

UNIT 4. FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY

VOCABULARY

Cho một cộng đồng tốt đẹp hơn

1. advertisement /əd'vɜ:tismənt/ (n): quảng cáo, rao vặt
2. announcement /ə'naʊnsmənt/ (n): thông báo
3. apply /ə'plai/(v): nộp đơn xin việc
4. balance /'bæləns/ (v): làm cho cân bằng
5. by chance /baɪ - tʃɑ:ns/ (np): tình cờ, ngẫu nhiên
6. community /kə'mju:nəti/(n): cộng đồng
7. concerned /kən'sɜ:nd/ (a): lo lắng, quan tâm
8. creative /kri'eɪtɪv/ (a): sáng tạo
9. dedicated /'dedɪkeɪtɪd/ (a): tận tâm, tận tụy
10. development /dɪ'veləpmənt/ (n): sự phát triển
11. disadvantaged /,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒd/(a): thiệt thòi
12. donate /dəʊ'neɪt/ (v): cho, tặng
13. employment /ɪm'plɔɪmənt/ (n): việc tuyển dụng
14. excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/(a): phấn khởi, phấn khích
15. facility /fə'sɪləti/ (n): cơ sở vật chất, trang thiết bị
16. fortunate /'fɔ:tʃənət/ (a): may mắn
17. handicapped /'hændɪkæpt/ (a): tàn tật, khuyết tật
18. helpful /'helpfl/(a): hữu ích
19. hopeless /'həʊpləs/ (a): vô vọng
20. interact /,ɪntər'ækt/ (v): tương tác
21. interested /'ɪntərəstɪd/ (a): quan tâm, hứng thú
22. interesting /'ɪntərəstɪŋ/ (a): hay, thú vị
23. invalid /ɪn'vælɪd/ (n): người tàn tật, người khuyết tật
24. leader /'li:də(r)/ (n): người đứng đầu, nhà lãnh đạo
25. martyr /'mɑ:tə(r)/ (n): liệt sỹ
26. meaningful /'mi:nɪŋfl/ (a): có ý nghĩa
27. narrow-minded /,nærəʊ'maɪndɪd/(a): nông cạn, hẹp hòi
28. non-profit /,nɒn 'prɒfɪt/ (a): phi lợi nhuận
29. obvious /'ɒbvɪəs/ (a): rõ ràng, hiển nhiên
30. opportunity /,ɒpə'tju:nəti/ (n): cơ hội, dịp
31. passionate /'pæʃənət/ (a): say mê, đam mê
32. patient /'peɪʃnt/ (a): kiên trì, kiên nhẫn
33. position /pə'zɪʃn/ (n): vị trí, địa vị, chức vụ
34. post /pəʊst/ (n): vị trí, địa vị, chức vụ
35. priority /praɪ'ɒrəti/(n): việc ưu tiên hàng đầu
36. public /'pʌblɪk/ (a): công cộng
37. remote /rɪ'məʊt/ (a): xa xôi, hẻo lánh
38. running water /'rʌnɪŋ 'wɔ:tə(r)/ (np): nước máy

GRAMMAR

I. THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN)

1. Cấu trúc (Form)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
S + V (past) (+ O)	S + did not/ didn't + V(bare-inf) (+ O)	Did + S + V(bare-inf) (+ O)?
They went to the cinema last night.	They didn't go to the cinema last night.	Did they go to the cinema last night?

2. Cách dùng (Use)

- Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ (finished actions or events)

E.g: I saw him at the airport yesterday. (*Tôi thấy anh ta ở sân bay ngày hôm qua.*)
My aunt sent me a letter two days ago. (*Dì tôi gửi thư cho tôi hai ngày trước.*)

- Diễn tả hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ (repeated actions)

E.g: I played soccer three times a week when I was at school.
(*Tôi chơi bóng đá ba lần một tuần khi tôi còn ở trường*)
She went to Paris twice last year. (*Cô đã đến Paris hai lần vào năm ngoái.*)

- Diễn tả thói quen trong quá khứ (past habits)

E.g: She visited her parents every Sunday. (*Cô đến thăm cha mẹ cô mỗi chủ nhật.*)
We often went swimming every afternoon. (*Chúng tôi thường đi bơi mỗi buổi chiều.*)

- Diễn tả tình trạng hay tình huống trong quá khứ

E.g: Did you have a car when you were young?

- Diễn tả một chuỗi hành động xảy ra liên tiếp nhau trong (sequences of actions)

E.g: He ran to the car, jumped in and raced off into the night.

3. Các cụm từ thời gian (Time phrases)

Một số cụm từ thời gian thường được dùng trong thì quá khứ đơn:

yesterday,	last night/week/month/year, etc.,
two days/ weeks/months, etc. ago,	in 2000,
at that moment,	then,
suddenly,	when

4. Quy tắc thêm "ed" vào sau động từ.

*) Đối với động từ có quy tắc

- Thông thường ta thêm "ed" vào sau động từ.

E.g: wash —> washed
return —> returned
remember —> remembered

Tuy nhiên, cần lưu ý một số điểm sau khi thêm "ed":

+ Nếu động từ tận cùng là "e" thì ta chỉ cần thêm "d".

E.g: like —> liked
love --> loved
decide —> decided

+ Nếu động từ có 1 âm tiết tận cùng là 1 phụ âm mà trước phụ âm là 1 nguyên âm thì ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm "-ed"

E.g: stop —> stopped tap —> tapped
Note: commit —> committed prefer —> preferred

(*Động từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2*)

- Nếu động từ tận cùng là "y" mà trước y là nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) thì ta thêm "ed".

E.g: play —> played stay —> stayed

- Nếu động từ tận cùng là "y" mà trước y là phụ âm ta đổi "y" thành "i" rồi thêm "ed".

E.g: study —> studied cry —> cried

*) Đối với động từ bất quy tắc

Với các động từ bất quy tắc, động từ biến đổi hình thức thành dạng quá khứ trong cột 2 của Bảng động từ Bất quy tắc trong Tiếng Anh (V2)

E.g: go —> went;	say —> said;
do —> did;	forget —> forgot;
buy —> bought	

5. Quy tắc phát âm động từ có đuôi "ed"

- Khi động từ có tận cùng là phụ âm /t/ hoặc /d/ thì ta phát âm là /id/

E.g: Wanted / 'wɒn.tɪd /; Needed / 'niː.dɪd/

- Khi động từ có tận cùng là phụ âm vô thanh /p/, /f/, /k/, /s/, /t/, /tʃ/ thì ta phát âm là /t/

E.g: Stopped / stɒpt /; Laughed / lɑːft /;

Cooked / kʊkt /;

Watched / wɒtʃt /

- Khi động từ có tận cùng là phụ âm và nguyên âm còn lại thì ta phát âm là /d/

E.g: Played / 'pleɪd/ ;

Opened / 'əʊ.pənd/

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Write the past forms of the irregular verbs.

Infinitive	Simple past	Infinitive	Simple past
Meet		Stand	
Drive		Run	
Speak		Feel	
Put		Cost	
Write		Catch	
Sing		Feed	
Do		Forget	
Sit			

Bài 2: Put the verbs into the simple past tense.

- Last year she (go) _____ to Da Nang City on holiday.
- It (be) _____ terrible.
- I (visit) _____ lots of beautiful places. I (be) _____ with two friends of mine.
- In the mornings they (walk) _____ in the streets of Hanoi.
- In the evenings we (go) _____ to the cinema.
- The weather (be) _____ strangely fine.
- It (not / rain) _____ a lot.
- We (see) _____ some beautiful rainbows.
- Where (you/ spend) _____ your last holiday?
- It was sunny, so I (take) _____ off my coat.
- The film wasn't good. I (not enjoy) _____ it very much.
- I knew Sally was very busy, so I (not disturb) _____ her.
- My father was very tired, so he (come) _____ back home early.
- The bed wasn't comfortable. I (not sleep) _____ very well.
- My sister wasn't hungry, so she (not eat) _____ anything.
- We went to our parents' house but they (not be) _____ at home.
- It was a funny story but nobody (laugh) _____.
- The window was open and a bird (fly) _____ into my room.
- My husband was in a hurry, so he (not have) _____ time to phone you.
- The bags (be) _____ very heavy.

Bài 3: Make questions for the underlined part of the sentence.

- She clicked the mouse button.
.....
- Mr. David robbed a bank.
.....
- The house was built five years ago.
.....
- The students respected their teacher.
.....
- They welcomed the new student warmly.
.....

Bài 4: Complete the sentence with the verbs in the box. Put the verbs into past simple tense.

<i>buy</i>	<i>drink</i>	<i>sell</i>	<i>throw</i>
<i>catch</i>	<i>fall</i>	<i>spend</i>	<i>win</i>

cost

hurt

teach

write

1. Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music.
2. My mother _____ me to learn to ride a bike.
3. They couldn't afford to keep their car, so they _____ it.
4. I _____ the water very fast because I was very thirsty.
5. Tom and I played badminton yesterday. He is much better than me, so he _____ easily.
6. John _____ down the stairs last night and _____ his leg.
7. Tim _____ the ball to his sister, who _____ it.
8. Mary _____ a lot of money this morning. She _____ a dress. It _____ 50 dollars.

Bài 5: Fill in the blank with ONE suitable word from the box in the past simple tense

go

get

start

break stay

buy

spend

find

want

see

have

leave

Two years ago we (1) _____ a holiday in Scotland. We (2) _____ there from London, but our car (3) _____ down on the motorway and we (4) _____ the first night in Birmingham. When we (5) _____ to Edinburgh we couldn't find a good hotel - they were all full. We didn't know what to do, but in the end we (6) _____ a bed and breakfast and (7) _____ there for the week. We (8) _____ the castle, went to the Arts Festival, and we (9) _____ a lot of souvenirs. We (10) _____ to go to Loch Ness but we didn't have much time and it was quite far away. The weather was good, but it (11) _____ the day we (12) _____.

Bài 6: Fill in the blank with only ONE suitable word from the box in the correct form.

be (x2)

watch

have

ago

start

eat

go

yesterday

decide

want

study

last

have

not be

sleep

Tom went to library for his physics homework assignment (1) _____ Saturday. He (2) _____ physics all day. He (3) _____ out of the library at 5 o'clock. Then, he got on a bus to go home. He met one of his old friends on the bus. He didn't (4) _____ to go home directly. They (5) _____ to a cafe together. He (6) _____ really great time with him. He got home at six. The dinner (7) _____ ready so he (8) _____ TV. For dinner, he ate spaghetti and salad, but he didn't (9) _____ the delicious dessert. He (10) _____ on diet. He went to his bedroom and (11) _____ listening to some music. He finished his book three days (12) _____ and he bought a new book (13) _____. However, he didn't feel like reading it. He (14) _____ really tired, and (15) _____ to go to bed early. He (16) _____ all night and finished the day.

II. THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

1. Cấu trúc (Form)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
S + was/ were + V-ing (+O)	S + was/ were + not + V-ing (+O)	Was/ Were + S + V-ing (+O)?
<i>My brother was reading books at this time last night.</i>	<i>My brother wasn't reading books at this time last night.</i>	<i>Was your brother reading books at this time last night?</i>

2. Cách dùng (Use)

- Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ (actions in progress at a point of time in the past)

E.g: At 9 o'clock yesterday, I was doing the homework.

(Vào 9 giờ ngày hôm qua, tôi đã làm bài tập về nhà)

- Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra tại một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ (actions in progress over a period of time)

E.g: My husband was working hard all day. (Chồng tôi đã làm việc chăm chỉ cả ngày.)

*) **Note:** Các cụm từ chỉ thời gian như: all day, all the morning, ... thường được dùng trong trường hợp này

- Diễn tả tình huống/ sự việc tạm thời hoặc đang diễn ra trong quá khứ (temporary or changing situations in the past)

E.g: At the time, I was working for a bank in this city. (a temporary situation)

I was becoming bored with the job, so I decided to change. (a changing situation)

- Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra thì một hành động khác xen vào trong quá khứ (an action was in progress when another action happened/ interrupted it)

E.g: We were having dinner when someone knocked at/on the door. (*Chúng tôi ăn tối khi ai đó gõ cửa / vào cửa..*)

- Diễn tả hai hay nhiều hành động cùng đồng thời xảy ra trong quá khứ (two or more actions in progress at the same time in the past)

E.g: While I was cooking dinner, my husband was playing computer games.

(*Trong khi tôi đang nấu bữa tối, chồng tôi chơi trò chơi điện tử.*)

*) **Note:** Chúng ta không thường dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn đối với các động từ chỉ tình trạng, sở hữu, cảm xúc, tri giác như: *be, cost, belong, own, have, feel, hear, hate, like, etc*

3. Các cụm từ chỉ thời gian (Time phrases)

Các cụm từ chỉ thời gian thường sử dụng trong thì này như: *while, as, when, meanwhile, at that time, all the morning/ afternoon/ day, etc.*

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

Bài 7: Write the - ing form of the following verbs.

Infinitive	V- ing
1. Share	
2. Tidy	
3. Shut	
4. Dial	
5. Lie	

Bài 8: Write sentences in the past continuous tense.

1. the snowman / melt / in the sun .

.....

2. they / explore / a new territory .

.....

3. the boss/ print out / a document.

.....

4. the boy/ not / concentrate / on the task .

.....

5. Michael/ not / practise / on the piano.

.....

Bài 9: Make questions for the underlined part of the sentence.

1. At six o'clock, Mike was reading the document.

.....

2. Sarah was waiting for him in the park.

.....

3. The students were talking about American culture.

.....

4. The secretary was writing a letter.

.....

5. Lisa was looking for her necklace.

.....

Bài 10: Put the verbs into the correct form (the past continuous tense).

1. When I phoned my friends, they (play) _____ computer games.

2. Yesterday at six my sister (prepare) _____ dinner.

3. The children (play) _____ in the garden when it began to rain.
4. I (practice) _____ the guitar when she came home.
5. They (not / cycle) _____ all day.
6. While Tom (work) _____ in his room, his friends (swim) _____ in the pool.
7. I tried to tell my mother the truth but she (not/ listen) _____
8. What (you / do) yesterday _____?

Bài 11: Complete the text with the verbs in the box using the past continuous tense.

smoke bark hold walk wear eat sleep drink walk read

It was exactly nine o'clock. Outside, it was raining. We (1) _____ our books in the living room, and our 9-year-old twins (2) _____ quietly in their bedroom. My husband (3) _____ a cup of tea, and my father (4) _____ a cigarette. Our 16-year-old daughter (5) _____ towards the door. She (6) _____ her dark blue raincoat and she (7) _____ an umbrella. She (8) _____ a chocolate bar. Our cats (9) _____ beside her, and our dog (10) _____ loudly. It was a normal evening. Suddenly, two men jumped through the window!

