, choose, consent, determine, happen, hesitate, hope, intend, pretend, propose, promise, refuse, love, offer, start, swear,. . .

E.g: I refuse to go to the party.

- Sau một số động từ có tân ngữ đi kèm: ask, advise, allow, bear, cause, encourage, expect, forbid, force, get, hate, compel, intend, order, permit, like, invite, request, tell, trouble, want, prefer, warn, wish, teach ...

Form: S + V + 0 + to + V-inf

E.g: My mother encourages me to take part in this contest.

2. Gerunds (Danh động từ)

Danh động từ thường được dùng để:
- Làm chủ ngữ trong câu:
E.g: Doing exercise regularly is very good for our health.
- Làm tân ngữ đứng sau một số động từ: avoid, appreciate, admit, consider, deny, detest, enjoy, fancy, mind, finish, imagine, resume, forgive, practice, resent, keep, tolerate, risk, postpone, suggest, miss...
E.g: He practices speaking English every day.
- Làm tân ngữ đứng sau một số cụm từ: it's (not) worth, it's (no) use/ good, in addition to, can't help, can't bear, can't stand ...
E.g: It's worth buying an expensive ticket to this concert.
- Đứng sau các cụm động từ (phrasal verbs): give up, put off, keep on, be opposed to, face up ,to be against, look forward to, be interested in, be/get used to, see about, care for...
E.g: I get used to getting up early.
• **Note:**
Một số động từ có thể đi cùng với cả động từ nguyên thể và V-ing, nhưng có sự khác nhau về ý nghĩa:
Stop V-ing: dừng làm gì (dừng hẳn)
Stop to V: dừng lại để làm việc gì
Stop smoking: dừng hút thuốc
Stop to talk: dừng lại để nói chuyện
Remember/forget/regret to V: nhớ/quên/tiếc sẽ phải làm gì (ở hiện tại - tương lai)
Remember/forget/regret V-ing: nhớ/quên/hối tiếc đã làm gì (ở quá khứ)
E.g: I regret to inform you that the train was cancelled. (Tôi rất tiếc phải báo tin cho anh rằng chuyến tàu đã bị hủy)
E.g: She remembers seeing him. (Tôi nhớ đã gặp anh ấy.)
Try to V: cố gắng làm gì
Try V-ing:thử làm gì
E.g:
- I try to pass the exam. (Tôi cố gắng vượt qua kỳ thi.)
-You should try wearing this hat. (Bạn nên thử đội chiếc mủ này.)
Prefer V-íng to V-ing
Prefer + to V + rather than (V)
E.g:
- I prefer staying at home to going out.
- I prefer to stay at home rather than go out.
Mean to V: Có ý định làm gì.
Mean V-ing: Có nghĩa là gì.
E.g:
- He doesn't mean to prevent you from doing that. (Anh ấy không có ý ngăn cản bạn làm việcđó.)
- This sign means not going into. (Biển báo này có ý nghĩa là không được đi vào trong.)
Need to V: cần làm gì
Need V-ing: cần được làm gì (= need to be done)
Eg-
- I need to clean the house.
-Your hair needs cutting. (= Your hair needs to be cut.)
Used to V: đã từng/thường làm gì trong quá khứ (bây giờ không làm nữa)
Be/Get used toV-ing: quen với việc gì (ở hiện tại)
E.g:
- I used to get up early when I was young. (Tôi thường dậy sớm khi còn trẻ.)
- I'm used to getting up early. (Tôi quen với việc dậy sớm rồi)

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 6: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

1. I remember_____him in London.

A. meet B. to meet C. meeting D. to meeting

2. Sun-Young avoids _____ underwear at the thrift store.
A. buy B. to buy C. bought D. buying
3. The girls agreed_____ the cake equally.
A. to be divided B. to divide C. dividing D. divide
4. She expected_____ for the job, but she wasn't.
A. to select B. selected C. selecting D. to be selected
5. Huy finished_____ homework and then he went to the party with George and Bill.
A. do B. to be done C. to do D. doing
6. Please don't forget_____ the baby. She needs to eat every two hours.
A. feeding B. fed C. to feed D. to be fed

Bài 6: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

1 . c
Remember + Ving: nhớ đã làm gì (ở quá khứ)
2. D
Avoid +Ving: tránh làm gì
3. B
Agree to V: đồng ý làm gì
4. D
Expect to V: mong đợi/ mong chờ làm gì đó
Expect to be + PP: mong chờ được làm gì đó
5. D
Finish + Ving: hoàn thành làm gì đó
6. C
Forget + to V: quên làm gì (sự việc chưa xảy ra)
'Don't forget to v.."dùng để nhắc nhở ai đó làm gì đó

Bài 7: Choose the best answer in the bracket to complete the sentence.

1. Passing the kitchen, he stopped drinking/ to drink a large glass of water.
2. They stopped talking/to talk when the teacher came in.
3. I regret telling/ to tell you that the model you want is out of stock.
4. I didn't regret spending/ to spend a year travelling around the world.
5. Remember checking/to check your answer before handing in your exam paper.
6. I remember putting/ to put the money in the top drawer, but it's not there now.
7. He needs working/ to work harder if he wants to make progress.
8. It's difficult problem. It needs thinking/ to think about very carefully.
9. I think Nam meant breaking/ to break that glass. It didn't look like an accident.
10. If we want to get there by 7.00, that means getting/ to get up before 5.00.

KEY Bài 7: Choose the best answer in the bracket to complete the sentence.

1. to drink (Stop to V: dừng lại để làm gì)
2. talking (Stop + Ving: ngừng làm gì đó)
3. to tell (Regret + to V: lấy làm tiếc khi làm gì; Out of stock: hết hàng)
4. spending (Regret + Ving: hối hận đã làm gì đó)
5. to check (Remember to V: nhớ để làm gì đó (chưa xảy ra))
6. putting (Remember + Ving: nhớ đã làm gì đó)
7. to work (Need + to V: cần làm gì (chủ động))
8. thinking (need + Ving (bị động))
9. to break (Mean + to V: ý định làm gì)
10. getting (Mean + Ving: có nghĩa là)

Bài 8: Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. I can't stand_____in queues. (**wait**)
2. I wouldn't like_____in his shoes. (**be**)

3. Tom loves_____in Thailand. (**work**)
4. I hate_____the shopping on Sunday. (**do**)
5. Blast! I forgot_____milk. (**buy**)
6. In the end we decided_____in. (**stay**)
7. I need_____some information about this. (**find**)
8. My parents like_____for long walks at the weekend. (**go**)
9. Tim gave up_____years ago. (**smoke**)
10. I wanted_____ and see him. (**go**)

KEY Bài 8: Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. waiting
2. to be
3. working
4. doing
5. to buy
6. to stay
7. to find
8. going
9. smoking
10. to go

Bài 9: Identify and correct mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Mary suggested to buy a new laptop computer.
2. Why do you dislike to watch TV with me?
3. Trying some of this wine. Maybe you will like it.
4. I am looking forward to see you soon.
5. She apologized me for the delay.
6. Did you have any trouble to buy a car?
7. It is a waste of time to go to the party.
8. I can't afford going on holiday.
9. Foreigners are not used to drive on the left.
10. I'm going to France learning French.

Bài 9: Identify and correct mistakes in the following sentences.

1. to buy ➔buying
2. to watch ➔ watching
3. Trying➔ Try
4. to see ➔ to seeing
5. apologized me ➔ apologized to me
6. to buy ➔ buying
7. to go ➔ going
8. going ➔togo
9. to drive ➔ to driving
10. learning ➔to learn

Bài 10: Complete the text by putting the verbs in the correct form, using ing or to.

James has decided (1)_____(**abandon**) his second attempt at (2)_____ (**swim**) the English Channel after (3)_____(**break**) his ankle in a cycling accident. His decision (4)_____ (**postpone**) this attempt came after a two week holiday mountainbiking with his wife. His first attempt was also unsuccessful and he is unlikely (5)_____ (**be**) back training for quite a few months. He said in a recent interview that he had not yet decided whether (6)_____ (**try**) one more time, but denies (7)_____ (**lose**) total interest in the project. 'I aim (8)_____ (**raise**) money for a local charity' he explained. He continued by (9)_____ (**say**) that if he could manage (10)_____ (**find**) the time, he would do a lot more charity work.

Bài 10: Complete the text by putting the verbs in the correct form, using ing or to.

1. to abandon
2. swimming
3. breaking
4. to postpone
5. to be
6. to try
7. losing
8. to raise
9. saying
10. to find

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 11: Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. We arranged_____at the airport at half past nine. (**meet**)

2. I always try to avoid_____him whenever I can. (**see**)
3. When we visit my aunt, they expect me_____ on my best behavior. (**be**)
4. My mother demanded_____the manager. (**see**)
5. My brother denied_____ my chocolate mousse. (**eat**)
6. I tried_____ but I just couldn't. (**understand**)
7. Julie was pretending_____a chicken. (**be**)
8. He deserves_____ severely punished. (**be**)
9. They chose_____ in a cheap hotel but spend more money on meals. (**stay**)
10. We like Hanoi City so much that we keep_____ back there. (**go**)

Bài 11: Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. to meet
2. seeing
3. to be
4. to see
5. eating
6. to understand
7. to be
8. to be
9. to stay
10. going

Bài 12: Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box.

Stay	***talk***	***win***	***read***	***smoke***
watch	***change***	***lose***	***go***	***close***

1. Sarah suggested_____to the movies but I was really tired and decided against it.
2. Would you mind_____ the window, please?
3. I like Sue very much but she tends_____a lot.
4. Can you show me how_____this sentence into passive voice?
5. I want_____weight.
6. Everyone wanted him_____the tournament.
7. They don't allow you_____in this building.
8. She wouldn't let me_____the letter she had written to her aunt.
9. I advise you_____at home at night because the roads are treacherous.
10. Child psychologists do not encourage_____TV after 9 o'clock at night.

Bài 12: Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box.

1. going
2. closing
3. to talk
4. to change
5. to lose
6. to win
7. to smoke
8. read
9. to stay
10. watching

Bài 13: Put the verbs in the brackets into either the past simple or present perfect tense.

1. Tim: How many times (you/try)_____ to pass your driving test?
Mike: Three times so far.
2. When (you/go)_____to Ho Chi Minh City?
3. You look different, (you/have)_____a haircut?
4. I (not/see)_____David at all this week. I don't even know where he is.
5. Tim: (you/speak)_____ to Peter yet?
Mike: Not yet.
6. When (you/start)_____your job?
7. I (move)_____house three times in the last five years.
8. My sister (be)_____to New York three times and she's going again next month.
9. The US President (be)_____in our country last year.
10. He (visit)_____this village three times in the last two years.

Bài 13: Put the verbs in the brackets into either the past simple or present perfect tense.

1. have you tried
2. did you go
6. did you start
7. have moved

3. Have you had **8. has been**
4. haven't seen **9. was**
5. Have you spoken **10. has visited**

Bài 14: Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first.
1. You can try to get Jim to lend you his car, but you won't succeed.
There's no point_____.
2. He wished he had invited her to his birthday party.
He regretted_____ .
3. Mastering a second language takes time and patience.
It_____
4. After four years abroad, Mr. Brown returned home as an excellent engineer.
After Mr. Brown _____ .
5. It won't be difficult **to** get a ticket for the game.
You won't have any_____.

Bài 14: Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first.
1. There's no point in trying to get Jim to lend you his car.
2. He regretted not inviting/ not having invited her to his birthday party.
3. It takes time and patience to master a second language.
4. After Mr. Brown had been abroad for four years, he returned home as an excellent engineer.
5. You won't have any difficulty (in) getting a ticket for the game.

Bài 15: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs (Past Simple or Present Perfect Simple)
Since computers were first introduced to the public in the early 1980's, technology_____ (1 .**change**) a great deal. The first computers_____ (2.**be**) simple machines designed for basic tasks. They _____ (3.**have, not**) much memory and they _____ (4.**be, not**) very powerful. Early computers were often quite expensive and customers often_____ (5.**pay**) thousands of dollars for machines which actually_____(6.**do**) very little. Most computers_____ (7. **be**) separate, individual machines used mostly as expensive typewriters or for playing games.
Times_____ (8. **change**). Computers_____(9.**become**) powerful machines with very practical applications. Programmers _____(10.**create**) a large selection of useful programs which do everything from teaching foreign languages to bookkeeping. We are still playing video games, but today's games_____ (11.**become**) faster, more exciting interactive adventures. Many computer users_____ (12.**get, also**) on the Internet and have begun communicating with other computer users around the world.
(https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbs6.htm)

Bài 15: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs (Past Simple or Present Perfect Simple)
1. have changed 2. were
3. didn't have 4. weren't
5. paid 6. did
7. were 8. have changed
9. have become 10. have created
11. have become 12. have also got

PRACTISE

TEST 1

I. The following noun groups and compound nouns have 2 parts. Find the word with a stress pattern DIFFERENT from the others.

1 A. email	B. tallboy	C. website	D. online game
2 A. soft ware	B. national anthem	C. city life	D. video game
3. A. traffic jam	B. alarm dock	C. white house	D. White House
4. A. laptop	B. pencil case	C. software	D. gold brick
5. A. traditional dress	B. Commonwealth	C. underworld	D. e-book

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the word / phrase CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I want to buy a printer but I'm afraid it's bulky.
A. small B. inconvenient C. expensive D. big and heavy

2. It's more economical to buy this car than that jet ski.
A. cost-effective B. expensive C. insensitive D. wasteful

3. You should store your data on Dropbox in case your computer collapses.
A. breaks down B. destroys C. runs out of power D. contains viruses

4. This technology has some drawbacks that need improving.
A. benefits B. disadvantages C. strong points D. qualities

5. The Ig Nobel prize is awarded to good-for-nothing inventions.
A. useless B. helpful C. practical D. applicable

6. This device imitates the movements of the mockingbirds.
A. inspires B. steals C. mimics D. contrasts

II. Complete the sentences using the given words.

correction pen e-book reader handheld
digital camera economical earbuds

1. If you have an ___ **e-book reader** ____, you don't have to bring all those heavy books in your bag.
2. Can I use a _____ **correction pen** _____ to cover errors in my writing?
3. A normal printer is more _____ **economical** _____ than a 3-D printer.
4. You should use this pair of _____ **earbuds** _____, others won't be able to hear it.
5. A _____ **digital camera** _____ allows us to view and edit photos easily.
6. Don't worry. This is a _____ **handheld** _____, so it's quite small and light.

III. Complete the sentences using the given words.

inventions **patent** **inspired** **portable**
social networking site **vacuum cleaner** **solar charger** **versatile**

1. A _____ **solar charger** _____ takes its energy from the sun.
2. A _____ **vacuum cleaner** _____ helps save a lot of energy doing housework.
3. Egg is a _____ **versatile** _____ food. You can boil, fry or make egg soup.
4. Japanese high-speed trains' design was _____ **inspired** _____ by the nose of the kingfisher.
5. This food processor is easily _____ **portable** _____. You can hold it with just one hand.
6 Vaccination has been considered among the most important _____ **inventions** _____ in medicine.
7. The young inventor obtained a _____ **patent** _____ on his latest invention last week.
8. Twitter is a popular _____ **social networking site** _____ in Western countries.

IV. Match each heading with its correct end.

1. My brother has had his computer repaired.	A. She is reading it in her room.
2. Mark has just lost his smartphone that he bought last week.	B. She takes a lot of beautiful photos of herself every day.
3. My sister has downloaded her favorite e-book.	C. It works again now.
4 Minh has bought a selfie stick.	D. He is so desperate now.
5. Since the invention of the plane,	E. travelling long distances has been made so much easier than ever.

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. E

V. Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

1. I ____ this washing machine for five years now. It looks old, but it still works well.
A. have B. had C. is having D. have had

2. Have you ever read the Wuthering Heights? - Oh. That's my favourite. I ____ it many times, at least four.
A. read B. have read C. was reading D. used to read

3. People's lives ____ a lot thanks to the inventions of these devices.
A. was changed B. has been changed C. have changed D. is changed

4. She ____ volleyball at high school but she didn't like it.
A. has played B. played C. was playing D. has been playing

5. The first actual robot ____ invented in 1961.

A. was B. has been C. used to D. were

6. Where do you live? – I ____ in Boston. I ____ there for ten years now.
A. live – have lived B. live – am living C. have lived – live D. live – live

7. Until now, the disease ____ over thirty thousand people worldwide.
A. has killed B. killed C. kills D. is killing

8. Liverpool football club ____ 18 Premier League titles so far.
A. won B. used to win C. win D. has won

9. I'm sorry. Mark isn't here now. He ____ to the post office.
A. went B. goes C. has been D. has gone

10. ____ you ____ the shoplifter to the police yet?
A. Do – report B. Have – reported C. Are – reporting D. When – reported

VI. Determine whether the following sentences are Correct or Incorrect.

1. Scientists have made significant achievements in medicine. **Correct**
2. The storm uproots the trees, so we cannot travel this road now. **Incorrect**
3. Our family has lived in this house when I was five years old. **Incorrect**
4. People use vaccination for a long time to prevent certain diseases. **Incorrect**
5. I have seen Julia three times this week. What a coincidence! **Correct**
6. I feel so relieved now. My father has found the key I lost this morning. **Correct**
7. I have had this laptop when I was a first year student. **Incorrect**
8. I'm still working on my assignments. I haven't finished them yet. **Correct**

VII. Choose the correct verbs to fill the blanks.

Brian called in sick yesterday morning. "You (1. call) ____**have called**___ in sick five times this month", said his frustrated boss. Brian replied, "I'm sorry. My son (2.start) _____**started**_____ day care last month and he (3. be) ____**has been**___ sick since then. I am a reliable employee; and last year, I (4. not take) _____**didn't take**_____ any sick day."

Brian's boss, in a soft voice, said, "It's true. You (5. always finish) _____**have always finished**_____ your work on time and you (6. bring) ____**have brought**___ our company a lot of business since you (7. start) _____**started**____ working for us."

Brian said, "Last week, I showed Marlene the recent project I (8. work) _____**have worked**____ on. I (9. believe) _____**believe**_____ she can help me, for she (10. work) ____**has worked**___ on similar projects since she was hired." "OK. Get lots of rest and we'll see you soon.", replied his relieved boss.

VIII. Give the correct forms of the verbs given.

1. Why are you always putting your clothes in the wrong place? I _____**have told**_____ (tell) you so many times.
2. My favorite team _____**has lost / have lost**_____ (lose) four matches since the beginning of the season.
3. Since the birth of smartphones, they _____**have replaced**_____ (replace) basic phones in almost every part of the world.
4. We're having special chicken soup for dinner. I _____**bought**____ (buy) some fresh chicken on my way home yesterday.
5. The living room looks tidy now, my sister _____**has just cleaned**_____ (just, clean) it.
6. Alberto _____**has broken**_____ (break) his leg, so he can't play football in two months.
7. I haven't seen Alex for a long time. The last time we _____**met**_____ (meet) was at high school.