Bài 12: Circle the correct answer in the bracket.

1. I _____ - I didn't hear you come in . (was sleeping/ slept)
2. I _____ to see her twice, but she wasn't home. (was coming/ came)
3. What _____ ? - I was watching TV. (did you do/ were you doing)
4. He was a character who _____ from the rich and gave to the poor. (stole/ was stealing)
5. Hey, did you talk to her? Yes, I _____ to her. (was talking/ talked)
6. I _____ home very late last night. (came/ was coming)
7. When _____ a cold? (did you have/ were you having)
8. _____ a good time in Paris? Yes, I had a blast! (Were you having/ Did you have)
9. We _____ breakfast when she walked into the room. (had/ were having)
10. Last month I decided to buy a new car, and today I finally _____ it. (bought/ was buying)

Bài 13: Complete the text using the correct form of the verb in the brackets in either the past simple or past continuous.

This morning (1. be) _____ terrible! I (2. wake up) _____ late and I (3. rush) _____ to get to school on time when I (4. remember) _____ that I (5. forget) _____ my homework at Tom's house last night. We (6. study) _____ together when my mom (7. call) _____ and (8. tell) _____ me to come home for dinner. Then, while I (9. brush) _____ my teeth, I (10. realize) _____ that I had a test in English that I didn't study for! I (11. be) _____ so upset that I (12. get) _____ toothpaste on my shirt and had to change my clothes! I (13. miss) _____ the bus and had to walk to school. It (14. be) _____ awful!

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 14: Write the words in the correct order.

1. I/ the bus/ caught/ yesterday/ to work/.
.....
2. it was raining/because/ didn't/ she/ for a walk/ got
.....
3. I got/TV/ when/ watching/ my/ brother/ was/ home/.
.....
4. break/ your arm/ you/ how/ did/?
.....
5. last summer/ in a beautiful village/ spent/ we/.
.....
6. last night/ Sally/ what/ was/ wearing/ at the party/?
.....
7. a loud party/ while/ my neighbors/ I/ were having/ to study,/ was trying/.

8. you/ to the cinema/ last night/ did/ go/?

Bài 15: Choose the correct answer in the bracket.

1. Last night I _____ on my thesis and it took me a while to realise that my phone was ringing. (work/ was working)
2. When you _____ I was in a meeting so I couldn't answer your call. (called/ were calling)
3. David can never agree with Tim. They _____. (always argue/ are always arguing)
4. Why did you disagree with me at the meeting? _____ to make me look incompetent? (Did you try/ Were you trying)
5. Daisy _____ the buffet while I was looking for the drinks. (prepared/ was preparing)
6. Tim _____ home when the accident happened. (walked/ was walking)
7. I _____ to work, even when it rained. (was always walking/ always walked)
8. Kelly _____ her speech when I walked in. (was finishing/ finished)

Bài 16: Put the verbs into the past simple or past continuous tense.

1. I used my time well while I (wait) _____ for the train - I wrote some emails.
2. I (not/work) _____ when my boss walked in my office. I was on Facebook.
3. I saw a car crash when I (wait) _____ for the taxi.
4. Tom (have) _____ long hair and a beard when he was at university.
5. It started raining while I (drive) _____ to work.
6. What (you/do) _____ this time last year?
7. I (not/call) _____ you at 10 o'clock as arranged because I was having a meeting.
8. I (still/sleep) _____ when my husband left for work this morning.

Bài 17: Put the verb in the brackets in the correct tense, past simple or past continuous. Use the passive form if necessary.

1. When she heard the phone ring, she (stop) _____ reading to answer it.
2. My mother (read) _____, so she didn't see me walking past.
3. When the accident happened, thousands of people (pass) _____ through the airport.
4. I (have) _____ English lessons every week from the age of four onwards.
5. They decided to leave the beach because it (get) _____ dark and they wanted to get home while there was still some light.
6. Kate already (think) _____ of leaving university before she failed her first year exams?
7. Since your house had a pool, you (swim) _____ every day?
8. The disaster (attract) _____ hundreds of people from the country to the city.
9. Sorry I couldn't come on Monday, but I (work) _____ on my project.
10. The national park (create) _____ to protect wildlife.

Bài 18: Put the verb in the brackets in the correct tense.

Last night, while I was doing my homework, Hoa (1. call) _____. She said she (2. call) _____ me on her cell phone from her biology classroom. I asked her if she (3. wait) _____ for class, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she (4. talk) _____ to me. I couldn't believe she (5. make) _____ a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on.

She said her biology professor was so boring that several of the students (6. sleep, actually) _____ in class. Some of the students (7. talk) _____ about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her (8. draw) _____ a picture of a horse. When Hoa (9. tell) _____ me she was not satisfied with the class, I (10. mention) _____ that my biology professor was quite good and (11. suggest) _____ that she switch to my class.

While we were talking, I (12. hear) _____ her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?" Suddenly, the line went dead. I (13. hang) _____ up the phone and went to the kitchen to make dinner. As I (14. cut) _____ vegetables for a salad, the phone rang once again. It (15. in class. be) _____ Hoa, but this time she wasn't sitting in the class.

Bài 19: Read the story and answer the following questions.

A DISASTROUS DINNER

Last Friday, Mrs. Anderson planned to have a delicious dinner. She bought a T-bone steak and some cream and apples for an apple pie. When she came home from the shops she put her shopping on the table. While she was setting the table, her two pets sat underneath it and watched her. Then she went to the kitchen to make the pastry for the pie. She was a little forgetful so she didn't realize the steak, cream and apples were still on the table. While she was making the pastry, the dog jumped on a chair and looked longingly at the steak. At last it took the steak in its mouth and jumped off the chair, just as Mrs. Anderson was coming back into the dining room. Mrs. Anderson screamed, but the dog ran into the garden. She ran after the dog. While she was chasing the dog, the cat jumped on the table and started drinking the cream. Mrs. Anderson didn't manage to catch the dog, and she came back into the dining room. When she saw the cat, she shrieked, and the cat got such a fright that it jumped a meter into the air, and leapt out the window. Mrs. Anderson threw her broom at the cat, but she missed, and broke the window. At the same time she overbalanced and put her hand in the cream, spilling it all over the tablecloth. Poor Mrs. Anderson - she had no dinner, only a dirty tablecloth and a broken window.

Answer these questions about the story. Answer in complete sentences.

1. What did Mrs. Anderson plan?

2. Why did she buy cream and apples?

3. When did her pets watch her?

4. Where did she leave the steak?

5. When did the dog jump on the chair?

6. How did the dog look at the steak?

7. When did the dog jump off the chair?

8. Where did the dog go?

9. What was she doing when the cat jumped on the table?

10. What did Mrs. Anderson do when she saw the cat?

TEST 1

A. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others'.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. disadvantaged | B. handicapped | C. bored | D. annoyed |
| 2. A. donation | B. priority | C. hopeless | D. low-income |
| 3. A. development | B. dedicated | C. devoted | D. describe |
| 4. A. development | B. improvement | C. documentary | D. environment |
| 5. A. organisation | B. disadvantaged | C. meaningless | D. obvious |

II. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others'.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. rural | B. surprise | C. successful | D. volunteer |
| 2. A. application | B. benefit | C. non-profit | D. narrow-minded |
| 3. A. reference | B. remote | C. reaction | D. creation |
| 4. A. area | B. market | C. martyr | D. archaeology |
| 5. A. development | B. demonstrate | C. dedicated | D. delicate |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

- Your music is very _____. Can't you just stop it?
A. annoying B. interesting C. annoyed D. bored
- If you can do something to help others, you will find your life _____.
A. meaningful B. meaningless C. helpless D. interested
- Some of the students were _____ at English, so volunteer teachers had to try very hard.
A. hopeless B. hopeful C. endless D. excited
- She wishes she could do some _____ work this summer.
A. voluntarily B. volunteerism C. volunteer D. volunteering
- Life is sometimes very harsh for _____ families in big cities.
A. lowly-income B. low-income C. highly-income D. high-income
- The local government provides financial support to the children of _____ parents.
A. needful B. needed C. need-blind D. needy
- This charity provides financial support and mental comfort to _____ children.
A. advantaged B. disadvantaged C. advantageous D. disadvantageous
- You can _____ books, clothes, medicine and money to this charity.
A. donor B. donate C. devote D. dedicate

II. Fill the blanks with the correct forms of the words given: *prioritize, meaning, hope, dedication, boredom, donate*

- He is a _____ person. I don't want to talk to him.
- Her story is nonsense. It seems _____ to me.
- Quality education should be a top _____ in developing countries.
- We received a _____ of 50 million VND from an anonymous donor yesterday.
- She is _____ to her job at the charity centre. She spends most of her free time there.
- Do you feel _____ about the result? - Yes, I think I performed well at the interview.

III. Choose the underlined part that needs correcting.

- It was raining so heavily while we arrived at the beach.
A B C D
- I was coming home this morning when I was seeing Kate waiting at the bus stop.
A B C D
- When he was calling me, I was doing the cooking for dinner.
A B C D
- He putted the letter on the table and then he got out to take a taxi.
A B C D
- While we talked, someone in the same room was recording our conversation.
A B C D
- While Hung arrived at the airport, his family and close friends were waiting for him.
A B C D
- Actually, during I came to see you this morning, I just wanted you to help me.
A B C D
- We played some games, teaching the disadvantaged children and gave clothes to them.
A B C D

IV. Match each word with its correct meaning.

1. advertisement	A. communicate with people when you spend time with them
------------------	--

2. benefit	B. knowledge and skills gained through doing something
3. passionate	C. a helpful and useful effect
4. experience	D. having strong enthusiasm for something
5. interact	E. something that tells people about a film, a job or a service.

V. Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

- Volunteer work helps young people know their strong and weak points before they enter the _____.
A. job world B. professional market C. job market D. position market
- If we _____ the roads in this area, the economy can develop.
A. stretch B. increase C. widen D. restrict
- She has a lot of _____ in this field, so she was offered the job.
A. contact B. involvement C. maturity D. experience
- Taking care of the needs of the old, the sick and the homeless is our _____.
A. top priority B. top preference C. utmost importance D. chief priority
- Local people in this neighborhood have been supplied with _____ for five years now.
A. pipes B. river water C. running water D. rainwater
- Mary wrote a letter of _____ to Microsoft yesterday after seeing their advertisement in the morning.
A. position B. appliance C. employment D. application
- Building necessary _____ such as hospitals, schools and parks is important.
A. facilities B. services C. equipment D. utensils
- My sister is writing a letter to apply for the _____ of an English teacher at the center.
A. vacancy B. position C. place D. Both A & B are correct.

VI. Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

- What _____ in Paris in 2004?
A. did you do B. were you doing C. you did D. were you
- I _____ in the queue when I _____ that I had lost my wallet.
A. was standing - was realizing B. stood - was realizing
C. was standing - realized D. stood - realized
- What _____ when you injured your finger? - I was playing volleyball.
A. did you do B. were you C. you did D. were you doing
- This time last week, we _____ for the exam. It was so hot in the examination room.
A. would have been sitting B. had been sitting C. sat D. were sitting
- When I first saw Miriam, I _____ her to come in for tea and we talked for nearly two hours.
A. invited B. invite C. have invited D. was inviting
- The girls were chatting _____ the boys were playing games.
A. when B. while C. during D. at the same time
- While the teacher was explaining to the whole class, she _____ carefully.
A. didn't listen B. wasn't listening C. had listened D. wasn't listened
- We arrived at the hotel quite early, _____ in and had lunch.
A. checking B. checked C. was checking D. to check
- She _____ in Provence, France for two years when she was a student.
A. was living B. lived C. had lived D. has lived
- _____ my mother and I were cooking in the kitchen, John came in and broke the dish.
A. When B. While C. During D. Both A & B are correct.

VII. Choose the correct forms of the verbs.

Nelson Mandela (1918 – 2013) was born to a poor family in a small village in South Africa. As the first child in the family to go to school, he _____ (1. show) an interest in political issues and was forced to leave his first university for protesting.

At that time, as a result of apartheid, black and white people were separated from each other. Black people had to live in rural areas and farm on infertile lands. Witnessing all those injustices, Mandela _____ (2. join) a group and _____ (3. fight) against the government. However, the ruling government _____ (4. arrest) him in 1962 and _____ (5. put) him into prison for the next 27 years. When he was in prison, he _____ (6. begin) to find out more about his struggles for democracy and justice.

Released in 1990, Mandela _____ (7. keep) fighting against the ruling government and black people in the world already _____ (8. consider) him their hero. Eventually, his struggles _____ (9. got) successful results as they put an end to apartheid. Nelson Mandela _____ (10. become) the first democratically elected president of South Africa.

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

1. I was going out for a walk when I came across an old friend.
2. My brother was playing video games, when my father suddenly came in.
3. I finished my homework and then I went to my friend's house.
4. While my mother was watching her favourite Indian film, my father was reading a newspaper.
5. John was hurting his ankle while we were playing tennis.
6. They were active in community service when they were young.

IX. Fill the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs given: *buy, walk, meet, teach, promise, sleep*

1. My father _____ me this T-shirt on his trip to Nha Trang last summer.
2. He _____ me to come back early and then he wore his boots and went in the rain.
3. We _____ on the beach when it started to rain.
4. The twins were whispering about their toys while their parents _____.
5. My sister _____ me English when we noticed someone enter our house.
6. We _____ Jack and Rosy on our way home from school yesterday.

X. Give the correct forms (Past Simple or Past Continuous) of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Susan _____ (study) in her room when she heard the noise.
2. What _____ (they, do) at eleven p.m. last night - it was so noisy?
3. After going to the library, I _____ (meet) Jane and we went out for some coffee.
4. I was eight years old when my elder sister _____ (teach) me how to ride a bike.
5. John _____ (not go) to school last week because he was ill.
6. I didn't know anything about the plane crash in my neighborhood because I _____ (work) inside at that time.
7. My mother _____ (give) me ten dollars and asked me to go to the supermarket.
8. The children _____ (play) in the living room when they broke the vase.
9. I _____ (buy) this coat in 2009, but it is still fashionable.
10. My grandmother was making breakfast while my grandfather _____ (do) the gardening.