IX. Fill the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs: inspire, not have, encourage, prefer, be

1. Teenagers now _____ **prefer** _____ chatting on the computers with their friends to meeting face to face.
2. I _____**didn't have**_____ enough sleep last night, so I'm very tired now.
3. Since we first met at the conference, Jessica _____**has encouraged**_____ me a lot in my career choice.
4. I _____**have been**_____ to Spain twice, but I haven't visited Barcelona yet.
5. For centuries, nature _____**has inspired**_____ many scientists and inventors in their great inventions.

X. Match each description with its correct picture.

1. This is usually used by students for calculating with numbers.
C

A

2. Young people use this with their smartphones to take pictures of themselves.
A

B

3. This appliance is used to store foods for a longer time than usual.
B

C

4. Busy people can use this to do exercise at home.
E

5. This is used for making homemade-yogurt.
F

D

6. This electric device is heated to make clothes smooth.
D

E

XI. Choose the best options to fill the banks.

1. This hammer is used ____ the glass in case of emergency.
A. to break B. for break C. breaking

2. A stethoscope is applied ____ the blood pressure of patients.
A. for measure B. to measure C. in measure

3. Insulin was introduced by scientists from the University of Toronto ____ diabetes.
A. to manage B. for management C. for manage

4. You can use a jet ski ____ on both land and water.
A. travel B. for travelling C. to travelling

5. The cat is used ____ in the yard in the afternoon.
A. for lying B. to lie C. to lying

6. Don't wear high heels ____ a long distance, they can hurt your feet.
A. for travelling B. to travelling C. travel

7. Remember to use sun cream ____ getting sunburn.
A. to avoid B. for avoid C. avoiding

8. Doctors make use of anesthetic ____ pain for patients during surgery.
A. relief B. to relieve C. for relieve

XII. Give the correct forms (V-ing or to-V) of the verbs given.

1. A smartwatch can be used for _____**measuring**_____ (measure) your exercise efforts.
2. People use this electronic device ____**to connect**_____ (connect) with other people all over the world.
3. This mobile application is used for recording and ____**sending**_____ (send) distress signals.
4. An e-book reader is convenient; it is used _____**to read**_____ (read) electronic books, newspapers or magazines.
5. Despite the convenience of motorbikes, many people ride their bicycle or walk _____**to keep**____ (keep) fit.
6. This machine is used for _____**massaging**_____ (massage) at home.
7. We can use a memory card ____**to store**_____ (store) a lot of music or photos.
8. This robot is designed for _____**helping**_____ (help) old people with certain household chores.

XIII. Determine whether the following sentences are corrector incorrect.

1. This button is used to opening the suitcase. **Incorrect**
2. You can use Facebook to connect with old friends or making new friends. **Incorrect**
3. You should take some aspirins to get rid of your headache. **Correct**
4. Study this data to gain some insights into the problem before writing. **Correct**
5. Making better voice quality, use this microphone instead of that one. **Incorrect**
6. People collect those samples for study the elements of the surface of the Moon. **Incorrect**

XIV. Define ONE wrong word in each sentence.

1. This electric cooker is used to boil rice, not **make** rice porridge.
2. In Holland, people make use of windmills for **production** wind energy.
3. **Chopping** uncooked food, please use this separate knife.
4. This air conditioner is installed to keep it cool in summer and **making** it warm in cold winter.
5. You can use this to find the meaning of a word or **learning** some examples of it.
6. This massage chair is used mainly by the elderly to **relief** pain.

XV. Select the correct verbs to fill the blanks. There are two redundant verbs.

to reduce	for studying	to satisfy	for losing
to prevent	for encouraging	to increase	to cover

1. You mustn't use a correction pen _____**to cover**_____ errors in this assignment.
2. Many young people use computers for playing games rather than _____ **for studying** _____?
3. Children are vaccinated _____ **to prevent** _____ certain common children diseases.
4. Doing karaoke is a good way _____ **to satisfy** _____ people's entertainment needs.
5. Don't abuse the use of that medicine _____ **for losing** _____ weight.
6. Birth control pill is used by many young women _____ **to reduce** _____ unwanted pregnancies.

C. READING

I. Read the passage and do the tasks below

Nowadays, amid the storming development of high-tech devices such as smartphones or e-book readers, people seem to neglect the existence of certain inventions that date back thousands of years. One of those is the mirror.

People grew a desire to see themselves as they saw their reflections in the surface of water. Around the 600s BC, the first mirrors were made from natural materials such as polished stones. After a while, people started to use bronze, gold and silver to make mirrors. These metals were heavy, so mirrors had very modest sizes. Ruling-class people, especially ladies, used them as a fashionable accessory. Hardly did they go out without a mirror. In the 1st century, the first glass mirrors were invented by the Romans and were made bigger to allow people to look at the whole body. However, not everyone cherished the mirror. Some people were irritated to find themselves ugly looking at the mirror, and there were rumors that what they saw in the mirror were reflections of sins and demons.

Nowadays, despite technological advancement, mirrors still play important roles in various modern-day fields, such as surgery, transport, architecture and so on. In fact, mirrors are utilised in technology and have inspired the inventions of several devices such as cameras or satellites.

Part 1. Determine whether the following statements are True, False or Not Given.

1. People appreciate inventions that date back a very long time.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

2. The images produced by the first mirrors were not as clear as by the surface of water.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
3. Only rich people could buy mirrors made from metals.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
4. Mirrors from glass were first made by the Romans.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
5. Everyone was happy to see themselves in mirrors.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
6. Some people believed that mirror reflected negative things.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
7. Due to modern technology, mirrors are not applied in many fields these days.
A. True B. False C. Not Given

Part 2. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. When were the first mirrors made?
A. In the first century B. In the 600s B.C. C. Four thousand years ago
2. What were the first materials for making mirrors?
A. Stones B. Glass C. Metal such as bronze, gold and silver
3. What was TRUE about metal mirrors?
A. They were very heavy. B. They were small. C. They were extremely expensive.
4. What was TRUE about glass mirrors?
A. They were cheaper than metal mirrors.
B. They were not favored because they broke easily.
C. They were bigger than metal mirrors.
5. Who used mirrors as a fashion item?
A. Girls and women from powerful families
B. Girl and women from all families
C. Young and unmarried girls

II. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

Several famous people are left-handed, (1) ____ Julius Caesar, Napoleon, and Albert Einstein. Queen Victoria of England was also left-handed, (2) ____ Prince Charles. Paul Mc Cartney of the Beatles plays (3) ____ guitar the opposite way from other guitarists because he is left-handed. Marilyn Monroe, the famous American star was also a leftie. Are you a leftie (4) ____ you write with your right hand? To understand (5) ____ it is necessary to look at the brain. The brain is (6) ____ into two hemispheres. The left hemisphere of the brain (7) ____ the right side of the body, and the right hemisphere controls the left side. Both of the sides of the body receive the same information (8) ____ the brain because the two hemispheres are connected. (9) ____, in the right handed people, the left hemisphere is stronger. In the left-handed people, it is the right hemisphere (10) ____ is stronger.

1. A. such as	B. so as	C. so that	D. such that
2. A. is so and	B. and	C. and so is	D. and is so
3. A. a	B. an	C. the	D. no article
4. A. as	B. because	C. even	D. even though
5. A. leftie	B. lefthandedness	C. left-handed	D. lefthander
6. A divided	B. cut	C. subtracted	D. separated
7. A. conquers	B. controls	C. contrasts	D. consists
8. A. on	B. to	C. from	D. for
9. A. In order that	B. Therefore	C. Never	D. However
10. A. who	B. whom	C. that	D. where

III. Choose the sentence which is closest in meaning with the given one.

1. Second prize was awarded to an unknown author from Pastra.
A. An award of second prize was given an unknown author from Pastra.
B. An unknown author from Pastra was awarded second prize.
C. An unknown author from Pastra was awarded with the second prize.

D. Unknown author was awarded second.

2. I used to live alone.

A. I lived by myself but I no longer do it now.
B. I lived by myself and I was used to it.
C. I am used to living alone.
D. I was used to living by myself.

3. I was late for work because the bus broke down.

A. As the bus was broken, I was late for work.
B. Due to a bus break-down, I was late for work.
C. Since the bus broke into pieces, I was late for work.
D. Due to the fact that the bus was broken, I was late for work.

4. "If I were you, I would get in touch with the boss.", he said.

A. He suggested that I would get in touch with the boss.
B. He suggested keeping in touch with the boss.
C. He recommended that I should get in touch with the boss.
D. He wished he were me so that he could get in touch with the boss.

5. I'm not very good at gardening, I'm afraid.

A. I'm not much of a gardener, I'm afraid.
B. I regret that I bad at gardening.
C. I'm scared to work in the garden.
D. I am afraid of working in the garden.

6. We started cooking for the party four hours ago.

A. We began to cook for the party for four hours.
B. We have been cooking for the party for four hours.
C. We cooked for the party for four hours.
D. We cooked for the party four hours ago.

7. The boatmen were able to escape just before the boat sank.

A. The boatmen could escape just before the boat sank.
B. The boatmen attempted to escape just before the boat sank
C. The boatmen succeeded to escape just before the boat sank.
D. The boatmen managed to escape just before the boat sank.