C. READING

I. Read the passage and write A, B, or C.

A: I spent the month of November 2015 volunteering in South Africa. For the first two weeks, I worked with 2 to 4 kids in grades 1 and 2 on Maths and literacy skills. I guided them and measured their progress so that other volunteers could take on my work after I left. For the last two weeks, I instructed the small kids to do personal hygiene and make toys. I had a lot of fun working with them.

B: Working with people living with HIV/AIDS is always emotionally and technically demanding. Before my volunteer trip to Ghana, I got training about HIV/AIDS. I worked with different groups of people. It was very emotional when I visited and played with children with HIV/AIDS in orphanages. I also visited schools, universities and households to give presentations and leaflets about HIV/AIDS. I had never felt so helpful before. I can't wait for my next trips to other African countries.

C: My main duty was to provide financial advice for poor households in Kenya. I had to adapt myself immediately to the new weather, new people and new food there. Fortunately, my host family was the most selfless and encouraging people I'd ever known. I lived with three other volunteers, and the host family considered us as their daughters. I loved dinner time when all the family members gathered together and told jokes. Sometimes, I helped the children in the family with their homework. I feel so blessed I've known them in my life.

1. _____ mentioned a specific time of the day he/she enjoyed the most
2. _____ only worked with children
3. _____ told the specific time he/she did volunteer work
4. _____ helped people with problems related to money
5. _____ wished to go to other African countries
6. _____ his/her work was closely related to other volunteers'
7. _____ work worked with different groups of people
8. _____ felt that he/she was very helpful
9. _____ adapted himself/ herself quickly to a new environment
10. _____ taught children how to keep their bodies clean
11. _____ feel very lucky because of knowing some people
12. _____ helped someone with their homework
13. _____ mentioned training before his/her trip
14. _____ accepted that his/her volunteer work is demanding
15. _____ stayed with other volunteers in a same family

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

THE LOST PROPERTY OFFICE

Recently I read a magazine article about the things that people lose ____ (1) they travel on the London Underground. I couldn't believe it at first. ____ (2) you are a violinist, and when you ____ (3) off at your station, you leave your violin on the train. It seems strange that nobody says, " ____ (4) me, but I think you've forgotten something". I suppose the violinist ____ (5) have been thinking of someone else, and there might ____ (6) have been any other passengers on the train. Still, why didn't the violinist ____ (7) to the lost property office? All the lost property on the underground system ____ (8) to be sent to this office, so if you lose anything you can easily get it ____ (9). In this case, the violinist must have ____ (10) very absent-minded. Perhaps he or she didn't have to play the violin ever again after this journey.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. A. during | B. when | C. since | D. after |
| 2. A. Suppose | B. If | C. While | D. Sometimes |
| 3. A. go | B. step | C. get | D. walk |
| 4. A. Help | B. It's | C. Excuse | D. Sorry |
| 5. A. should | B. might | C. who | D. to |
| 6. A. not | B. often | C. then | D. so |
| 7. A. tell | B. find | C. visit | D. go |
| 8. A. has | B. must | C. needs | D. should |
| 9. A. again | B. back | C. return | D. too |

10. A. felt B. had C. been D. because

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

1. It took her two hours to do housework yesterday.
 - A. She spent two hours to doing housework yesterday.
 - B. It took her two hours doing housework yesterday.
 - C. She spent two hours doing housework yesterday.
 - D. Do housework yesterday took him two hours.
2. The weather is very cold, so they can't go swimming.
 - A. The weather is so cold that they can't go swimming.
 - B. The weather isn't cold enough for them to go swimming.
 - C. The weather is too cold for them going swimming.
 - D. It is so a cold weather that they can't go swimming.
3. My friend is living in Moscow. I received this letter from him.
 - A. My friend, whom I received this letter, is living in Moscow.
 - B. My friend, from whom I received this letter, is living in Moscow.
 - C. My friend whom I received this letter from is living in Moscow.
 - D. My friend, that I received this letter, is living in Moscow.
4. They saw the children play football in the street.
 - A. The children were being seen to play football in the street.
 - B. The children were seen to playing football in the street.
 - C. The children were seen play football in the street.
 - D. The children were seen to play football in the street.
5. I have never been to France before.

A. It's the first time that I've gone to France.	B. It's the first time that I went to France.
C. It's the first time that I've been to France.	D. It's the first time that I was to France.
6. It's a pity that you didn't tell us about this.

A. I wish you told us about this.	B. I wish you had told us about this.
C. I wish you would tell us about this.	D. I wish you have told us about this.
7. He's getting them to mend the windows.

A. He's having the windows to mend.	B. He's having to mend the windows.
C. He's having to be mended the windows.	D. He's having the windows mended.
8. It started to rain at 2 o'clock and it is still raining.

A. It has been raining at 2 o'clock.	B. It has been raining since 2 o'clock.
C. It has been raining for 2 o'clock.	D. It has been raining in 2 o'clock.
9. They made her hand over her passport.
 - A. She was made to hand over her passport.
 - B. She was made hand over her passport.
 - C. She was handed over to make her passport.
 - D. She was handed over for her passport to make.
10. I tried to eat the cake, but it was too sweet.

A. It was such a sweet cake that I couldn't eat it.	B. It was so sweet cake that I couldn't eat it.
C. The cake was too sweet that I couldn't eat it.	D. The cake was very sweet that I couldn't eat it.
11. My brother and I went to that school.

A. I went to that school and my brother, too.	B. I went to that school and so my brother did.
C. I went to that school and so did my brother.	D. I went to that school and so my brother did, too.

7. Do you understand what he means?
Are you _____
8. She can't sleep at night because she has a backache.
Because of _____
9. I prefer you not to tell anyone about this.
I'd rather you _____
10. No sooner had I entered the room than the light went out.
Hardly _____

TEST 2

A. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others in each group.

1. A. returneded B. cursed C. started D. learned
2. A. construction B. physical C. industry D. satisfy
3. A. recent B. receive C. faucet D. efficient
4. A. eruption B. tradition C. suggestion D. addition
5. A. beard B. search C. pearl D. heard

II. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others in each group.

1. A. communicate B. effectively C. efficiency D. innovation
2. A. occasional B. industrial C. information D. variety
3. A. plentiful B. adequate C. relative D. excellent
4. A. distinguish B. compliment C. slavery D. natural
5. A. compost B. migrant C. typhoon D. electric

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D to complete each sentence below.

1. You have never been to England, _____ you?
A. haven't B. have C. never D. ever
2. Many students go there on weekends to have a rest after a week.
A. working hard B. hardly C. hard working D. worked
3. Ba dropped his watch when he was _____ the bus.
A. turning off B. getting off C. taking off D. going off
4. Mary's eyes are weak. _____, she has to wear glasses.
A. But B. However C. And D. Therefore
5. Scientists are looking for an _____ way to reduce energy consumption.
A. effective B. affection C. effect D. effectively
6. _____ to have a lunch at 12 o'clock every day?
A. Did she used B. Was she used C. Is she used D. Did she use
7. The lion - tamer and his lion _____ we saw on the stage came from Moscow.
A. who B. which C. that D. whom
8. Energy-saving bulbs should be used _____ electricity.
A. to save B. saving C. save D. to saving
9. Analysts suggested the country _____ its infrastructure to get foreign investment.
A. improve B. to improve C. improves D. improving
10. The report showed the U.S. trade deficit _____ in February

- A. shrink B. shrunk C. shrunken D. shrinking
11. The controversial film was nominated _____ eight Academy Awards.
A. of B. about C. with D. for
12. Union members _____ the privatization of the country's airports.
A. replied B. annoyed C. protested D. identified
13. The advertising executive resigned over his inappropriate _____ made at a conference.
A. dress B. acting C. welcome D. remarks
14. Thieves made _____ over twenty thousand pounds.
A. off with B. off C. up D. up with
15. The children _____ to the zoo.
A. were enjoyed taken B. were enjoyed taking C. enjoyed being taken D. enjoyed taking

II. Choose the underlined words or phrases (A, B, C or D) that are incorrect in standard English.

1. It took me so many time to learn that lesson three months ago.
A B C D
2. My father has retired since three years and he is now living on his pension.
A B C D
3. Mrs. Brown's children are used to be picked up after school everyday.
A B C D
4. My father asked us not to spend too much time play computer games.
A B C D
5. They played so good game of tennis last night that they surprised their audience.
A B C D

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

1. These _____ will conserve the earth. INNOVATE
2. We should be more _____ with our electricity. ECONOMIC
3. A list of _____ events for the autumn is being prepared. COME
4. The _____ of forests has brought about serious floods recently. DESTROY
5. My neighbors are very kind. They are _____ to me during my parents' absence. SUPPORT

IV. Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the passage.

Last week I was walking home after playing tennis when it started raining very heavily. "Oh no, I will get soaked before I reach home", I thought. I wish I (1) _____ (remember) to bring my raincoat. But unfortunately I had left it at home. How stupid of me! I always forget to bring it with me. Luckily just then a friend of mine passed in her car and offered me a lift.

"Are you going home? Or do you want to go for a drink?" she asked. "I think I'd rather you (2) _____ (take) me home," I said. "If I don't change my clothes, I know I (3) _____ (fall) ill, and then I won't be able to play in the tennis tournament next week. And I (4) _____ (practice) hard for the last month" "I will wait for you to change if you like" she told me. "I think it's time you (5) _____ (relax) for a change. You have been worrying too much, which makes you fall ill more easily. It's got nothing to do with the rain!"

C. READING

I. Choose the best options A, B, C or D to answer the following questions.

The growth of cities, the construction of hundreds of new factories, and the spread of railroads in the United States before 1850 had increased the need for better illumination. But the lighting in American homes had improved very little over that of ancient times. Through the colonial period, homes were lit with tallow candles or with a lamp of the kind used in ancient Rome- a dish of fish oil or other animal or vegetable oil in

which a twisted rag **served as** a wick. Some people used lard, but they had to heat charcoal underneath to keep it soft and burnable. The sperm whale provided superior burning oil, but **this** was expensive. In 1830 a new substance called “camphene” was patented, and it proved to be an remained expensive, had an unpleasant odor, and also was dangerously explosive.

Between 1830 and 1850 it seemed that the only hope for cheaper illumination in the United States was the wider use of gas. In the 1840s American gas manufacturers adopted improved British techniques for producing illuminating gas from coal. But the expense of piping gas to the consumer remained so high that until mid-century gas lighting was feasible only in urban areas, and only for public buildings for the wealthy. In 1854 a Canadian doctor, Abraham Gesner, patented a process for distilling a pitch like mineral found in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia that produced illuminating gas and an oil that he called “kerosene” (from “keros”, the Greek word for wax, and “ene” because it **resembled** camphene). Kerosene, though cheaper than camphene, had an unpleasant odor, and Gesner never made his fortune from **it**. But Gesner had aroused a new hope for making illuminating oil from a product coming out of North American mines.

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason why better lighting had become necessary by the mid-nineteenth century?

- A. development of railroads
- B. demand for better medical facilities
- C. increases in the number of new factories
- D. growth of cities

2. The phrase “**served as**” is closest meaning to ____.

- A. differed from
- B. functioned as
- C. rested upon
- D. reacted to

3. The word “**this**” refers to ____.

- A. lard
- B. charcoal
- C. wick
- D. oil

4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a disadvantage of camphene?

- A. high cost
- B. bad smell
- C. potential to explode
- D. greasy texture

5. What can be inferred about the illuminating gas described in the paragraph?

- A. It was first developed in the United States.
- B. It was not allowed to be used in public buildings.
- C. It was not widely available until mid-century.
- D. It had an unpleasant smell.

6. The word “**resembled**” is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. was similar to
- B. cost the same as
- C. was made from
- D. sounded like

7. According to the passage, what advantage did the kerosene patented by Gesner have over camphene?

- A. Kerosene had a more pleasant smell.
- B. Kerosene was less expensive.
- C. Kerosene burned more brightly.
- D. Kerosene was safer to use.

8. The word “**it**” refers to ____.

- A. fortune
- B. odor
- C. camphene
- D. kerosene

9. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- A. a description of events in chronological order
- B. a comparison of two events
- C. an analysis of scientific findings
- D. the statement of a theory and possible explanations

II. Arrange these sentences of a review in the correct order.

- A. He writes a letter to the company accepting the job and gives it to his son, Bobby, to post.
- B. My award goes to young Justin Time, who plays Bobby.
- C. Bob isn't too pleased, because he'd rather play football with his friends, but he sets off on the long walk to the post office.

- D. *Local playwright Hanna has given her hometown a chance to see her most successful play, The Letter, at the Lexford Playhouse.*
- E. The Letter is on for just one more week, so don't miss it.
- F. The story is set in the 1930
- G. Unaware of its importance, Bobby gives them the letter and runs off happily to play football.
- H. The play is excellent, and the lighting, scenery, and sound effects are all very good. The cast perform it brilliantly.
- I. If you want to know what happens next, you'll have to go and see the play for yourself, but believe me, you won't regret it.
- J. John Barlow, who has been out of work for several months, is offered a job by a large engineering firm.
- K. On the way he meets two older boys who offer to post the letter for him.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

III. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C, D best fits each space.

SAVE MONEY ON THE BOOK THAT AIMS TO SAVE ANIMALS

Do you want to take part in the battle to save the world's wildlife? Animal Watch is the book which will (1) _____ you in the fight for survival that (2) _____ many of our endangered animals and show how they struggle on the (3) _____ of extinction.

As you enjoy the book's 250 pages and over 150 color photographs, you will have the (4) _____ of knowing that part of your purchase money is being used to (5) _____ animals (6) _____ from the comfort of your armchair, you will be able to observe the world's animals close-up and explore their habitats. You will also discover the terrible results of human (7) _____ for land, flesh and skins.

Animal Watch is packed with fascinating facts. Did you know that polar bears cover their black noses (8) _____ their (9) _____ so they can hunt their prey in the snow without being seen, for example? Or that (10) _____ each orangutan which is captured, one has to die?

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. A. combine | B. involve | C. bring | D. lead |
| 2. A. meets | B. opposes | C. forces | D. faces |
| 3. A. edge | B. start | C. limit | D. end |
| 4. A. virtue | B. enjoyment | C. satisfaction | D. value |
| 5. A. enable | B. help | C. allow | D. assist |
| 6. A. preserve | B. conserve | C. revive | D. survive |
| 7. A. greed | B. interest | C. care | D. concern |
| 8. A. from | B. by | C. for | D. with |
| 9. A. feet | B. paws | C. claws | D. toes |
| 10. A. for | B. at | C. from | D. to |

D. WRITING

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in bold, in such a way that it means the same as the one given. Do not alter these words in any way.