8. It may be possible for you to go there without a visa.

A. It may not be impossible for you to go there without a visa.
B. You may be possible to go there without a visa.
C. It may be unnecessary for you to get a visa to go there.
D. You may find it possible to get a visa to go there.

9. Please don't use the shower after midnight.

A. Would you mind not to use the shower after midnight?
B. Would you like to use the shower after midnight?
C. I don't want you to use the shower.
D. Would you mind not using the shower after midnight?

10. It would be better if you did not bring your dog in here.

A. I'd rather you hadn't brought you dog in here.
B. I wish you hadn't brought your dog in here.
C. I'd rather you didn't bring your dog in here.
D. You have brought your dog in here, which is against the rules.

11. The car is more expensive than it ought to be.

A. The car ought to be expensive.
B. The car shouldn't be so cheap.
C. The car looks like an inexpensive automobile.
D. The car costs more than it should.

12. Jane hardly ever enjoys eating vegetables.

A. She enjoys eating vegetables.
B. She has fun growing vegetables.
C. She almost never eats vegetables.
D. She sells vegetables for living.

13. We had several guests at our house over the holidays.

A. We were guests at our friend's house.

B. Several people visited us during the holidays.
C. The holidays were over by the time our guests arrived.
D. We guessed that several people would come.

14. I can't believe that he did it without telling me first.
A. I can't believe what he told me.
B. He told me that he did it first.
C. He didn't believe that I told him first.
D. He didn't inform me before he did it.

15. It is too late to change it, so leave it the way it is.
A. It can't be altered at this point.
B. We should change it before he finds it out.
C. We can't leave it the way it is.
D. He should approve the changes before he leaves.

D. WRITING

I. Write a paragraph on benefits of an invention

Đáp án gợi ý

BENEFITS ON EARBUDS

Earbuds offer certain benefits that people can enjoy. Firstly, a pair of earbuds is small and light, and it is portable too. Earbuds are not bulky. You can put them in your bag or even in your pocket. Secondly, earbuds are not costly. They are not as expensive as a set of speakers. With about 100,000 VND, you can get a pair. Of course, you have to pay more for those of higher quality. Finally, you can use earbuds to listen to music or your listening lessons everywhere, even in public places. Only you can hear the sounds from the media player or mobile phone. Nobody is disturbed. In conclusion, a pair of earbuds is convenient, cheap and private.

II. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning, using the given words.

1. The government will introduce new measures against crime next year.
New measures again crime will be introduced by the government next year.
2. "Bring me a cup of tea, please," she said to him.
She asked him to bring her a cup of tea.
3. As soon as he arrived in London, he phoned his parents.
No sooner had he arrived in London than he phoned his parents.
4. I don't think he cares about his employees.
At no time do I think he cares about his employees.
5. There is no point in persuading him to change his mind.
It's not worth persuading him to change his mind.
6. This is the first time I have spoken in front of so many people.
I was not used to speaking in front of so many people.
7. It's Lan's duty to type the report and send it to the manager.
Lan is supposed to type the report and send it to the manager.
8. My father let the children splash around in the pool for a while yesterday.
My father allowed the children to splash around in the pool for a while yesterday.
9. People believe that the climate is changing.
The climate is believed to be changing.
10. If he hadn't helped me, I wouldn't have finished my report on time.
But for his help, I wouldn't have finished my report on time.

TEST 2

I. Find the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently rom the others.

1. A. grammar	B. damage	C. drama	D. mammal
2. A. operate	B. personal	C. interact	D. receiver
3. A. foot	B. moon	C. food	D. pool
4. A. protection	B. education	C. exception	D. question
5. A endanger	B. condition	C. handkerchief	D. dangerous

II. Find the word whose stressed pattern is different from the others in each group.

1. A. afternoon	B. tomorrow	C. banana	D. umbrella
2. A. sorrow	B. passion	C. native	D. complaint
3. A. brilliant	B. harbour	C. mature	D. difficult

4. A. government B. disappoint C. audience D. talented
5. A. important B. experience C. different D. continue

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

1. Never ____ off till tomorrow what you can do today.
A. put B. set C. do D. turn
2. Do you need some more paper? – No, thanks. I ____.
A. have still a piece left B. have a piece still left
C. still have a piece left D. have left a piece still
3. Not until he came into light ____ him.
A. I only recognized B. did I recognized C. did I recognize D. I didn't recognize
4. I was very tired; ____, I determined to walk on to the next village.
A. therefore B. however C. and D. for
5. ____ Mary, give her my love.
A. If you saw B. Should you see C. Do you see D. By seeing
6. ____ more carefully, he wouldn't have been in the hospital now.
A. Had he driven B. If he drove C. If he drives D. If he hadn't driven
7. More than 50 films ____ in Hanoi since June.
A. have been shown B. were shown C. show D. has been shown
8. You must lend me the money for the trip. ____, I won't be able to go.
A. Consequently B. Nevertheless C. Otherwise D. Although
9. - When can I take my holiday? – ____.
A. It's for you. B. How you like. C. After your wish. D. It's up to you
10. I shall do the job to the best of my ____.
A. capacity B. knowledge C. talent D. ability

II. In this letter there are 10 words which should not be there. Write your answers on the numbered blanks.

Example: 0 → enjoying

Dear Roberto,
Thank you for your letter. I am glad to hear you are enjoying well. When I will have some free time, perhaps I'll come to London to see you, and then we can go out for a meal together somewhere. I've just got come back from a trip to Lisbon. My father has just been opened a big new factory in Portugal, and he had wanted me to help him with marketing. Lisbon is said to be a very pretty beautiful city, but I didn't have the chance to see much of it!
Dad always makes me work hard! We had went to lots of business meetings, and I met all the staff. I would have been some more useful if I had learned Portuguese instead of French at school! But luckily they are all speak very good English. In fact, Dad's partner was invited me to lunch, and promised to teach me Portuguese, so maybe I'll be accept his offer next time. On my way home, the plane was delayed for four hours because of fog. I think Samantha was waiting at the airport all that time for me. It must be true love!
Keep in touch,

Best wishes,
Thomas

0. enjoying
1. _____**will**_____
2. _____**got / come**_____
3. _____**been**_____
4. _____**had**_____
5. _____**pretty**_____
6. _____**had**_____
7. _____**some**_____
8. _____**are**_____
9. _____**was**____
10. _____**be**_____

III. Give the correct form of the words in CAPITAL to complete the sentences.

1. There is too much _____**violence**_____ in this movie. VIOLENT

2. Dolphins sometimes are killed when they are ____**accidentally**____ entrapped in fishing nets.	ACCIDENT
3. It is a good book because it is very _____**informative**____.	INFORM
4. Third time lucky! After two _____**unsuccessful**_____ attempts, Mark's finally passed his driving test.	SUCCEED
5. He's so nice. It's a ____**pleasure**_____ working for him.	PLEASE
6. One disadvantage of the Internet is that it takes time away from _____**activities**_____ such as watching TV and reading.	ACT
7. He is behaving in a very _____**mysterious**_____ way.	MYSTERY
8. My teacher is very _____**knowledgeable**____ about the history of Vietnam.	KNOW
9. Don't eat that fruit. It is _____**poisonous**_____.	POISON
10. Tim is one of the _____**participants**_____ on a boat trip on Lake Michigan.	PARTICIPATE

C. READING

I. Read the following passage and fill in each blank with a suitable word.

Dolphins are not fish. They are mammals (1) ____**that / which**____ live in water. Dolphins are (2) _____**among**____ the most intelligent animals on earth. Although they can be found in (3) _____**all**____ oceans in the world, dolphins prefer coastal waters and bays. The size of dolphins can vary greatly. The smallest dolphin is just about 50 kg in (4) ____**weight**____ and 1.2 metres in length while (5) _____**the**_____ largest one can weigh up to 8,200 kg and is 100 metres (6) ____**long**____. Dolphins eat (7) _____**mainly**_____ fish. A female dolphin gives birth (8) _____**to**_____ one calf every two years after a (9) ____**gestation**_____ period of eleven or twelve months. A dolphin can normally live from twenty-five to sixty-five years and some species of dolphins can even live longer. Dolphin populations are at risk (10) _____**due**_____ to the pollution of their habitat and accidental entrapment in fishing nets.

II. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each sentence.

The last two decades have seen enormous changes in the way people's (1) ____ are affected by IT. Twenty years ago, few people had access to a computer while today (2) ____ people use them at work, home or school and use of e-mail and the Internet is an every day event.

These developments have brought many (3) ____ to our lives. E-mail makes communication much easier and more immediate. This has numerous benefits for business, commerce, and education. The World Wide Web means that information on every conceivable subject is now (4) ____ to us. Clearly, for many people this has made life much easier and more convenient.

However, not all the effects of the new technology have been beneficial. Many people feel that the (5) ____ use of e-mail is destroying traditional forms of communication such as letter writing, telephone and face-to-face conversation. With ever increasing use of information technology these (6) ____elements are likely to increase in the future.

In addition, the huge size of the Web means it is almost (7) ____ to control and regulate. This has led to many concerns regarding children (8) ____ unsuitable websites. Yet perhaps the biggest threat to IT in years to come will be the computer (9) ____ -more sophisticated or more destructive strains are almost inevitable.

In conclusion, developments in IT have brought many benefits, (10) ____ I believe developments relating to new technology in the future are likely to produce many negative effects that will need to be addressed very carefully.

1. A. live	B. lives	C. living	D. life
2. A. most	B. most of	C. most of the	D. almost
3. A. services	B. uses	C. benefits	D. effects
4. A. free	B. convenient	C. unused	D. available
5. A. widespread	B. immediate	C. particular	D. continued
6. A. positive	B. negative	C. careless	D. trivial
7. A. possible	B. impractical	C. likely	D. impossible
8. A. accessing	B. approaching	C. entering	D. getting

9. A. disease B. program C. virus D. software
10. A. so B. moreover C. therefore D. yet

III. Read the passage below and choose the correct option marked A, B, C or D to answer the questions.

I left school at fifteen. I was an academically bright lad who was urged by some of his teachers not to leave, but I wanted out to see life, and I didn't want to reach beyond the expectation of the friends who left school with me. I worked for a year in a laundry, as a van-boy delivering dry cleaning,

On turning sixteen I applied to be, and eventually began working as a trainee heating engineer with a medium-sized company in East Belfast. The first months were boring. The work was not demanding but I found the environment of the factory annoying. I remember my first week. I left the factory to meet up with a friend and I realized that I had forgotten to collect my wages. My friend thought I was an idiot. After many months working in the factory, I was sent off to college to study for my Certificate in Heating Engineering. I found the classroom routine unpleasant and I remember feeling a sense of limitation. Five years of this- to end up as a heating engineer and continue with that for the foreseeable future was not an exciting thought.

Although I had left school against the advice of my teachers I had, without telling anyone, tried to continue my studies in literature at evening classes. It was a boring walk from one end of the city to another and to sit amongst adults was confusing. I was the youngest in the class, so the companionship I knew at school was absent. I put up with **it** for a short period. It was too long a walk on cold winter's nights and it was hard to concentrate on Shakespeare with wet shoes and soaking trousers. So I carried on reading books and started writing poetry at home.

By chance, I won some prizes and literary awards in national competitions. A young woman from a TV company came to the college one day. She told me in the quiet of the corridor that I had won a national poetry award. I stared at her in astonishment and disbelief. She wanted to make a short film about me, to which I said: 'No, I couldn't do that? Not that I had any real excuse. I was just frightened. She eventually persuaded me that I should do it the following day.

1. One reason why the writer left school at the age of fifteen was that he ____.
A. thought he would get a good job B. didn't get on well with his teachers
C. had no other choice D. didn't want to be different from his friends

What did the writer feel while he was training to be a heating engineer?
A. He was capable of doing something better.
B. He preferred the college to the factory.
C. He didn't receive enough money.
D. He might fail to qualify as a heating engineer.

3. What did the writer find when he attended the evening classes?
A. The behavior of the other students annoyed him.
B. He was out of place among the other students.
C. The studies were less interesting than he expected.
D. He learned more when he studied at home.

4. What does "**it**" in 'I put up with it for a short period.' refer to?
A. literature B. the walk C. the evening class D. companionship

5. Why at first did the writer refuse to appear in the film?
A. He thought someone else should be in it. B. He wanted more time to think about it.
C. He felt he didn't deserve it. D. He was taken by surprise.

D. WRITING

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. Using the word given in block letters and this word MUST NOT be changed in any way.

1. It was easy for us to get tickets for the concert. (NO)
We had no difficulty (in) getting tickets for the concert.
2. They think the burglar got in through the bathroom. (THOUGHT)
The burglar is thought to have got / It is thought that the burglar got in through the bathroom.
3. Jim does not intend to give up his hobby. (INTENTION)
Jim has no intention of giving up his hobby.
4. Scarcely had the man left when the bomb exploded. (NO SOONER)

No sooner had the man left than the bomb exploded.

5. Most people regard him as being the best man for the job. (WIDELY)

He is widely regarded as being the best man for the job.

Unit 5. INVENTIONS

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. costly	B. fastener	C. portable	D. smartphone
2. A. determine	B. profile	C. science	D. versatile
3. A. benefit	B. generous	C. inventor	D. video
4. A. fabric	B. iminate	C. laptop	D. patent
5. A. company	B. compose	C. comprise	D. computer

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

6. A. hot tea	B. phone call	C. soft ware	D. tall boy
7. A. bus stop	B. cell phone	C. light bulb	D. white board
8. A. flying car	B. mother tongue	C. online game	D. pencil case
9. A. fire fighter	B. heart attack	C. self interest	D. train station
10. A. credit card	B. football match	C. living room	D. swimming pool

Part II. VOCABULARY

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

11. Smartphone can be a great learning ____ but you need to think of how to use it effectively.
A. benefit B. choice C. invention D. tool

12. It is convenient for you to read ____ when you travel.
A. e-books B. laptops C. online game D. smartphones

13. Many young people carry a pair of earbuds as they are small, light, and ____.
A. chargeable B. economical C. portable D. transferable

14. Washing machine or vacuum cleaner can help you to ____ time while doing housework.
A. kill B. save C. spend D. waste

15. Velcro has gradually become a familiar ____ for shoes, jackets, and even spacesuits.
A. button B. fastener C. locker D. zipper

16. Most smartphones now ____ flash player as well as voice and video calls.
A. display B. offer C. provide D. support

17. Many students prefer ____ assignments on their laptops to writing traditionally.
A. reading B. searching C. sending D. typing

18. Mobile devices such as laptops or digital cameras can be charged by ____.
A. solar charges B. solar-charges C. solar chargers D. solar-chargers

19. We can surf the ____ to search for news, watch films, or download music.
A. e-book B. internet C. laptop D. smartphone

20. In many classrooms, teachers use chalk to write on the ____.
A. blackboards B. black boards C. whiteboards D. white boards

21. You can send and receive e-mails from a ____.
A. charger B. printer C. smartphone D. USB

22. The ____,which can travel underwater, is very useful for scientists to learn about the undersea world.
A. aeroplane B. electronic car C. spaceship D. submarine

23. Like Vietnamese, Thai people also depend ____ water for their crops.
A. against B. for C. in D. on

24. In 1999, the king's Chaipattana Aerator obtained Thai ____ for his rain-making techniques.
A. certificates B. charters C. licenses D. patents

25. Paddle-wheel machine helps to clean the wastewater before ____ it for farming.
A. rearranging B. recycling C. reducing D. reusing

26. You can get access ____ the Interne, via a range of devices such as desktop or laptop computers, mobile phones, and tablets.
A. for B. in C. of D. to

27. Thomas Edison, Benjamin Franklin, James Watt are among of the greatest ____ of all time.
A. inventions B. inventiveness C. inventors D. invents

28. _____ noodles are a precooked and usually dried block invented by Japanese.
A. Instantaneous B. Instance C. Instant D. Instantly

29. It is definitely true that nature has inspired ____ inventions and technologies.
A. numbers B. numeral C. numerical D. numerous

30. Smartphones are used not only for communication but also for information and ____.
A. entertain B. entertainer C. entertaining D. entertainment

31. People often use the natural world as inspiration to design and invent new ____.
A. producers B. produces C. productions D. products

32. Internet and social networks help us easily interact ____ people all over the world.
A. in B. of C. on D. with

33. Users can look ____ locations as well as directions to different places on Google Maps.
A. down B. for C. in D. up

34. The two fabrics of Velcro stick together thanks ____ the hooks on the surface and the loops on the other.
A. by B. for C. of D. to

35. If you get a laptop as a reward, what w ill you use it ____?
A. by B. for C. to D. with

36. Scientists have invented artificially intelligent computer systems ____ of answering questions posed in natural language.
A. able B. aware C. capable D. fond

Exercise 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 questions.

37. A digital camera is <u>more economical</u> than a film camera since you don't have to buy rolls of films.
A. better B. cheaper C. safer D. stronger

38. You can use earbuds to listen to music or your listening everywhere, even in public place, as nobody is <u>disturbed</u>.
A. annoyed B. connected C. imitated D. interacted

39. You can use a USB stick to <u>transport</u> files from one computer to another.
A. delete B. display C. transfer D. store

40. Smartphones are very <u>versatile</u>, as they can do many things like making phone calls, taking pictures, or listening to music.
A. capable B. flexible C. helpful D. interesting

41. Apple iPad has <u>remained</u> the single most popular tablet PC ever since 2010.
A. became B. continued C. existed D. stopped

42. A 3-D printer can produce solid objects similar to the <u>originals</u>.
A. images B. models C. papers D. pictures

43. There are many traffic <u>jams</u> during rush hour.
A. congestion B. riders C. road signs D. transportation

44. When <u>collapsing</u> the wings, a flying car is just a little bit bigger than a normal car.
A. dropping B. fixing C. folding D. opening

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A. B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

45. <u>Nutritious</u> snacks provide an important contribution towards your child's daily nutritional needs.
A. Inexpensive B. Uncooked C. Unhealthy D. Unpacked

46. A smartphone is too <u>costly</u> for him to even have a normal one.
A. economical B. expensive C. priceless D. valuable

47. Many people are afraid that computers with superhuman <u>intelligence</u> will destroy humanity.
A. awareness B. perception C. stupidity D. wisdom

48. Speakers are too bulky. You cannot put them in your bag or your pocket.
A. giant B. heavy C. large D. tiny

49. A digital camera is convenient as it is quick to view and delete as well as easy to transfer photos to a computer.
A. harmful B. inexpensive C. uninteresting D. useless

50. Even the best invention may have drawbacks. A laptop, for example, is expensive so many people cannot afford it.
A. advantages B. disadvantages C. shortcomings D. weaknesses

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct to each of the following questions.