1. "Please don't smoke in the house." she said to us. (to)
→ She told _____
2. They're telling me that I must make a decision soon. (pressure)
→ They are _____
3. I only found out the truth because I heard the two of them talking. (found)

- If I _____
4. I bought myself some good new clothes. I need them for my new job. (which)
→ I bought myself _____
5. I'm trying to concentrate, but all that noise you're making is distracting me. (putting)
→ I'm trying to concentrate, but all that noise _____

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. <u>s</u> ick | B. <u>s</u> econd | C. <u>s</u> ervice | D. <u>s</u> ure |
| 2. A. a <u>n</u> gry | B. nee <u>d</u> y | C. su <u>p</u> ply | D. cou <u>n</u> try |
| 3. A. ha <u>n</u> dicapp <u>e</u> d | B. inte <u>r</u> ested | C. de <u>d</u> icated | D. exc <u>i</u> ted |
| 4. A. <u>h</u> un <u>g</u> ry | B. co <u>m</u> m <u>u</u> n <u>i</u> ty | C. <u>m</u> utual | D. <u>s</u> tudent |
| 5. A. <u>ch</u> arity | B. <u>sch</u> ool | C. <u>ch</u> ildless | D. tea <u>ch</u> er |

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. dedicate | B. fortunate | C. practical | D. volunteer |
| 7. A. ensuring | B. protecting | C. providing | D. widening |
| 8. A. donate | B. apply | C. provide | D. study |
| 9. A. successful | B. announcement | C. ignorant | D. experience |
| 10. A. disadvantaged | B. environment | C. advertisement | D. unfortunate |

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. Luckily, I got some ____ advice on how to make a presentation on 'For a better community' from my class teacher.
A. useless B. useful C. usefulness D. uselessness
12. These ____ children encounter many problems and really need our help.
A. disadvantaged B. advantaged C. disadvantage D. advantage
13. Fundraising for charity is a ____ thing for everyone to do to help the community.
A. meant B. meaningful C. meaningless D. meaning
14. They were so ____ about joining the local volunteer group that they couldn't sleep last night.
A. excite B. excitement C. exciting D. excited
15. It is ____ that all the students in class 10A choose to do a project on 'Helping the needy'.
A. surprising B. surprised C. surprise D. surprisingly
16. Volunteers become well ____ of the problems facing the world.
A. aware B. concerned C. helpful D. interested
17. English teaching is considered a good example of a volunteer job which often turns ____ a career.
A. off B. up C. on D. into
18. Mahatma Gandhi fought for the rights of coloured people in general and the Indians ____.
A. in time B. in particular C. in contrast D. in fact
19. A/an ____ is a person who needs others to take care of him/her, because of illness that he/she had for a long time.
A. patient B. martyr C. invalid D. addict
20. Mr. Chen is more ____ because he has finally agreed to allow his daughter to join an overseas volunteer organisation in Africa.
A. single-minded B. narrow-minded
C. absent-minded D. open-minded
21. Most of the students in that special school are making good progress, but Michael is a ____ case.
A. hopefully B. hopeless C. hopeful D. hopelessly
22. A lot of generous businessmen have ____ valuable contributions to helping needy people.
A. done B. taken C. made D. given

23. Poor students cannot _____ an abundance of presents on their birthday.
A. look forward to B. put up with
C. come up with D. cut down on
24. Befriending can offer volunteers the opportunity to provide support and friendship to a person who may be going _____ a difficult period.
A. up B. on C. off D. through
25. Volunteer organisations are generally small-staffed, so they need to _____ lots of volunteers for a huge event.
A. employ B. recruit C. research D. catch
26. You'd better _____ a commitment to being a volunteer on a regular basis.
A. promise B. do C. make D. pull
27. They visit a retirement home and _____ time doing fun activities with the elderly who lack immediate family.
A. spend B. lose C. waste D. consume
28. Both community _____ and volunteerism are an investment in our community and the people who live in it.
A. life B. language C. performance D. service
29. _____ being the CEO of Microsoft, Bill Gates is also one of the world's greatest philanthropists.
A. Aside from B. But for C. Except for D. In addition
30. Their massive salaries let them afford to give _____ huge amounts to charities.
A. off B. up C. away D. hack
31. When you get involved in a volunteer project, you are able to _____ your knowledge into practice.
A. take B. put C. bring D. push
32. Volunteers can work with many _____ children who were harmed by Agent Orange in childcare centres.
A. parentless B. disabled C. poor D. homeless
33. Both CARE and Oxfam organisations have programmes to help people in underdeveloped countries _____ their lives.
A. make B. risk C. improve D. start
34. Many international volunteer organisations are trying to find a _____ to the problem of world hunger.
A. way B. method C. suggestion D. solution
35. For a cleaner and greener community, everyone should _____ the amount of trash and take care of our environment.
A. increase B. reduce C. contribute D. ignore
36. Thanks to everyone's efforts, we can do _____ to make school a meaningful place for students living in poverty.
A. a great many B. a little C. a great deal D. a few
37. On the door of the house where Louis Braille was born are the words 'He opened the door of _____ to all those who cannot see.'
A. knowledge B. information C. news D. material
38. University students are willing to get involved in helping the old and _____ people.
A. childlike B. childish C. children D. childless
39. Contact is _____ connecting students with volunteer organisations abroad.
A. in place of B. in charge of C. in case of D. in danger of
40. Football superstar David Beckham has a huge _____ for kids in need.
A. head B. strength C. memory D. heart

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.

41. I got the teaching job in the Happy Child Charity Centre just by chance.
A. accidentally B. purposefully C. easily D. immediately
42. Every month, the volunteer group go to remote and mountainous areas to help those in need.
A. empty B. faraway C. crowded D. poor
43. Mother Teresa devoted herself to caring for the sick and the poor.
A. spent B. contributed C. gave up D. dedicated
44. Our top priority is to clean and protect the environment in our neighbourhood.
A. hobby B. job C. preference D. idea

45. Young people are now getting more and more concerned about environmental problems.

- A. worried B. nervous C. hopeless D. uneasy

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.

46. Many people who do volunteer work think they are more fortunate than others.

- A. lucky B. blessed C. unlucky D. uncomfortable

47. Public service announcement is a special advertisement for the community, normally about health or safety matters.

- A. Open B. Private C. Secret D. Popular

48. Economically disadvantaged students often drop out of school, choosing a low- paying job to earn money.

- A. leave B. attend C. accept D. reject

49. We are looking for camp helpers who are hard-working, energetic, and able to organise activities for young children.

- A. active B. dynamic C. passive D. reluctant

50. Volunteering also means getting to meet people with a similar passion.

- A. alike B. identical C. common D. distinct

Part III. GRAMMAR

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

51. Last Sunday, our volunteer team _____ a lot of food packages to homeless people in the flood-hit region.

- A. were bringing B. brought C. have brought D. had brought

52. I _____ Maria for the first time at the Heart-to-Heart Charity Office.

- A. saw B. was seeing C. was seen D. has seen

53. We _____ the roof for Mrs. Smith, an elderly childless woman, when it _____ with rain.

- A. were mending - was pouring B. mended - poured
C. mended - was pouring D. were mending - poured

54. When we were on a voluntary tour, we _____ to public places to collect rubbish every day.

- A. were going B. went C. have gone D. had gone

55. The phone was engaged when I called. Who _____ to?

- A. were you talking B. were you talked
C. did you talk D. have you talked

56. We _____ in silence when he suddenly _____ me to help him.

- A. were walking - was asking B. were walking - asked
C. walked - asked D. walked - was asking

57. I _____ my report when my boss _____ the hall.

- A. made - was entering B. made - entered
C. was making - was entering D. was making - entered

58. I _____ near the fence when suddenly I _____ the voices.

- A. stood - heard B. stood - was hearing
C. was standing - heard D. was standing - was hearing golf.

59. Jim _____ his leg when he _____ golf.

- A. broke - was playing B. broke - played
C. was breaking - was playing D. was breaking - broke

60. While I _____ for him to call up, he _____ a good time in the bar.

- A. waited - was having B. was waiting - was having
C. was waiting - had D. was waited - was waiting

61. All the kids _____ their homework when the volunteer team _____.

- A. were doing - arrived B. did - arrived
C. were doing - were arriving D. did - were arriving

62. While Lauda _____ round a corner, he suddenly _____ control of his Ferrari.

- A. went - lost B. was going - was losing
C. was going - lost D. went - was losing

63. While the Cambridge boat _____ under a bridge, it _____ another boat.

- A. went - was hitting B. went - hit
C. was going - was hitting D. was going - hit
64. My cousin and I _____ on the computer when there _____ a power cut.
A. played - was B. were playing - was
C. played - were D. were playing - were
65. When I _____ my best friend, she _____ as a voluntary teacher in Dream Homeless Shelter.
A. met - was working B. was meeting - was working
C. met - worked D. was meeting - worked
66. Where _____ you _____ when I _____ you on the bus last night?
A. did - go - saw B. were - going - was seeing
C. were - going - saw D. did - go - was seeing
67. When you _____ yesterday, I _____ in the garden, so I didn't hear the phone.
A. rang - worked B. were ringing - worked
C. were ringing - was working D. rang - was working
68. While Tom and I _____, someone _____ at the door.
A. were talking - knocked B. were talking - was knocking
C. talked - knocked D. talked - was knocking
69. When the robbery _____, the safeguard _____!
A. happened - slept B. was happening ~ was sleeping
C. was happening - slept D. happened - was sleeping
70. I _____ the accident while I _____ for the bus.
A. was seeing - waited B. saw - was waiting
C. was seeing - was waiting D. saw - waited
71. We _____ an old box while we _____ in the garden.
A. found - dug B. found - were digging
C. was finding - dug D. were finding - were digging
72. When I _____ into the room, two boys _____ a picture book together.
A. came - were reading B. were coming - were reading
C. came - read D. were coming - read
73. While we _____ in the park, Mary _____.
A. were running - was falling over B. ran - fell over
C. were running - fell over D. were running - was falling over
74. I _____ my pen while I _____ my homework.
A. was breaking - was doing B. was breaking - did
C. broke - did D. broke - was doing
75. It _____ to rain while we _____ home from school.
A. started - were walking B. was starting - were walking
C. started - walked D. was starting - walked
76. When I went to get the tickets, I realised I _____ any money.
A. wasn't having B. didn't have C. haven't had D. hadn't had
77. While we _____ in the rain, Sally's mother _____ past.
A. stood - drove B. were standing - drove
C. were standing - was driving D. stood - was driving
78. My mother _____ old clothes while my father _____ the food packages for the next voluntary trip.
A. was classifying - was preparing B. was classifying - prepared
C. classified - was preparing D. classified - prepared
79. Richard _____ TV when the phone _____.
A. watched - rang B. watched - was ringing
C. was watching - rang D. was watching - was ringing
80. While some volunteers _____ the disabled children, others _____ some furniture in the orphanage.
A. were teaching - were repairing B. taught - repaired
C. were teaching - repaired D. taught - were repairing

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

81. A group of volunteer students were mowing the lawn in the home for the aged while it started to rain heavily.
A B C
D
82. When he still worked for Oxfam, he was coming up with different ideas to help needy people.
A B C D
83. The volunteers went to a nearby school on a Sunday morning, picked up a food package, and delivered them to an elderly person.
A B C
D
84. The lives of disadvantaged students are often very different for those of their more wealthy peers.
A B C D
85. There are lots of amused ways to volunteer in the arts such as teaching, designing and assisting with a variety of arts and crafts.
A B C
D
86. Mahatma Gandhi fought against the rights of poor people and women in India and became a hero for millions of people.
A B C
D
87. In her lifetime, Audrey Hepburn also paid a visit to Viet Nam to bring awareness of immunisation and sets up clean water programmes.
A B
C D
88. While he and his wife Ali first went to Africa, they worked in a refugee camp for a month.
A B C D
89. The famous Irish rock band U2 wrote the song *Walk On* to honour this amazed woman, who put her country before everything.
A B C D
90. He worked in a big bank in London when suddenly he decided to leave this city to take part in Volunteer Bolivia.
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. "Why don't we visit the Happy Mind Charity Centre this weekend?" - "____"
A. Because it is so useful. B. That's a good idea!
C. I'll tell you about this centre. D. Until next time.
92. "Hello, I'm Minh, the leader of Dream Sky volunteer team." - "____"
A. Nice to meet you. I'm John, from Volunteer Bolivia.
B. It's nice of you so say so, I'm John, from Volunteer Bolivia.
C. Fine, see you again soon, Minh.
D. Don't mention it. I'm John, from Volunteer Bolivia.
93. "Thank you very much for helping the disadvantaged children here!" - "____"
A. What a pity! B. It's our pleasure.
C. Sorry, we don't know. D. That's nice of you!
94. "Take care! Have a safe trip back!" - "____"
A. Thanks for coming. B. Sounds good.
C. Thanks, bye. D. Good luck next time.
95. "Well, I think volunteering will bring some useful experience for our future job." - "____"

- A. That's also what I think. B. I'm sorry, but I have to agree
C. I don't think so, either. D. That's unbelievable!
96. "Let's open a small craft store to raise money for the poor villagers!" - "____"
A. That's a good idea! B. Thanks, I can manage
C. No problem. D. That's the way it is.
97. "What a meaningful thing you've done for your less fortunate friends, my son!" - "____"
A. Thanks for taking care of me, Mom.
B. What a wonderful gift you've made for me.
C. I don't really care. I must go now.
D. Thank you, Mom. That's just a bit I can do for them.
98. "New Year is coming. I'll repaint the house for Mrs. Poor Old Amanda." - "____"
A. No, not for me. B. That would be great help.
C. It is very expensive. D. Not at all.
99. "Who came up with this wonderful idea?" - "____"
A. The class monitor did. B. To protect our environment.
C. Mr. Billy came yesterday. D. In order to raise some funds.
100. "What can we do for a better community?" - "____"
A. To ensure healthy lifestyles.
B. Why not protect public facilities such as kindergartens or parks?
C. I hate collecting rubbish in public places.
D. Doing charity work is a must for everyone.
101. "Haven't you done any volunteer work before, Jen?" - "____"
A. No, not now! B. Yes, I have never done it.
C. Yes, I've done it once. D. Sure, no problem.
102. "Are you teaching English or Math at Hoa Binh Orphanage?" - "____"
A. Yes, I am. B. No, I'm not.
C. English, of course. D. I'll choose literature.
103. "Can I join your volunteer group this summer?" - "____"
A. Yes, of course. B. No, not at all.
C. No, I think so. D. Yes, you are.
104. "Do you mind if I have a look at your project on community development?" - "____"
A. No, not at all. B. Yes, it's a good project.
C. Yes, you're welcome. D. As quickly as possible.
105. "____" - "If I were you, I would teach them how to read first."
A. What do you think of these street children?
B. What can I do for you now?
C. What are these street children's lives like?
D. What should I do for these street children?