51. A correction pen is used for ____ your writing mistakes.
A. cover B. covered C. covering D. to cover

52. It's no good ____ him the truth now.
A. not to tell B. tell C. telling D. to tell

53. It's important ____ too much about your failure.
A. not to worry B. not worry C. not worrying to D. don't worry

54. Don't forget ____ your homework before coming to class.
A. doing B. having done C. to be done D. to do

55. Did you remember ____ Mr. Green my message?
A. be given B. giving C. have given D. to give

56. 3-D printing ____ complex tools and components.
A. is used for produce B. is used to produce
C. uses for producing D. uses to produce

57. She was old enough ____ up her own mind.
A. made B. make C. making D. to make

58. My computer is used for ____ music and video.
A. having played B. play C. playing D. to play

59. My father uses a calculator to ____.
A. be calculated B. being calculated C. calculate D. calculating

60. Facebook is used ____ among the young.
A. communicate B. communicating C. to communicate D. to communicating

61. Mary often watches YouTube videos to study how ____ a dish or make a cake.
A. cook B. cooking C. to cook D. to cooking

62. We can use USB ____ information.
A. for being store B. for store C. to store D. to storing

63. He ____ for the Google since 2014.
A. has worked B. is working C. was working D. worked

64. Her children ____ their homework yet. They arc still working on it.
A. hasn't finished B. hasn't finishing C. haven't finished D. haven't finishing

65. I have never ____ to Paris
A. been B. go C. was D. went

66. We ____ a contract two years ago and it is still valid.
A. have sign B. have signed C. haven't signed D. signed

67. I have lost my mobile phone. Someone ____ it.
A. has steal B. has stole C. has stolen D. have stole

68. Brian ____ to the travel agents and he hasn't come back.
A. has been B. has been going C. had gone D. has gone

69. I am not hungry. I have ____ eaten.
A. just B. ever C. now D. yet

70. ____ you ever been to New York?
A. Are B. Do C. Have D. Were

71. My parents ____ us many times.

A. has visited B. have visited C. visit D. will visit

72. Walter _____ my headphones at last.
A. has returned B. have return C. return D. returns

73. I ____ the teacher that I will be absent next week.
A. has told B. have told C. tell D. tells

74. Sally ____ the movie "Titanic" three times.
A. has seen B. have seen C. is seeing D. sees

75. How long ____ your best friend?
A. did you know B. do you know C. have you known D. are you knowing

76. YouTube ____ to become the world most popular video-sharing website since 2005.
A. has grown B. have grown C. grew D. grows

77. J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter" books ____ in many countries.
A. has been published B. have been published
C. was published D. were published

78. "Would you like a coffee?" - "No thanks. ____ one."
A. I just had B. I just have C. I was just having D. I've just had

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A. B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

79. The king's biodiesel oil project was first to introduce in 2001.
A B C D

80. The Tesla Coil is used for create extremely powerful electrical fields.
A B C D

81. IBM is an artificial intelligence computer system and is used to answering questions posed in natural
A B C D
language.

82. Lifc without computers has seemed simply impossible now.
A B C D

83. Kodak Company produced many OLED equipped products, which are being used to power the next
A B C D
generation of ultra-thin televisions, since 1987.

84. Vaccination has been used for a long time for prevent diseases.
A B C D

85. The boat rudder was invented to steer large ships, which enabled the Chinese for building huge ships as
A B C D
early as 200 AD.

86. Many young people now use computers for playing games rather than study.
A B C D

87. You can use a tablet to listening to music, surfing web or chatting with friends.
A B C D

88. Since the Internet was first created in the 1960s, it changed people's lives a lot.
A B C D

89. Scientists have researched since years into ways of curing cancer patients.
A B C D

90. Many teenagers now prefer chatting on the computer to meet face to face.
A B C D

Part IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 8. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

91. "Good luck with the exam, Minh!" - "____, Dad."
A. By no means B. I wish so C. Never mind D. Thank you

92. "Dad. I've passed the English test." - "____"
A. Good job! B. Good test! C. Good luck! D. Good way!

93. "I think I will choose a new laptop rather than a smartphone." - "____,Phong!"

A. Congratulation B. I hope so C. What a pity D. What a wise choice

94. "Do you know that many inventions were inspired by the natural world?" - "____"
A. Of course. You're right. B. There is no hope about it.
C. Well, that sounds interesting. D. Yes, I couldn't agree more.

95. "Do you think new inventions always make people rich?" – "____"
A. I agree. B. I don't think so. C. It sounds great. D. no, not much

96. "I have never been to America" - "____"
A. Me either. B. Me neither. C. I so. D. Me too.

97. "Can I take away your dish?" - "Wait a minute. ____"
A. I can't finish. B. I don't finish. C. I have to finish. D. I haven't finished.

98. "Do you need any help, Kate?" - "____"
A. I haven't got a clue. B. No, thanks, I can manage.
C. That's all for now. D. That's fine by me.

99. "It's very generous of you to offer to pay!" - "____"
A. I'm glad you like it. B. Thanks a million.
C. That was the least I could do. D. You can say that again.

100. "Has an announcement been made about the eight o'clock flight to Paris ?" – "____"
A. I don't think that. B. Not yet. C. Sorry I don't. D. Yes, it was.

101. "I love studying science as it allows me to answer questions about natural world." – "____"
A. No, I won't. B. Neither do I. C. Yes, I like it. D. So do I.

102. "I have taken part in the science club for 3 months." - "____"
A. So have I. B. So have me. C. I have so. D. So I have.

103. "What do you think of your new laptop? " - "____"
A. I always keep it. B. I'd love to. C. It's fantastic. D. Sounds great.

104. "Can I try your new camera?" - "____"
A. I'm sorry, I can't. Let's go now. B. I'm sorry. I'm home late.
C. Sure. I'd love to. Sure. D. But please be careful with it.

105. "Ted's broken his leg, so he won't be able to come to class today." – "____"
A. How terrific! B. Poor Ted! C. What is it now? D. What's wrong?

Part V. READING

Exercise 9. 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.

MOBILE PHONES

When Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell (106) ____ the telephone in 1876, it was a revolution in communication. (107) ____ the first time, people could talk to each other over great distances almost as clearly as if they were in the same room. Nowadays, though, we (108) ____ usc Bell's invention for taking photographs, (109) ____ the Internet or watching video clips rather than talking. Over the last two decades a new (110) _____ of spoken communication has emerged: the mobile phone.

106. A. has been invented B. is invented C. invented D. was invented
107. A. As B. By C. For D. Since
108. A. increase B. increased C. increasing D. increasingly
109. A. accessing B. contacting C. entering D. searching
110. A. aids B. means C. tools D. ways

Exercise 10. 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.

HEALTH DETECTOR

Scientist Hayat Sindi's device is the size of a postage stamp, and it costs just a penny. But it could (111) ____ millions of lives. In many parts of the world, doctors and nurses work with no (112) ____ or clean water. They have to send health tests to labs and wait weeks for results. But this little piece of paper could change that. It (113) ____ tiny holes that are filled with chemicals. These chemicals are able (114) ____ health problems. A person places a single (115) ____ of blood on the paper. The chemicals in the paper change (116) ____ the blood and indicate (117) ____ or not the person has an illness.

111. A. build	B. keep	C. start	D. save
112. A. electric	B. electrical	C. electrician	D. electricity
113. A. contains	B. invents	C. provides	D. supports
114. A. detect	B. detecting	C. to detect	D. to detecting
115. A. bit	B. drop	C. piece	D. slice
116. A. although	B. because	C. due to	D. in spite of
117. A. as if	B. either	C. neither	D. whether

Exercise 11. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THE VANISHING INVENTION

In 1998, a Valencian professor made an amazing claim. Professor Antonio Cervilla discovered how to use water as a **substitute** for petrol. The scientist said that you could drive from Bilbao to Valencia on just half a litre of water. His invention uses a molybdenum compound to break down water into hydrogen and oxygen. Unlike other methods, no electricity is required and the reaction happens at atmospheric temperature. This impressive technology is based on the way plant enzymes break down water. The use of molybdenum is the perfect choice because, although rare, **it** is cheap and found all around the planet.

Since the claims were made, nothing more has been heard about this fabulous technology. There is no explanation for the disappearance anywhere on the internet, apart from a list of similar inventions which have also **vanished**. An inventor from the Philipines called Daniel Dingel developed a water-fuelled car but was arrested and sentenced to 20 years in prison. If this technology were to become widely available, it would prove disastrous for petrol station owners and would also save the planet from the impending environmental catastrophes being caused by pollution.

118. The word "**substitute**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
A. addition B. alternative C. imitation D. solution

119. Which of the following is NOT true about Cervilla's invention?
A. It happens at atmospheric temperature.
B. It imitates something in nature.
C. It requires no electricity.
D. It uses enzymes to break down water.

120. The word "**it**" in the passage refers to ____.
A. enzyme B. molybdenum C. petrol D. water

121. The word "**vanished**" in the passage is opposite in meaning to ____.
A. appeared B. produced C. introduced D. invented

122. It is stated in the passage that water-fuelled cars may contribute to ____.
A. save energy B. save environment C. save money D. save time

Exercise 12. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THE STORY OF COCA-COLA

Coca-Cola was invented in 1886 by John Pemberton, a druggist living in Atlanta. The original drink was a type of syrup, using coca leaves, sugar and cola nuts, plus a few other secret ingredients! Pemberton sold it as a medicine; and with its coca (the source of cocaine), it must have made people feel good!

Nevertheless, Pemberton's medicine was not very successful, so he sold his secret formula to another druggist, Asa Candler. Candler was interested, because he had another idea that Pemberton's "medicine" would be much better if it was mixed with soda. Candler was thus the man who really invented the drink Coca-Cola. Candler also advertised his new drink, and soon people were going to drugstores just to get a drink of Coca-Cola.

Before long, other people became interested in the product, including a couple of businessmen who wanted to sell it in bottles. Candler sold them a **licence** to bottle the drink, and very quickly the men became millionaires.

The famous bottle, with its very **distinctive** shape, was designed in 1916. And the famous Coca-Cola logo is the most famous logo in the world. Unlike any other famous commercial logos, it has not changed in 100 years!

During the First World War, American soldiers in Europe began asking for Coca-Cola, so the Coca-Cola company began to export to Europe. It was so popular with soldiers that they then had to start bottling the drink in Europe.

Today, Coca-Cola is made in countries all over the world, including Russia and China; it is the world's most popular drink.

As for the famous formula, it is probably the world's most valuable secret! The exact ingredients for making Coca-Cola are only known to a handful of people. And as for the "coca" that was in the original drink, that was **eliminated** in 1903. It was a drug, and too dangerous. Today's Coca-Cola contains caffeine, but not cocaine!

123. According to the passage, Coca-Cola was first introduced in ____.
A. America B. China C. Europe D. Russia

124. According to the passage, the original drink made people feel good because it contained ____.
A. coca leaves B. cola nuts C. secret ingredients D. sugar

125. It is stated in the passage that Candler was interested in the product because he thought ____.
A. he could develop the original formula by adding soda
B. he would sell it and quickly became a millionaire
C. it was an useful medicine which made people feel good
D. Pemberton's medicine was very famous and successful

126. The word "**licence**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
A. certificate B. permission C. charter D ticket

127. The word "**distinctive**" in the passage is opposite in meaning to ____.
A. normal B. original C. ugly D unique

128. When were the Coca-Cola's bottle shape and logo designed according to the passage?
A. in 1886 B. in 1916 C. in 1930 D. in 1986

129. The word "**eliminated**" in the passage probably means ____.
A. banned B. destroyed C. erased D. excluded

130. According to the passage, what is NOT true about the formula of Coca-Cola ?
A. It is probably the world's most priceless secret.
B. It was really invented by the druggist. Asa Candler.
C. Its exact ingredients are well known to many people.
D. Its ingredient was changed from cocaine to caffeine.

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 13. Mark the letter A, B, C. or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. This is the first time Tom went abroad.
A. Tom ever has gone abroad before. B. Tom has ever gone abroad before.
C. Tom has never gone abroad before. D. Tom never has gone abroad before.

132. She started using this washing machine last year.
A. She has used this washing machine for a year. B. She has used this washing machine since a year.
C. She used this washing machine for a year. D. She used this washing machine since a year.

133. The last time she sent me an email was 5 months ago.
A. She has already sent me an email for 5 months. B. She has never sent me an email since 5 months.
C. She has not sent me an email for 5 months. D. She has not yet sent me an email since 5 months.

134. It is a long time since we last met.
A. We have already met after a long time. B. We have ever met for a long time.
C. We have just met for a long time. D. We have not met for a long time.

135. When did you have a Facebook account?
A. How long do you have a Facebook account? B. How long did you have a Facebook account?
C. How long had you had a Facebook account? D. How long have you had a Facebook account?

136. I haven't called her since she left me.
A. The last time I call her was when she left me.
B. The last time I called her was when she has left me.
C. The last time I called her was when she left me.
D. The last time I have called her was when she left me.

Exercise 14. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

137. Apple MacBook is portable and versatile. I cannot afford it.
A. Although Apple MacBook is portable and versatile, 1 cannot afford it.
B. Because Apple MacBook is portable and versatile, I cannot afforsd it.
C. If Apple MacBook isn't portable and versatile, I might afford it.
D. No matter how portable and versatile Apple MacBook is, I can afford it.

138. William found a science book. It included instructions for building a windmill.
A. William found a science book which included instructions for building a windmill.
B. What William found is a science book included instructions for building a windmill.
C. William found how a science book included instructions for building a windmill.
D. Where William found a science book included instructions for building a windmill.

139. They didn't think Newton could do it. He was confident.
A. Because they didn't think Newton could do it, he was confident.
B. They didn't think Newton could do it because he was confident.
C. They didn't think Newton could do it no matter how confident he was
D. If they had thought Newton could do it, he would have been more confident.

140. Bell succeeded with his new invention. People were able to talk to each other over great distances.
A. Because Bell's success with the new invention, people were able to talk to each other over great distances.
B. In spite of Bell's success with the new invention, people were able to talk to each other over great distances.
C. Owing to Bell's success with the new invention, people were able to talk to each other over great distances.
D. Since Bell's success with the new invention, people were able to talk to each other over great distances.

MIDDLE TERM TEST - KEY

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the rest.

1. A. modest	B. contest	C. suggest	D. intestine
2. A. fortunate	B. considerate	C. nominate	D. passionate
3. A. movement	B. president	C. extent	D. instrument
4. A. circulate	B. create	C. indicate	D. appropriate
5. A. statement	B. movement	C. evident	D. comment

II. Choose the suitable words to complete the sentences below.

donations	volunteer	handheld	disabilities
disadvantaged	inspiration	charity organization	drawbacks

1. Despite some _____ **drawbacks** ____ of this vaccine, people have to use it because there are no other choices available.
2. Like artists, inventors also rely on nature as a rich source of _____ **inspiration** _____.
3. This _____ **charity organization** _____ was set up to protect children and women in war-torn areas.
4. Princess Diana was active in helping _____ **disadvantaged** _____ children when alive.
5. This food processor is too bulky. You should get a _____ **handheld** _____ like mine.
6. Laura is a _____ **volunteer** _____ teacher. She teaches handicapped children English for free.
7. Our charity calls for _____ **donations** _____ from all people.
8. A lot of international volunteers provide support for Vietnamese children with mental and physical _____ **disabilities** _____.

III. Use the endings: -ing, -ed, -ful, or-less of the words in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. My sister is _____**disappointed**_____ (disappoint) with their service.
2. This website is _____**useful**_____ (use), as I can learn a lot of things and make friends.
3. My younger brother is very _____**excited**_____ (excite) about his first trip to Da Nang.
4. The team has tried their best, so they are now _____**hopeful**_____ (hope) about the result.

5. He is such a _____**boring**_____ (bore) person that he doesn't have a girlfriend.
6. I didn't like the foods at that restaurant, especially the soup. It was _____**tasteless**_____ (taste).

IV. Choose the best options to fill the blanks.

1. When the children ____, it suddenly began to rain.
A. were playing B. played C. have been playing
2. Your hair looks terrific! ____ you ____ a haircut?
A. Had - got B. Have - just got C. When - got
3. I ____ to Da Nang twice, but I still get a lot excited whenever visiting the city.
A. went B. have gone C. have been
4. While my younger sister was studying in her room, someone ____ our house.
A. was breaking into B. broke into C. break into
5. My grandparents are not used ____ technological devices.
A. to using B. for using C. to use
6. This is the second time I ____ a car accident.
A. witness B. witnessed C. have witnessed
7. While the guests ____ the party, the servants ____ more foods and drinks.
A. were enjoying - prepared B. enjoyed – were preparing C. were enjoying - were preparing
8. X-rays are a modern tool that doctors use ____ malign tumors.
A. for treat B. for treating C. to treating
9. ____ your mobile phone and ____ electricity, you can get a solar charger.
A. To recharge – saving B. For recharging - save C. To recharge - save
10. Hi, Anna. Are you going to play badminton now? - Sorry, I ____ my homework yet.
A. don't finish B. haven't finished C. didn't finish

V. Decide whether the following sentences are Correct or Incorrect.

1. This mobile application is installed for taking photos and edit them.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
2. When we were reading an e-book, we got an e-mail from our aunt.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
3. Andrea and Alice are married for fifteen years now.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
4. I have known Trung when I was a high school student.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
5. The thick snow blocked the main road, so we have to take another route now.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
6. Since the start of the new school year, our school has had a lot of activities to protect the environment.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
7. Brian was painting the wall while he fell off and broke his ankle.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
8. Old people with hearing problems rely on this device to hear better.
A. Correct B. Incorrect

VI. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Music has been integral to our lives. Not all types of music have favourable effects, for example, if it is too loud or noisy or it distracts us from our work. However, in general, surprising benefits for health of music exposure have been discovered.

Overall, music has beneficial effects in pain relief. Listening to music can reduce sensation caused by chronic pain by up to 21% and depression by 25%. Music therapy, therefore, has been applied together with medication to reduce pain during childbirth and surgeries.

Research also shows that music also modifies heartbeat and blood pressure within a positive range. The heart beats faster as we listen to lively music and when the music slows, so do our heart and breath rate. In another study, old people suffering from high blood pressure reported significantly lower blood pressure as a result of listening to calm music after 30 minutes.