Part V. READING

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Orbis is an organisation which helps blind people of everywhere. It has built an eye hospital inside an aeroplane and flown it all over the world with an international medical team. Samantha Graham, a fourteen-year-old schoolgirl from England, went with the plane to Mongolia. Samantha tells the story of the Eukhtuul, a young Mongolian girl.

'Last year, when Eukhtuul was walking home from school, she was attacked by boys with sticks and her eyes were badly damaged. Dr. Duffey, an *Orbis* doctor, said that without an operation she would never see again. I thought about all the things I do that **she** couldn't, things like reading schoolbooks, watching television, seeing friends, and I realised how lucky I am.'

'The *Orbis* team agreed to operate on Eukhtuul and I was allowed to watch, together with some Mongolian medical students. I prayed the operation would be successful. The next day I waited nervously with Eukhtuul

while Dr. Duffey removed her bandages. "In six months your sight will be back to normal," he said. Eukhtuul smiled, her mother cried, and I had to wipe away some tears, too!"
Now Eukhtuul wants to study hard to become a doctor. Her whole future has changed thanks to a simple operation. We should all think more about how much our sight means to us.'

106. What information can be learned from this passage?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. the best way of studying medicine | B. the international work of some eye doctors |
| C. the difficulties for blind travellers | D. the life of schoolchildren in Mongolia |

107. The word "**she**" in the passage refers to ____.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------|
| A. the writer | B. the nurse | C. Eukhtuul | D. the medical student |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------|

108. After meeting Eukhtuul, Samantha felt ____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. angry about Eukhtuul's experience | B. grateful for her own sight |
| C. proud of the doctor's skill | D. surprise by Eukhtuul's ability |

109. What is the result of Eukhtuul's operation?

- A. After some time she will see as well as before.
B. Before she recovers, she needs another operation.
C. She can see better but can never have normal eyes.
D. She can't see perfectly again.

110. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| A. to describe a dangerous trip | B. to explain how sight can be lost |
| C. to report a patient's cure | D. to warn against playing with sticks |

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

I didn't even notice him. It was a chilly November evening in New York City, and my daughter and I were walking up Broadway. I was thinking, "Milk, dry cleaners, home". Was I supposed to notice a guy sitting inside a cardboard box next to a newsstand? No, but Nora did. She wasn't even four, but she pulled at my coat sleeve and said. "That man's cold, Daddy. Can we take him home?"

I don't remember my reply - probably something like, "That wouldn't really be helping him". Maybe I made her feel better by giving her an apple. I don't know. But I do remember a sudden heavy feeling inside me. I had always been **delighted at** how much my daughter noticed in her world, whether it was birds in flight or children playing. But now she was noticing suffering and poverty.

A few days later, I saw an article in the newspaper about volunteers who delivered meals to elderly people. The volunteers went to a nearby school on a Sunday morning, picked up a food package, and delivered it to an elderly person. It was quick and easy. I signed up. Nora was excited about it. She could understand the importance of food, so she could easily see how valuable our job was. When Sunday came, she was ready, but I had to push myself to leave the house. On the way to the school. I fought an urge to turn back. The Sunday paper and my coffee were waiting at home. Why do this? Still, we picked up the package and phoned the elderly person we'd been assigned. She invited **us** right over. And that day Nora and I paid a visit to her **depressing** flat. After saying goodbye, I walked home in tears.

Professionals call such a visit a "volunteer opportunity". Indeed, the poverty my daughter and I helped lessen that Sunday afternoon was not the old woman's alone it was in our lives, too. Nora and I regularly serve meals to needy people and collect clothes for the homeless. Yet, as I've watched her grow over these past four years. I still wonder which of us has benefited more?

111. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| A. A Lesson in Caring | B. Volunteer Opportunities |
| C. An International Voluntary Organisation | D. A Beautiful Sunday |

112. The phrase "**delighted at**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A. very bored with | B. very pleased at |
| C. very disappointed with | D. very surprised at |

113. Which of the following is true about Nora, the author's daughter?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. She was a naughty schoolgirl. | B. She didn't care for anyone around her. |
| C. She was not interested in doing charity. | D. She is over four years old now. |

114. After reading the newspaper article about volunteers who helped the elderly, the writer ____.

- .A. paid no attention
C. signed him and his daughter up
115. The word “us” in the passage refers to _____.
A. the writer and his daughter
C. the volunteers
116. The word “depressing” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
A. in poor condition
B. good condition
C. big
D. small
117. How did the writer feel after the visit to the elderly woman that Sunday?
A. He felt relaxed.
B. He felt sorry for her.
C. He felt happy.
D. He felt disappointed.
118. What do the writer and his daughter often do now?
A. They serve meals to needy people, but do not collect clothes for the homeless.
B. They collect clothes for the homeless but don't serve meals to needy people.
C. They both serve meals to needy people and collect clothes for the homeless.
D. They neither serve meals to needy people nor collect clothes for the homeless.

Exercise 11. 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.

A YEAR WITH OVERSEAS VOLUNTEERS

I was with Overseas Volunteers (OV) for a year after leaving university, and I was sent to an isolated village in Chad, about 500 kilometres from the capital N'Djamena. Coming from a (119) _____ country, I got quite a shock, as conditions were much harder than I had expected. But after a few days I got used to (120) _____ there. The people were always very friendly and helpful, and I soon began to appreciate how beautiful the countryside was.

One of my jobs was to supply the village (121) _____ water. The well was a long walk away, and the women used to spend a long time every day (122) _____ heavy pots backwards and forwards. So I contacted the organisation and arranged to have some pipes delivered. (123) _____ these pipes were not really perfect, they still made a great difference to the villagers.

All in all, I think my time with OV was a good experience. Although it was not paid, it was well worth doing and I would recommend it to anyone (124) _____ was considering working for a charity.

119. A. rich
B. comfortable
C. well-paid
D. luxurious
120. A. lived
B. living
C. lived
D. lively
121. A. for
B. on
C. with
D. from
122. A. carrying
B. wearing
C. holding
D. drinking
123. A. If
B. Because
C. When
D. Although
124. A. which
B. when
C. where
D. who

Exercise 12. 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.

MOTHER TERESA

“Do not wait for leaders; do it alone, person to person.”

- Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa was the founder of the Order of the Missionaries of Charity, a Roman Catholic congregation of women dedicated to (125) _____ the poor. Considered one of the greatest humanitarians of the 20th century, she was officially recognised as Saint Teresa of Calcutta in 2016.

Born in 1910, in Skopje, Macedonia, Mother Teresa taught in India (126) _____ 17 years before in 1946 she experienced her “call within a call” to (127) _____ herself to caring for the sick and poor. (128) _____ Teresa enjoyed teaching at the school, she was increasingly upset by the poverty surrounding her in Calcutta: the Bengal famine of 1943 and the outbreak of Hindu/Muslim violence in August 1946. Her order established a nursing home; centres for (129) _____ blind, aged, and disabled; and a leper colony. In 1979 she (130) _____ the Nobel Peace Prize for her humanitarian work. She died in September 1997 and was beatified in October 2003.

125. A. help
B. helped
C. helping
D. helpful
126. A. for
B. since
C. after
D. from
127. A. allow
B. devote
C. encourage
D. spend

128. A. After B. Until C. Although D. Because
 129. A. a B. the C. these D. those
 130. A. received B. recognized C. awarded D. presented

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. Volunteerism is on the rise in the United States, especially among retired persons.
 A. More and more American people, especially the retired, do volunteer work.
 B. The number of volunteers in the United States is increasing faster and faster.
 C. More retired people in the United States start doing charity work.
 D. More American people, especially the retired, refuse to be voluntary.
132. It is meaningful to save some pocket money for charity work.
 A. Nobody thinks it is meaningless to loose money for charity work.
 B. Saving some pocket money for charity work is a meaningful thing to do.
 C. It means that we have to save some pocket money for charity work.
 D. We mean to save some pocket money for charity work.
133. Our children are interested in giving away their old books to needy people.
 A. Our children find it interesting to give away their old books to needy people.
 B. For our children, it is interesting for needy people to give away their old books.
 C. One of the most interesting things that our children do is to give away old books to needy people.
 D. Giving away old books to needy people is one of our children's hobbies.
134. Mary is disappointed with the volunteer work in this charity organisation.
 A. The volunteer work in this charity organisation is disappointed at Mary.
 B. Mary found the volunteer work in this charity organisation disappointing.
 C. The volunteer work in this charity organisation makes Mary disappointing.
 D. Mary found it disappointed to do volunteer work in this charity organisation.
135. My daughter and I were walking along the street when we noticed a homeless boy sleeping in a cardboard.
 A. While my daughter and I were walking along the street, we noticed a homeless boy sleeping in a cardboard.
 B. My daughter and I were walking along the street while we were noticing a homeless boy sleeping in a cardboard.
 C. My daughter and I walked along the street and noticed a homeless boy sleeping in a cardboard.
 D. My daughter and I were walking along the street and noticing a homeless boy sleeping in a cardboard.

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.

136. Angelina Jolie began taking an interest in charity work. She was filming in Cambodia then.
 A. After Angelina Jolie began taking an interest in charity work, she was filming in Cambodia.
 B. Angelina Jolie began taking an interest in charity work while she was filming in Cambodia.
 C. Before Angelina Jolie was filming in Cambodia, she began to take an interest in charity work.
 D. As soon as Angelina Jolie began taking an interest in charity work, she was filming in Cambodia then.
137. They were busy with their schoolwork. They spent time helping the elderly in the retirement home.
 A. They were busy with their schoolwork, but they still spent time helping the elderly in the retirement home.
 B. They spent time helping the elderly in the retirement home, so they were busy with their schoolwork.
 C. They were busy with their schoolwork, and they spent time helping the elderly in the retirement home.
 D. They spent time helping the elderly in the retirement home, or they were busy with their schoolwork.
138. Some students took part in directing the traffic. Others took care of the war invalids.
 A. Some students took part in directing the traffic, so some others took care of the war invalids.
 B. Some students took part in directing the traffic, for some others took care of the to war invalids.

- C. Some students took part in directing the traffic, and some others took care of the war invalids.
 D. Some students took part in directing the traffic, but some others took care of the war invalids.
139. The boy was only 10 years old. He established an athletic programme for children with special needs.
 A. Despite his young age, the boy established an athletic programme for children with special needs.
 B. Until the boy was only 10 years old, he established an athletic programme for children with special needs.
 C. The boy established an athletic programme for children with special needs because he was only 10 years old.
 D. The boy established an athletic programme for children with special needs in case of his young age.
140. SHARE is a non-profit organisation. It provides thousands of girls in Africa with books and school supplies.
 A. If SHARE is a non-profit organisation, it will provide thousands of girls in Africa with books and school supplies.
 B. Although SHARE is a non-profit organisation, it provides thousands of girls in Africa with books and school supplies.
 C. SHARE is a non-profit organisation until it provides thousands of girls in Africa with books and school supplies.
 D. SHARE is a non-profit organisation which provides thousands of girls in Africa with books and school supplies.

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 4. FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY

VOCABULARY

1. advertisement /əd'vɜ:tismənt/ (n): quảng cáo, rao vặt
2. announcement /ə'naʊnsmənt/ (n): thông báo
3. apply /ə'plai/(v): nộp đơn xin việc
4. balance /'bæləns/ (v): làm cho cân bằng
5. by chance /baɪ - tʃɑ:ns/ (np): tình cờ, ngẫu nhiên
6. community /kə'mju:nəti/(n): cộng đồng
7. concerned /kən'sɜ:nd/ (a): lo lắng, quan tâm
8. creative /kri'eɪtɪv/ (a): sáng tạo
9. dedicated /'dedɪkeɪtɪd/ (a): tận tâm, tận tụy
10. development /dɪ'veləpmənt/ (n): sự phát triển
11. disadvantaged /,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒd/(a): thiệt thòi
12. donate /dəʊ'neɪt/ (v): cho, tặng
13. employment /ɪm'plɔɪmənt/ (n): việc tuyển dụng
14. excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/(a): phấn khởi, phấn khích
15. facility /fə'sɪləti/ (n): cơ sở vật chất, trang thiết bị
16. fortunate /'fɔ:tʃənət/ (a): may mắn
17. handicapped /'hændɪkæpt/ (a): tàn tật, khuyết tật
18. helpful /'helpfl/(a): hữu ích
19. hopeless /'həʊpləs/ (a): vô vọng
20. interact /,ɪntər'ækt/ (v): tương tác
21. interested /'ɪntərəstɪd/ (a): quan tâm, hứng thú
22. interesting /'ɪntərəstɪŋ/ (a): hay, thú vị
23. invalid /ɪn'vælɪd/ (n): người tàn tật, người khuyết tật
24. leader /'li:də(r)/ (n): người đứng đầu, nhà lãnh đạo
25. martyr /'mɑ:tə(r)/ (n): liệt sỹ
26. meaningful /'mi:nɪŋfl/ (a): có ý nghĩa
27. narrow-minded /,nærəʊ 'maɪndɪd/(a): nông cạn, hẹp hòi
28. non-profit /,nɒn 'prɒfɪt/ (a): phi lợi nhuận
29. obvious /'ɒbvɪəs/ (a): rõ ràng, hiển nhiên

30. opportunity /ˌɒpə'tju:nəti/ (n): cơ hội, dịp
 31. passionate /'pæʃənət/ (a): say mê, đam mê
 32. patient /'peɪʃnt/ (a): kiên trì, kiên nhẫn
 33. position /pə'zɪʃn/ (n): vị trí, địa vị, chức vụ
 34. post /pəʊst/ (n): vị trí, địa vị, chức vụ
 35. priority /praɪ'ɒrəti/(n): việc ưu tiên hàng đầu
 36. public /'pʌblɪk/ (a): công cộng
 37. remote /rɪ'məʊt/ (a): xa xôi, hẻo lánh
 38. running water /'rʌnɪŋ 'wɔ:tə(r)/ (np): nước máy

GRAMMAR

Lê Tú cảm ơn thầy cô đã tham khảo tài liệu của Lê Tú zalo 0984870778

I. THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN)

1. Cấu trúc (Form)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
S + V (past) (+ O)	S + did not/ didn't + V(bare-inf) (+ O)	Did + S + V(bare-inf) (+ O)?
They went to the cinema last night.	They didn't go to the cinema last night.	Did they go to the cinema last night?

2. Cách dùng (Use)

- Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ (finished actions or events)

E.g: I saw him at the airport yesterday. (*Tôi thấy anh ta ở sân bay ngày hôm qua.*)
 My aunt sent me a letter two days ago. (*Di tôi gửi thư cho tôi hai ngày trước.*)

- Diễn tả hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ (repeated actions)

E.g: I played soccer three times a week when I was at school.
 (*Tôi chơi bóng đá ba lần một tuần khi tôi còn ở trường*)
 She went to Paris twice last year. (*Cô đã đến Paris hai lần vào năm ngoái.*)

- Diễn tả thói quen trong quá khứ (past habits)

E.g: She visited her parents every Sunday. (*Cô đến thăm cha mẹ cô mỗi chủ nhật.*)
 We often went swimming every afternoon. (*Chúng tôi thường đi bơi mỗi buổi chiều.*)

- Diễn tả tình trạng hay tình huống trong quá khứ

E.g: Did you have a car when you were young?

- Diễn tả một chuỗi hành động xảy ra liên tiếp nhau trong (sequences of actions)

E.g: He ran to the car, jumped in and raced off into the night.

3. Các cụm từ thời gian (Time phrases)

Một số cụm từ thời gian thường được dùng trong thì quá khứ đơn:

yesterday,	last night/week/month/ year, etc.,
two days/ weeks/months, etc. ago,	in 2000,
at that moment,	then,
suddenly,	when

4. Quy tắc thêm "ed" vào sau động từ.

*) **Đối với động từ có quy tắc**

- Thông thường ta thêm "ed" vào sau động từ.

E.g: wash → washed
 return → returned
 remember → remembered

Tuy nhiên, cần lưu ý một số điểm sau khi thêm "ed":

+ Nếu động từ tận cùng là "e" thì ta chỉ cần thêm "d".

E.g: like → liked
 love → loved
 decide → decided

+ Nếu động từ có 1 âm tiết tận cùng là 1 phụ âm mà trước phụ âm là 1 nguyên âm thì ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm "-ed"

E.g: stop → stopped tap → tapped
Note: commit → committed prefer → preferred

(Động từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2)

- Nếu động từ tận cùng là "y" mà trước y là nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) thì ta thêm "ed".

E.g: play → played stay → stayed

- Nếu động từ tận cùng là "y" mà trước y là phụ âm ta đổi "y" thành "i" rồi thêm "ed".

E.g: study → studied cry → cried

***) Đối với động từ bất quy tắc**

Với các động từ bất quy tắc, động từ biến đổi hình thức thành dạng quá khứ trong cột 2 của Bảng động từ Bất quy tắc trong Tiếng Anh (V2)

E.g: go → went; say → said;
do → did; forget → forgot;
buy → bought

5. Quy tắc phát âm động từ có đuôi "ed"

- Khi động từ có tận cùng là phụ âm /t/ hoặc /d/ thì ta phát âm là /id/

E.g: Wanted / 'wɒn.tɪd /; Needed / 'niː.dɪd/

- Khi động từ có tận cùng là phụ âm vô thanh /p/, /f/, /k/, /s/, /t/, /tʃ/ thì ta phát âm là /t/

E.g: Stopped / stɒpt /; Laughed / lɑːft /;
Cooked / kʊkt /; Watched / wɒtʃt /

- Khi động từ có tận cùng là phụ âm và nguyên âm còn lại thì ta phát âm là /d/

E.g: Played / 'pleɪd /; Opened / 'əʊ.pənd/

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Write the past forms of the irregular verbs.

Infinitive	Simple past	Infinitive	Simple past
Meet	<i>met</i>	Stand	<i>stood</i>
Drive	<i>drove</i>	Run	<i>ran</i>
Speak	<i>spoke</i>	Feel	<i>felt</i>
Put	<i>put</i>	Cost	<i>cost</i>
Write	<i>wrote</i>	Catch	<i>caught</i>
Sing	<i>sang</i>	Feed	<i>fed</i>
Do	<i>did</i>	Forget	<i>forgot</i>
Sit	<i>sat</i>		

Bài 2: Put the verbs into the simple past tense.

- Last year she (go) *went* to Da Nang City on holiday.
- It (be) *was* terrible.
- I (visit) *visited* lots of beautiful places. I (be) *was* with two friends of mine.
- In the mornings they (walk) *walked* in the streets of Hanoi.
- In the evenings we (go) *went* to the cinema.
- The weather (be) *was* strangely fine.
- It (not / rain) *didn't rain/ did not rain* a lot.
- We (see) *saw* some beautiful rainbows.
- Where (you/ spend) *did you spend* your last holiday?
- It was sunny, so I (take) *took* off my coat.
- The film wasn't good. I (not enjoy) *didn't enjoy/ did not enjoy* it very much.
- I knew Sally was very busy, so I (not disturb) *didn't disturb/ did not disturb* her.
- My father was very tired, so he (come) *came* back home early.
- The bed wasn't comfortable. I (not sleep) *didn't sleep/ did not sleep* very well.
- My sister wasn't hungry, so she (not eat) *didn't eat/ did not eat* anything.
- We went to our parents' house but they (not be) *weren't/ were not* at home.

17. It was a funny story but nobody (laugh) **laughed**.
18. The window was open and a bird (fly) **flew** into my room.
19. My husband was in a hurry, so he (not have) **didn't have/ did not have** time to phone you.
20. The bags (be) **were** very heavy.

Bài 3: Make questions for the underlined part of the sentence.

1. She clicked the mouse button.

What did she click?

2. Mr. David robbed a bank.

Who robbed a bank?

3. The house was built five years ago.

What was built five years ago?

4. The students respected their teacher.

Who did the students respect?

5. They welcomed the new student warmly.

How did they welcome the new student?

Bài 4: Complete the sentence with the verbs in the box. Put the verbs into past simple tense.

<i>buy</i>	<i>drink</i>	<i>sell</i>	<i>throw</i>
<i>catch</i>	<i>fall</i>	<i>spend</i>	<i>win</i>
<i>cost</i>	<i>hurt</i>	<i>teach</i>	<i>write</i>

1. Mozart **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music.
2. My mother **taught** me to learn to ride a bike.
3. They couldn't afford to keep their car, so they **sold** it.
4. I **drank** the water very fast because I was very thirsty.
5. Tom and I played badminton yesterday. He is much better than me, so he **won** easily.
6. John **fell** down the stairs last night and **hurt** his leg.
7. Tim **threw** the ball to his sister, who **caught** it.
8. Mary **spent** a lot of money this morning. She **bought** a dress. It **cost** 50 dollars.

Bài 5: Fill in the blank with ONE suitable word from the box in the past simple tense

go *get* *start* *break* *stay* *buy*
spend *find* *want* *see* *have* *leave*

Two years ago we (1) **had** a holiday in Scotland. We (2) **drove** there from London, but our car (3) **broke** down on the motorway and we (4) **spent** the first night in Birmingham. When we (5) **got** to Edinburgh we couldn't find a good hotel - they were all full. We didn't know what to do, but in the end we (6) **found** a bed and breakfast and (7) **stayed** there for the week. We (8) **saw** the castle, went to the Arts Festival, and we (9) **bought** a lot of souvenirs. We (10) **wanted** to go to Loch Ness but we didn't have much time and it was quite far away. The weather was good, but it (11) **started** the day we (12) **left**.

Bài 6: Fill in the blank with only ONE suitable word from the box in the correct form.

be (x2) *watch* *have* *ago* *start*
eat *go* *yesterday* *decide* *want*
study *last* *have* *not be* *sleep*

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.

Tom went to library for his physics homework assignment (1) **last** Saturday. He (2) **studied** physics all day. He (3) **went/got** out of the library at 5 o'clock. Then, he got on a bus to go home. He met one of his old friends on the bus. He didn't (4) **want** to go home directly. They (5) **went** to a cafe together. He (6) **had/spent** really great time with him. He got home at six. The dinner (7) **wasn't** ready so he (8) **watched** TV. For dinner, he ate spaghetti and salad, but he didn't (9) **eat/have** the delicious dessert. He (10) **was** on diet. He went to his bedroom and (11) **started** listening to some music. He finished his book three days (12) **ago** and he bought a

new book (13) **yesterday**. However, he didn't feel like reading it. He (14) **was** really tired, and (15) **decided/wanted** to go to bed early. He (16) **slept** all night and finished the day.

II. THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

1. Cấu trúc (Form)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
S + was/ were + V-ing (+O)	S + was/ were + not + V-ing (+O)	Was/ Were + S + V-ing (+O)?
<i>My brother was reading books at this time last night.</i>	<i>My brother wasn't reading books at this time last night.</i>	<i>Was your brother reading books at this time last night?</i>

2. Cách dùng (Use)

- Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ (actions in progress at a point of time in the past)

E.g: At 9 o'clock yesterday, I was doing the homework.

(Vào 9 giờ ngày hôm qua, tôi đã làm bài tập về nhà)

- Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra tại một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ (actions in progress over a period of time)

E.g: My husband was working hard all day. (Chồng tôi đã làm việc chăm chỉ cả ngày.)

*) **Note:** Các cụm từ chỉ thời gian như: all day, all the morning, ... thường được dùng trong trường hợp này

- Diễn tả tình huống/ sự việc tạm thời hoặc đang diễn ra trong quá khứ (temporary or changing situations in the past)

E.g: At the time, I was working for a bank in this city. (a temporary situation)

I was becoming bored with the job, so I decided to change. (a changing situation)

- Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra thì một hành động khác xen vào trong quá khứ (an action was in progress when another action happened/ interrupted it)

E.g: We were having dinner when someone knocked at/on the door. (Chúng tôi ăn tối khi ai đó gõ cửa / vào cửa...)

- Diễn tả hai hay nhiều hành động cùng đồng thời xảy ra trong quá khứ (two or more actions in progress at the same time in the past)

E.g: While I was cooking dinner, my husband was playing computer games.

(Trong khi tôi đang nấu bữa tối, chồng tôi chơi trò chơi điện tử.)

*) **Note:** Chúng ta không thường dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn đối với các động từ chỉ tình trạng, sở hữu, cảm xúc, tri giác như: *be, cost, belong, own, have, feel, hear, hate, like, etc*

3. Các cụm từ chỉ thời gian (Time phrases)

Các cụm từ chỉ thời gian thường sử dụng trong thì này như: *while, as, when, meanwhile, at that time, all the morning/ afternoon/ day, etc.*

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

Bài 7: Write the - ing form of the following verbs.

Infinitive	V- ing
1. Share	sharing
2. Tidy	tidying
3. Shut	shutting
4. Dial	dialling
5. Lie	lying

Bài 8: Write sentences in the past continuous tense.

1. the snowman / melt / in the sun .

1. The snowman was melting in the sun.

2. they / explore / a new territory .

2. They were exploring a new territory.

3. the boss/ print out / a document.

3. The boss was printing out a document.

4. the boy/ not / concentrate / on the task .

4. The boy was not concentrating on the task.

5. Michael/ not / practise / on the piano.

5. Michael was not practising on the piano.

Bài 9: Make questions for the underlined part of the sentence.

1. At six o'clock, Mike was reading the document.

1. What time was Mike reading the document?

2. Sarah was waiting for him in the park.

2. Where was Sarah waiting for him?

3. The students were talking about American culture.

3. What were the students talking about?

4. The secretary was writing a letter.

4. Who was writing a letter?

5. Lisa was looking for her necklace.

5. What was Lisa looking for?

Bài 10: Put the verbs into the correct form (the past continuous tense).

1. When I phoned my friends, they (play) **were playing** computer games.

2. Yesterday at six my sister (prepare) **was preparing** dinner.

3. The children (play) **were playing** in the garden when it began to rain.

4. I (practice) **was practicing** the guitar when she came home.

5. They (not / cycle) **weren't cycling** all day.

6. While Tom (work) **was working** in his room, his friends (swim) **were swimming** in the pool.

7. I tried to tell my mother the truth but she (not/ listen) **wasn't listening**

8. What (you / do) yesterday **were you doing** _?

Bài 11: Complete the text with the verbs in the box using the past continuous tense.

smoke bark

hold

walk

wear

eat

sleep

drink

walk

read

It was exactly nine o'clock. Outside, it was raining. We (1) **were reading** our books in the living room, and our 9-year-old twins (2) **were sleeping** quietly in their bedroom. My husband (3) **was drinking** a cup of tea, and my father (4) **was smoking** a cigarette. Our 16-year-old daughter (5) **was walking** towards the door. She (6) **was wearing** her dark blue raincoat and she (7) **was holding** an umbrella. She (8) **was eating** a chocolate bar. Our cats (9) **were walking** beside her, and our dog (10) **was barking** loudly. It was a normal evening. Suddenly, two men jumped through the window!

Bài 12: Circle the correct answer in the bracket.

1. I _____ - I didn't hear you come in . (**was sleeping**/ slept)

2. I _____ to see her twice, but she wasn't home. (was coming/ **came**)

3. What _____ ? - I was watching TV. (did you do/ **were you doing**)

4. He was a character who _____ from the rich and gave to the poor. (**stole**/ was stealing)

5. Hey, did you talk to her? Yes, I _____ to her. (was talking/ **talked**)

6. I _____ home very late last night. (**came**/ was coming)

7. When _____ a cold? (**did you have**/ were you having)

8. _____ a good time in Paris? Yes, I had a blast! (Were you having/ **Did you have**)

9. We _____ breakfast when she walked into the room. (had/ **were having**)

10. Last month I decided to buy a new car, and today I finally _____ it. (**bought**/ was buying)

Bài 13: Complete the text using the correct form of the verb in the brackets in either the past simple or past continuous.