Apart from all those benefits, other effects are related to better sleep, strengthened memory and better general health. Most researchers conclude that our preference of music doesn't play the main role, but the tempo and the theme of the music we are exposed to are the most important factors that affect the remedy results.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
   A. How music affects our brain
   B. Music can reduce pain
   C. Helpful health effects gained from music
   D. Emotional and physical benefits of music
2. What is TRUE according to the passage?
   A. All types of music can produce positive results on health.
   B. Music hasn't replaced medicines during childbirth.
   C. 25% of sensation caused by pain can be reduced by music.
   D. Lively music is not good for heartbeat.
3. How does slow music modify heartbeat?
   A. It makes the heart beat faster.
   B. It makes heartbeat slow.
   C. It makes our heart beat slowly and then fast.
   D. It doesn't actually make any changes to heartbeat.
4. What is the effect of music on people with high blood pressure?
   A. Their blood pressure is slightly lowered.
   B. Their blood pressure is greatly lowered.
   C. Their blood pressure is lowered after listening to exciting music.
   D. They can take less medicine.
5. What is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
   A. We only achieve the best results when listening to our favourite type of music.
   B. Music can help us have better memory.
   C. Music can improve our general health.
   D. Researchers have determined the most important factors in music therapy.
6. What are the most important elements in music therapy?
   A. The speed and theme of the music
   B. The rhythm and sound of the music
   C. The type and sound of the music
   D. The rhythm and theme of the music

VII. Write A, B or C. Which passage mentions ...?

A: I'm a business manager, and I just can't figure out how my life will be if there's no Internet. Technology and the Internet have made things easier for me in my job. For example, my team and I make use of video conferencing when I'm on a trip abroad. I can't explain why some people are against technology. My wife and I usually argue about my staring at the smartphone all the time. It's always our biggest source of disagreements.

B: When my husband and I gave our children a laptop as a birthday present last year, we didn't expect that they could be so much into it. I wish we hadn't given it to them. They spend, in my opinion, too much time surfing the Internet and playing video games. I am afraid if this continues, their study results will be badly impacted. We have tried to warn them many times, but that just doesn't work. I wish they were little and controllable again.

C: I'm eighty years old now, older than the Internet and any computers you've seen. I used to be against technology. That was not because I'm slow in it, but because in our time, we didn't have to rely on such things. But that has changed! I have two granddaughters and one grandson, and all of them are studying abroad. The fastest and most convenient way for us to keep in touch is the tablet that they bought me. I love spending thirty minutes a day in front of the tablet talking with them.

1. a changed opinion on technology – _____**C**_____
2. things that make one's work become easier – _____**A**_____
3. quarrels with someone over the use of a technological device – _____**A**_____
4. a specific amount of time spent in front of a technological device – _____**C**_____
5. inability to understand why some people hate technology – _____**A**_____
6. regretting a past action – _____**B**_____
7. a worry about a bad consequence that may happen – _____**B**_____

8. independence on the Internet and computers – _____**C**_____

VIII. Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

1. ____ you ____ Central Park in New York yet?
A. Do - visit B. Did – visit C. Have – visited D. were - visiting

2. I ____ three novels by Charles Dickens so far.
A. have read B. read C. am reading D. was reading

3. Thanks to these inventions, our lives ____ both positively and negatively.
A. has changed B. have changed C. were changed D. are changed

4. Arriving home, Linda opened the door, ____ the lights and lay on the sofa.
A. turned on B. was turning on C. turning D. turn

5. Since the birth of vaccination, people ____ from fewer diseases.
A. are suffering B. suffer C. have suffered D. are going to suffer

6. At seven p.m. yesterday, I ____ in my room. Suddenly, I heard a very big noise.
A. study B. studied C. had been studying D. was studying

7. She ____ in six different countries, so she knows a lot about cultures and their people's ways of life.
A. has lived B. lived C. lives D. is living

IX. Give the correct forms of the verbs given: change, bake, go, play, see, run, be absent, not pay

1. Since the plane was invented, it _____**has changed**_____ the world in various ways.
2. When we arrived home, the children _____**were playing**_____ in the backyard.
3. After sending an e-mail to my cousin, I turned off my tablet and _____**went**_____ to bed.
4. I _____**was not paying**_____ much attention to the teacher when she suddenly called me.
5. Andy _____**was absent**_____ from class last week because he went to London.
6. This is the first time I _____**have seen**_____ Laura enjoy herself so much.
7. I _____**ran**_____ across Kristy when I was checking in at the airport.
8. This microwave is used for heating foods and _____**baking**_____.

X. Choose ONE wrong word in each sentence.

1. Last night, I was writing wedding invitations **while** my ex-boyfriend called me. → **when**
2. We visited the charity, **talking** to their manager and gave them the donations. → **talked**
3. To **recording** your voice, you can download a mobile application. → **record**
4. He **putted** on a thick coat and went out in the snowstorm to find his dog. → **put**
5. Half of the school's students are not used to **follow** the new winter rules. → **following**

XI. Decide whether the following statements are True or False or Not Given.

International Student Volunteers (ISV) is a California-based non-profit volunteer organization. Since 2002, more than 35,000 students have joined ISV to volunteer and make a difference during their summer break. One of ISV's programs, High School Program (HSP), combining volunteer work and adventure travel, is an 18-day program for high school students aged 15-18. Since its first launch in 2007 in Australia for the first time, HSP has provided opportunities for students to make a difference to communities and those in need while learning about responsibility and global issues.

Each group of students is led by a seasoned ISV leader, and accompanied by a High School leader (either teacher or coach) throughout their trip. HSP's regional staff are available to provide timely help. Students can live, travel and learn in a fun environment. There are a lot of activities that build good characters and inspire students to contribute their efforts and time to communities. For a couple of days, students can visit local areas and learn about their cultures or difficulties faced by local people. For the other days, they can join adventure activities to step out of their comfort zone and challenge themselves.

High school students can choose among three countries - Costa Rica, Dominican Republic or Thailand to spend their trip. HSP intends to expand their network to other countries. If you're a high school student, give it a shot!

1. HSP was introduced for the first time in 2002. **False**
2. The HSP program lasts eighteen days. **True**
3. There are three people directly in charge of each group of students. **False**
4. HSP is the mix of volunteering and adventure tourism. **True**
5. Students help protect the local natural environment. **Not given**

6. Students can now go on HSP trips to five countries. **False**

XII. Choose the suitable words to complete the sentences below.

breadwinners	smash	household	instrumental	sugary

1. Soft drinks, a type of _____ **sugary** _____ drinks, can cause some diseases related to teeth and bones.
2. The Chamberlains share _____ **household** _____ duties equally, so they have few quarrels over these.
3. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the _____ **breadwinners** _____ of their family. They both work to support their family financially.
4. You should try listening to some _____ **instrumental** _____ music before sleep.
5. His debut album became a _____ **smash** _____ hit in many European countries in 2005.

XIII. Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

1. The plane ____ in London at 9:15 on Sunday morning. Will you pick me up at Terminal 3?
A. will land B. is going to land C. lands D. is landing
2. A: I am dying of thirst. - B: OK. Wait a second. I ____ you some water.
A. will bring B. am going to bring C. am bringing D. bring
3. You can wait for Lan, but I don't think she ____.
A. is going to turn up B. won't turn up C. will turn up D. is turning up
4. Lindy and Alex ____ their first anniversary tomorrow evening. Have you been invited yet?
A. will celebrate B. are celebrating C. celebrate D. will have celebrated
5. Peter ____ the exam. He hasn't done any revision yet.
A. doesn't pass B. didn't pass C. isn't passing D. won't pass
6. John always goes to school by bus, but this week he ____ his brother's motorbike.
A. is riding B. will ride C. rides D. is going to ride
7. Please don't hesitate ____ me at 95784887 if you have any further questions.
A. reaching B. to call C. calling D. reach
8. He tried to persuade me ____ Jane's party, but I refused ____.
A. to attend - coming B. attending - coming C. attend - to come D. to attend - to come
9. My grandfather is eighty years old, ____ he does exercise even more regularly than me.
A. yet B. so C. but D. Both A & C are correct
10. I didn't notice anyone ____ into your flat last night. Let's check the security camera.
A. broke B. to break C. breaking D. break

XIV. Choose the underlined part which is incorrect.

1. Our cat and dog will be took care of by our next-door neighbor.
A B C D
2. I expect seeing my long-lost friend Adam in Berlin on this trip. It's been too long.
A B C D
3. I didn't have enough patience waiting for Jenny. She's always turning up late.
A B C D
4. A new school is constructed since last January, and they expect it will have been completed by the start of the new school year.
A B C D
5. She is beautiful and talented, but her parents don't let her to take part in that beauty contest.
A B C D
6. Andy is able to attend Edinburg University, or I think he may choose to attend Princeton. That's his long-held ambition.
A B C D

XV. Choose the words CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined parts.

1. They are going to eliminate four of the eight contestants tonight.
A. receive B. choose C. disqualify D. allow
2. This round is the most demanding in the competition, so you must prepare well.
A. decisive B. important C. easy D. difficult
3. That young writer has conquered several writing competitions in California.

A. taken part in B. won C. held D. appeared

4. This is the best treatment we can give her for the time being.

A. remedy B. favor C. observation D. diet

5. Little John is having an eating disorder.

A. illness B. untidiness C. disobedience D. cleanliness

XVI. Reorder the words to make complete sentences.

1. apply / writing / the / to / a / at / am / job / for/ I / charity / volunteer / your / of /

I am writing to apply for the job of a volunteer at your charity.

2. experience / doing / work / I / office / have / of

I have experience of doing office work.

3. social /sites / use / and / information / people / friends / get / networking / to/ make

People use social networking sites to get information and make friends.

4. watch / social / al you / can / variety / and / join / programmes / of / networks

You can watch a variety of programmes and join social networks.