This morning (1. be) **was** terrible! I (2. wake up) **woke up** late and I (3. rush) **was rushing** to get to school on time when I (4. remember) **remembered** that I (5. forget) **forgot** my homework at Tom's house last

night. We (6. study) **were studying** together when my mom (7. call) **called** and (8. tell) **told** me to come home for dinner. Then, while I (9. brush) **was brushing** my teeth, I (10. realize) **realized** that I had a test in English that I didn't study for! I (11. be) **was** so upset that I (12. get) **got** toothpaste on my shirt and had to change my clothes! I (13. miss) **missed** the bus and had to walk to school. It (14. be) **was** awful!

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 14: Write the words in the correct order.

1. I/ the bus/ caught/ yesterday/ to work/.

1. I caught the bus to work yesterday.

2. it was raining/because/ didn't/ she/ for a walk/ got

2. She didn't go for a walk because it was raining.

3. I got/TV/ when/ watching/ my/ brother/ was/ home/.

3. My brother was watching TV when I got home.

4. break/ your arm/ you/ how/ did/?

4. How did you break your arm?

5. last summer/ in a beautiful village/ spent/ we/.

5. We spent last summer in a beautiful village.

6. last night/ Sally/ what/ was/ wearing/ at the party/?

6. What was Sally wearing at the party last night?

7. a loud party/ while/ my neighbors/ I/ were having/ to study,/ was trying/.

7. While I was trying to study, my neighbors were having a loud party.

8. you/ to the cinema/ last night/ did/ go/?

8. Did you go to the cinema last night?

Bài 15: Choose the correct answer in the bracket.

1. Last night I _____ on my thesis and it took me a while to realise that my phone was ringing. (work/ **was working**)

2. When you _____ I was in a meeting so I couldn't answer your call. (**called**/ were calling)

3. David can never agree with Tim. They _____. (always argue/ **are always arguing**)

4. Why did you disagree with me at the meeting? _____ to make me look incompetent? (Did you try/ **Were you trying**)

5. Daisy _____ the buffet while I was looking for the drinks. (prepared/ **was preparing**)

6. Tim _____ home when the accident happened. (walked/ **was walking**)

7. I _____ to work, even when it rained. (was always walking/ **always walked**)

8. Kelly _____ her speech when I walked in. (**was finishing**/ finished)

Bài 16: Put the verbs into the past simple or past continuous tense.

1. I used my time well while I (wait) **was waiting** for the train - I wrote some emails.

2. I (not/work) **wasn't working** when my boss walked in my office. I was on Facebook.

3. I saw a car crash when I (wait) **was waiting** for the taxi.

4. Tom (have) **had** long hair and a beard when he was at university.

5. It started raining while I (drive) **was driving** to work.

6. What (you/do) **were you doing** this time last year?

7. I (not/call) **didn't call** you at 10 o'clock as arranged because I was having a meeting.

8. I (still/sleep) **was still sleeping** when my husband left for work this morning.

Bài 17: Put the verb in the brackets in the correct tense, past simple or past continuous. Use the passive form if necessary.

1. When she heard the phone ring, she (stop) **stopped** reading to answer it.

2. My mother (read) **was reading** so she didn't see me walking past.

3. When the accident happened, thousands of people (pass) **were passing** through the airport.

4. I (have) **had** English lessons every week from the age of four onwards.

5. They decided to leave the beach because it (get) **was getting** dark and they wanted to get home while there was still some light.
6. Kate already (think) **Was Kate already thinking** of leaving university before she failed her first year exams?
7. Since your house had a pool, you (swim) **did you swim** every day?
8. The disaster (attract) **attracted** hundreds of people from the country to the city.
9. Sorry I couldn't come on Monday, but I (work) **was working** on my project.
10. The national park (create) **was created** to protect wildlife.

Bài 18: Put the verb in the brackets in the correct tense.

Last night, while I was doing my homework, Hoa (1. call) **called**. She said she (2. call) **was calling** me on her cell phone from her biology classroom. I asked her if she (3. wait) **was waiting** for class, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she (4. talk) **was talking** to me. I couldn't believe she (5. make) **was making** a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on.

She said her biology professor was so boring that several of the students (6. sleep, actually) **were actually sleeping** in class. Some of the students (7. talk) **were talking** about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her (8. draw) **was drawing** a picture of a horse. When Hoa (9. tell) **told** me she was not satisfied with the class, I (10. mention) **mentioned** that my biology professor was quite good and (11. suggest) **suggested** that she switch to my class.

While we were talking, I (12. hear) **heard** her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?" Suddenly, the line went dead. I (13. hang) **hung** up the phone and went to the kitchen to make dinner. As I (14. cut) **was cutting** vegetables for a salad, the phone rang once again. It (15. in class. be) **was** Hoa, but this time she wasn't sitting in the class.

Bài 19: Read the story and answer the following questions.

A DISASTROUS DINNER

Last Friday, Mrs. Anderson planned to have a delicious dinner. She bought a T-bone steak and some cream and apples for an apple pie. When she came home from the shops she put her shopping on the table. While she was setting the table, her two pets sat underneath it and watched her. Then she went to the kitchen to make the pastry for the pie. She was a little forgetful so she didn't realize the steak, cream and apples were still on the table. While she was making the pastry, the dog jumped on a chair and looked longingly at the steak. At last it took the steak in its mouth and jumped off the chair, just as Mrs. Anderson was coming back into the dining room. Mrs. Anderson screamed, but the dog ran into the garden. She ran after the dog. While she was chasing the dog, the cat jumped on the table and started drinking the cream. Mrs. Anderson didn't manage to catch the dog, and she came back into the dining room. When she saw the cat, she shrieked, and the cat got such a fright that it jumped a meter into the air, and leapt out the window. Mrs. Anderson threw her broom at the cat, but she missed, and broke the window. At the same time she overbalanced and put her hand in the cream, spilling it all over the tablecloth. Poor Mrs. Anderson - she had no dinner, only a dirty tablecloth and a broken window.

Answer these questions about the story. Answer in complete sentences.

1. What did Mrs. Anderson plan?
1. She planned to have a delicious dinner.
2. Why did she buy cream and apples?
2. She bought them for an apple pie.
3. When did her pets watch her?
3. Her pets watched her while she was setting the table.
4. Where did she leave the steak?
4. She left the steak on the table
5. When did the dog jump on the chair?
5. It jumped on the chair while she was making the pastry.
6. How did the dog look at the steak?
6. The dog looked at it longingly.
7. When did the dog jump off the chair?
7. The dog jumped off the chair as/ when she was coming into the dining room.

8. Where did the dog go?

8. It ran into the garden.

9. What was she doing when the cat jumped on the table?

9. She was chasing the dog.

10. What did Mrs. Anderson do when she saw the cat?

10. She shrieked when she saw the cat..

TEST 1

A. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others'.

1. A. disadvantaged B. **handicapped** C. bored D. annoyed
2. A. donation B. **priority** C. hopeless D. low-income
3. A. development B. **de**dedicated C. devoted D. describe
4. A. development B. improvement C. **documentary** D. environment
5. **A. organisation** B. disadvantaged C. meaningless D. obvious

II. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others'.

1. **A. rural** B. surprise C. successful D. volunteer
2. A. application B. benefit C. non-profit D. **narrow-minded**
3. **A. reference** B. remote C. reaction D. creation
4. **A. area** B. market C. martyr D. archaeology
5. **A. development** B. demonstrate C. dededicated D. delicate

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

1. Your music is very _____. Can't you just stop it?
A. **annoying** B. interesting C. annoyed D. bored
2. If you can do something to help others, you will find your life _____.
A. **meaningful** B. meaningless C. helpless D. interested
3. Some of the students were _____ at English, so volunteer teachers had to try very hard.
A. **hopeless** B. hopeful C. endless D. excited
4. She wishes she could do some _____ work this summer.
A. voluntarily B. volunteerism C. **volunteer** D. volunteering
5. Life is sometimes very harsh for _____ families in big cities.
A. lowly-income B. **low-income** C. highly-income D. high-income
6. The local government provides financial support to the children of _____ parents.
A. needful B. needed C. need-blind D. **needy**
7. This charity provides financial support and mental comfort to _____ children.
A. advantaged B. **disadvantaged** C. advantageous D. disadvantageous
8. You can _____ books, clothes, medicine and money to this charity.
A. donor B. **donate** C. devote D. dedicate

II. Fill the blanks with the correct forms of the words given: prioritize, meaning, hope, dedication, boredom, donate

1. He is a _____ **boring** _____ person. I don't want to talk to him.
2. Her story is nonsense. It seems _____ **meaningless** _____ to me.
3. Quality education should be a top _____ **priority** _____ in developing countries.
4. We received a _____ **donation** _____ of 50 million VND from an anonymous donor yesterday.
5. She is _____ **dedicated** _____ to her job at the charity centre. She spends most of her free time there.

6. Do you feel hopeful about the result? - Yes, I think I performed well at the interview.

III. Choose the underlined part that needs correcting.

1. It was raining so heavily while we arrived at the beach.

A B **C** D

2. I was coming home this morning when I was seeing Kate waiting at the bus stop.

A **B** C D

3. When he was calling me, I was doing the cooking for dinner.

A **B** C D

4. He putted the letter on the table and then he got out to take a taxi.

A B C D

5. While we talked, someone in the same room was recording our conversation.

A **B** C D

6. While Hung arrived at the airport, his family and close friends were waiting for him.

A B C D

7. Actually, during I came to see you this morning, I just wanted you to help me.

A **B** C D

8. We played some games, teaching the disadvantaged children and gave clothes to them.

A **B** C D

IV. Match each word with its correct meaning.

1. advertisement E A. communicate with people when you spend time with them

2. benefit C B. knowledge and skills gained through doing something

3. passionate C. a helpful and useful effect

D

4. experience B D. having strong enthusiasm for something

5. interact A E. something that tells people about a film, a job or a service.

V. Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

1. Volunteer work helps young people know their strong and weak points before they enter the ____.

A. job world B. professional market **C. job market** D. position market

2. If we ____ the roads in this area, the economy can develop.

A. stretch B. increase **C. widen** D. restrict

3. She has a lot of ____ in this field, so she was offered the job.

A. contact B. involvement C. maturity **D. experience**

4. Taking care of the needs of the old, the sick and the homeless is our ____.

A. top priority B. top preference C. utmost importance D. chief priority

5. Local people in this neighborhood have been supplied with ____ for five years now.

A. pipes B. river water **C. running water** D. rainwater

6. Mary wrote a letter of ____ to Microsoft yesterday after seeing their advertisement in the morning.

A. position B. appliance C. employment **D. application**

7. Building necessary ____ such as hospitals, schools and parks is important.

A. facilities B. services C. equipment D. utensils

8. My sister is writing a letter to apply for the ____ of an English teacher at the center.

A. vacancy B. position C. place **D. Both A & B are correct.**

VI. Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

1. What ____ in Paris in 2004?

A. did you do B. were you doing C. you did D. were you

2. I ____ in the queue when I ____ that I had lost my wallet.
 A. was standing - was realizing B. stood - was realizing
 C. was standing - realized D. stood - realized
3. What ____ when you injured your finger? - I was playing volleyball.
 A. did you do B. were you C. you did D. were you doing
4. This time last week, we ____ for the exam. It was so hot in the examination room.
 A. would have been sitting B. had been sitting C. sat D. were sitting
5. When I first saw Miriam, I ____ her to come in for tea and we talked for nearly two hours.
 A. invited B. invite C. have invited D. was inviting
6. The girls were chatting ____ the boys were playing games.
 A. when B. while C. during D. at the same time
7. While the teacher was explaining to the whole class, she ____ carefully.
 A. didn't listen B. wasn't listening C. had listened D. wasn't listened
8. We arrived at the hotel quite early, ____ in and had lunch.
 A. checking B. checked C. was checking D. to check
9. She ____ in Provence, France for two years when she was a student.
 A. was living B. lived C. had lived D. has lived
10. ____ my mother and I were cooking in the kitchen, John came in and broke the dish.
 A. When B. While C. During D. Both A & B are correct.

VII. Choose the correct forms of the verbs.

Nelson Mandela (1918 – 2013) was born to a poor family in a small village in South Africa. As the first child in the family to go to school, he **showed** (1. show) an interest in political issues and was forced to leave his first university for protesting.

At that time, as a result of apartheid, black and white people were separated from each other. Black people had to live in rural areas and farm on infertile lands. Witnessing all those injustices, Mandela **joined** (2. join) a group and **fought** (3. fight) against the government. However, the ruling government **arrested** (4. arrest) him in 1962 and **put** (5. put) him into prison for the next 27 years. When he was in prison, he **began** (6. begin) to find out more about his struggles for democracy and justice.

Released in 1990, Mandela **kept** (7. keep) fighting against the ruling government and black people in the world already **considered** (8. consider) him their hero. Eventually, his struggles **got** (9. got) successful results as they put an end to apartheid. Nelson Mandela **became** (10. become) the first democratically elected president of South Africa.

VIII. Determine whether the following sentences are Corrector Incorrect.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. I was going out for a walk when I came across an old friend. | Corrector |
| 2. My brother was playing video games, when my father suddenly came in. | Incorrect |
| 3. I finished my homework and then I went to my friend's house. | Corrector |
| 4. While my mother was watching her favourite Indian film, my father was reading a newspaper. | Corrector |
| 5. John was hurting his ankle while we were playing tennis. | Incorrect |
| 6. They were active in community service when they were young. | Corrector |

IX. Fill the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs given: *buy, walk, meet, teach, promise, sleep*

1. My father **bought** me this T-shirt on his trip to Nha Trang last summer.
2. He **promised** me to come back early and then he wore his boots and went in the rain.
3. We **were walking** on the beach when it started to rain.
4. The twins were whispering about their toys while their parents **were sleeping**.

5. My sister was teaching me English when we noticed someone enter our house.

6. We met Jack and Rosy on our way home from school yesterday.

X. Give the correct forms (Past Simple or Past Continuous) of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Susan was studying (study) in her room when she heard the noise.

2. What were they doing (they, do) at eleven p.m. last night - it was so noisy?

3. After going to the library, I met (meet) Jane and we went out for some coffee.

4. I was eight years old when my elder sister taught (teach) me how to ride a bike.

5. John did not go (not go) to school last week because he was ill.

6. I didn't know anything about the plane crash in my neighborhood because I was working (work) inside at that time.

7. My mother gave (give) me ten dollars and asked me to go to the supermarket.

8. The children were playing (play) in the living room when they broke the vase.

9. I bought (buy) this coat in 2009, but it is still fashionable.

10. My grandmother was making breakfast while my grandfather was doing (do) the gardening.

C. READING

I. Read the passage and write A, B, or C.

A: I spent the month of November 2015 volunteering in South Africa. For the first two weeks, I worked with 2 to 4 kids in grades 1 and 2 on Maths and literacy skills. I guided them and measured their progress so that other volunteers could take on my work after I left. For the last two weeks, I instructed the small kids to do personal hygiene and make toys. I had a lot of fun working with them.

B: Working with people living with HIV/AIDS is always emotionally and technically demanding. Before my volunteer trip to Ghana, I got training about HIV/AIDS. I worked with different groups of people. It was very emotional when I visited and played with children with HIV/AIDS in orphanages. I also visited schools, universities and households to give presentations and leaflets about HIV/AIDS. I had never felt so helpful before. I can't wait for my next trips to other African countries.

C: My main duty was to provide financial advice for poor households in Kenya. I had to adapt myself immediately to the new weather, new people and new food there. Fortunately, my host family was the most selfless and encouraging people I'd ever known. I lived with three other volunteers, and the host family considered us as their daughters. I loved dinner time when all the family members gathered together and told jokes. Sometimes, I helped the children in the family with their homework. I feel so blessed I've known them in my life.

1. C mentioned a specific time of the day he/she enjoyed the most

2. A only worked with children

3. A told the specific time he/she did volunteer work

4. C helped people with problems related to money

5. B wished to go to other African countries

6. A his/her work was closely related to other volunteers'

7. B work worked with different groups of people

8. B felt that he/she was very helpful

9. C adapted himself/ herself quickly to a new environment

10. A taught children how to keep their bodies clean

11. C feel very lucky because of knowing some people

12. C helped someone with their homework

13. B mentioned training before his/her trip

14. B accepted that his/her volunteer work is demanding

15. ____ C ____ stayed with other volunteers in a same family

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

THE LOST PROPERTY OFFICE

Recently I read a magazine article about the things that people lose ____ (1) they travel on the London Underground. I couldn't believe it at first. ____ (2) you are a violinist, and when you ____ (3) off at your station, you leave your violin on the train. It seems strange that nobody says, " ____ (4) me, but I think you've forgotten something". I suppose the violinist ____ (5) have been thinking of someone else, and there might ____ (6) have been any other passengers on the train. Still, why didn't the violinist ____ (7) to the lost property office? All the lost property on the underground system ____ (8) to be sent to this office, so if you lose anything you can easily get it ____ (9). In this case, the violinist must have ____ (10) very absent-minded. Perhaps he or she didn't have to play the violin ever again after this journey.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. during | B. when | C. since | D. after |
| 2. A. Suppose | B. If | C. While | D. Sometimes |
| 3. A. go | B. step | C. get | D. walk |
| 4. A. Help | B. It's | C. Excuse | D. Sorry |
| 5. A. should | B. might | C. who | D. to |
| 6. A. not | B. often | C. then | D. so |
| 7. A. tell | B. find | C. visit | D. go |
| 8. A. has | B. must | C. needs | D. should |
| 9. A. again | B. back | C. return | D. too |
| 10. A. felt | B. had | C. been | D. because |

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

- It took her two hours to do housework yesterday.
 - She spent two hours to doing housework yesterday.
 - It took her two hours doing housework yesterday.
 - She spent two hours doing housework yesterday.**
 - Do housework yesterday took him two hours.
- The weather is very cold, so they can't go swimming.
 - The weather is so cold that they can't go swimming.**
 - The weather isn't cold enough for them to go swimming.
 - The weather is too cold for them going swimming.
 - It is so a cold weather that they can't go swimming.
- My friend is living in Moscow. I received this letter from him.
 - My friend, whom I received this letter, is living in Moscow.
 - My friend, from whom I received this letter, is living in Moscow.
 - My friend whom I received this letter from is living in Moscow.**
 - My friend, that I received this letter, is living in Moscow.
- They saw the children play football in the street.
 - The children were being seen to play football in the street.
 - The children were seen to playing football in the street.
 - The children were seen play football in the street.
 - The children were seen to play football in the street.**
- I have never been to France before.
 - It's the first time that I've gone to France.
 - It's the first time that I went to France.
 - It's the first time that I've been to France.**
 - It's the first time that I was to France.

6. It's a pity that you didn't tell us about this.
 - A. I wish you told us about this.
 - B. I wish you had told us about this.
 - C. I wish you would tell us about this.
 - D. I wish you have told us about this.
7. He's getting them to mend the windows.
 - A. He's having the windows to mend.
 - B. He's having to mend the windows.
 - C. He's having to be mended the windows.
 - D. He's having the windows mended.
8. It started to rain at 2 o'clock and it is still raining.
 - A. It has been raining at 2 o'clock.
 - B. It has been raining since 2 o'clock.
 - C. It has been raining for 2 o'clock.
 - D. It has been raining in 2 o'clock.
9. They made her hand over her passport.
 - A. She was made to hand over her passport.
 - B. She was made hand over her passport.
 - C. She was handed over to make her passport.
 - D. She was handed over for her passport to make.
10. I tried to eat the cake, but it was too sweet.
 - A. It was such a sweet cake that I couldn't eat it.
 - B. It was so sweet cake that I couldn't eat it.
 - C. The cake was too sweet that I couldn't eat it.
 - D. The cake was very sweet that I couldn't eat it.
11. My brother and I went to that school.
 - A. I went to that school and my brother, too.
 - B. I went to that school and so my brother did.
 - C. I went to that school and so did my brother.
 - D. I went to that school and so my brother did, too.
12. She said to us: "Don't be late again."
 - A. She said to us not to be late again.
 - B. She told us to be not late again.
 - C. She told to us not to be late again.
 - D. She told us not to be late again.
13. I often get up early in the morning.
 - A. I am used to getting up early in the morning.
 - B. I am used to get up early in the morning.
 - C. I used to get up early in the morning.
 - D. I used to getting up early in the morning.
14. Getting a good job doesn't interest him.
 - A. He isn't good at getting an interesting job.
 - B. He isn't interested in getting a good job.
 - C. He is only interested in getting a good job.
 - D. Even a good job isn't suitable to him.
15. The garden is too small to play football in.
 - A. The garden is so small not to play football in.
 - B. The garden is small enough to play football in.
 - C. The garden isn't big enough to play football in.
 - D. The garden is such small that they can't play football in.

D. WRITING

I. Writing an application letter for volunteer work

1000 Lang Street

Dong Da, Hanoi

20 July, 2017

Director

Heart to Heart Charity Office

18 Bao Loc Street, Hanoi

Dear Sir or Madam,

I saw your advertisement on Facebook on July 19th, I am writing to apply for the job of a volunteer at your Heart to Heart Charity Office.

I have experience in doing office work. Last semester, I had a chance to volunteer at Kim Lien School as a front office staff. My main duties were to welcome guests and donors.

I am reliable, active, hard-working and good at communication. If necessary, I can send you a reference from my teacher and a copy of my volunteer certificate.

I am available for an interview any day from eight a.m. to four p.m., except Sunday. If I am selected as a volunteer at your Office, I can start working from June 24 or earlier if required.

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Nguyen Minh Tien

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

- If they had left earlier, they wouldn't have missed the train.
Had _____ **they left earlier, they wouldn't have missed the train** _____
- My mother is making a cake for my birthday.
A cake _____ **is being made for my birthday by my mother** _____
- "Don't be afraid," he said to his daughter.
He told _____ **his daughter not to be afraid** _____
- I have never been late for work before.
Never before _____ **have I been late for work** _____
- It's so cold. I don't like it at all.
I wish _____ **it wasn't so cold** _____
- Our company spent thousands of dollars upgrading our computer systems.
It took _____ **our company thousands of dollars to upgrade our computer systems** _____
- Do you understand what he means?
Are you _____ **aware of what he means** _____
- She can't sleep at night because she has a backache.
Because of _____ **her backache, she can't sleep at night** _____
- I prefer you not to tell anyone about this.
I'd rather you _____ **didn't tell anyone about this** _____
- No sooner had I entered the room than the light went out.
Hardly _____ **had I entered the room when the light went out** _____

TEST 2

A. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>re</u> turned | B. cu <u>r</u> sed | C. sta <u>r</u> ted | D. lea <u>r</u> ned |
| 2. A. co <u>n</u> struction | B. <u>ph</u> ysical | C. i <u>n</u> dustry | D. sa <u>t</u> isfy |
| 3. A. re <u>c</u> ent | B. re <u>c</u> eive | C. fau <u>c</u> et | D. <u>eff</u> icient |
| 4. A. eru <u>p</u> tion | B. tra <u>d</u> ition | C. su <u>g</u> gestion | D. ad <u>d</u> ition |
| 5. A. <u>b</u> eard | B. <u>s</u> earch | C. <u>p</u> earl | D. <u>h</u> ear |

II. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. communicate | B. effectively | C. efficiency | D. <u>i</u> nnovation |
| 2. A. occasional | B. industrial | C. <u>i</u> nformation | D. variety |
| 3. A. plentiful | B. adequate | C. relative | D. <u>e</u> xcellent |
| 4. A. <u>d</u> istinguish | B. compliment | C. slavery | D. natural |
| 5. A. compost | B. migrant | C. <u>t</u> yphoon | D. electric |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D to complete each sentence below.

1. You have never been to England, _____ you?
A. haven't **B. have** C. never D. ever
2. Many students go there on weekends to have a rest after a week.
A. working hard B. hardly **C. hard working** D. worked
3. Ba dropped his watch when he was _____ the bus.
A. turning off **B. getting off** C. taking off D. going off
4. Mary's eyes are weak. _____, she has to wear glasses.
A. But B. However C. And **D. Therefore**
5. Scientists are looking for an _____ way to reduce energy consumption.
A. effective B. affection C. effect D. effectively
6. _____ to have a lunch at 12 o'clock every day?
A. Did she used B. Was she used C. Is she used **D. Did she use**
7. The lion - tamer and his lion _____ we saw on the stage came from Moscow.
A. who B. which **C. that** D. whom
8. Energy-saving bulbs should be used _____ electricity.
A. to save B. saving C. save D. to saving
9. Analysts suggested the country _____ its infrastructure to get foreign investment.
A. improve B. to improve C. improves D. improving
10. The report showed the U.S. trade deficit _____ in February
A. shrink **B. shrunk** C. shrunken D. shrinking
11. The controversial film was nominated _____ eight Academy Awards.
A. of B. about C. with **D. for**
12. Union members _____ the privatization of the country's airports.
A. replied B. annoyed **C. protested** D. identified
13. The advertising executive resigned over his inappropriate _____ made at a conference.
A. dress B. acting C. welcome **D. remarks**
14. Thieves made _____ over twenty thousand pounds.
A. off with B. off C. up D. up with
15. The children _____ to the zoo.
A. were enjoyed taken B. were enjoyed taking **C. enjoyed being taken** D. enjoyed taking

II. Choose the underlined words or phrases (A, B, C or D) that are incorrect in standard English.

1. It took me so many time to learn that lesson three months ago.
A **B** C D
2. My father has retired since three years and he is now living on his pension.
A **B** C D
3. Mrs. Brown's children are used to be picked up after school everyday.
A B **C** D
4. My father asked us not to spend too much time play computer games.
A B C **D**
5. They played so good game of tennis last night that they surprised their audience.
A B C D

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

1. These _____ **innovations** _____ will conserve the earth.
2. We should be more _____ **economical** _____ with our electricity.

INNOVATE
ECONOMIC

3. A list of forthcoming events for the autumn is being prepared. COME
 4. The destruction of forests has brought about serious floods recently. DESTROY
 5. My neighbors are very kind. They are supportive to me during my parents' absence. SUPPORT

IV. Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the passage.

Last week I was walking home after playing tennis when it started raining very heavily. "Oh no, I will get soaked before I reach home", I thought. I wish I (1) had remembered (remember) to bring my raincoat. But unfortunately I had left it at home. How stupid of me! I always forget to bring it with me. Luckily just then a friend of mine passed in her car and offered me a lift.

"Are you going home? Or do you want to go for a drink?" she asked. "I think I'd rather you (2) took (take) me home," I said. "If I don't change my clothes, I know I (3) will fall (fall) ill, and then I won't be able to play in the tennis tournament next week. And I (4) have been practicing (practice) hard for the last month" "I will wait for you to change if you like" she told me. "I think it's time you (5) relaxed (relax) for a change. You have been worrying too much, which makes you fall ill more easily. It's got nothing to do with the rain!"

C. READING

I. Choose the best options A, B, C or D to answer the following questions.

The growth of cities, the construction of hundreds of new factories, and the spread of railroads in the United States before 1850 had increased the need for better illumination. But the lighting in American homes had improved very little over that of ancient times. Through the colonial period, homes were lit with tallow candles or with a lamp of the kind used in ancient Rome- a dish of fish oil or other animal or vegetable oil in which a twisted rag **served as** a wick. Some people used lard, but they had to heat charcoal underneath to keep it soft and burnable. The sperm whale provided superior burning oil, but **this** was expensive. In 1830 a new substance called "camphene" was patented, and it proved to be an remained expensive, had an unpleasant odor, and also was dangerously explosive.

Between 1830 and 1850 it seemed that the only hope for cheaper illumination in the United States was the wider use of gas. In the 1840s American gas manufacturers adopted improved British techniques for producing illuminating gas from coal. But the expense of piping gas to the consumer remained so high that until mid-century gas lighting was feasible only in urban areas, and only for public buildings for the wealthy. In 1854 a Canadian doctor, Abraham Gesner, patented a process for distilling a pitch like mineral found in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia that produced illuminating gas and an oil that he called "kerosene" (from "keros", the Greek word for wax, and "ene" because it **resembled** camphene). Kerosene, though cheaper than camphene, had an unpleasant odor, and Gesner never made his fortune from **it**. But Gesner had aroused a new hope for making illuminating oil from a product coming out of North American mines.

- Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason why better lighting had become necessary by the mid-nineteenth century?

A. development of railroads	B. demand for better medical facilities
C. increases in the number of new factories	D. growth of cities
- The phrase "**served as**" is closest meaning to _____.

A. differed from	B. functioned as	C. rested upon	D. reacted to
------------------	-------------------------	----------------	---------------
- The word "**this**" refers to _____.

A. lard	B. charcoal	C. wick	D. oil
---------	-------------	---------	---------------
- Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a disadvantage of camphene?

A. high cost	B. bad smell	C. potential to explode	D. greasy texture
--------------	--------------	-------------------------	--------------------------
- What can be inferred about the illuminating gas described in the paragraph?

A. It was first developed in the United States.

B. It was not allowed to be used in public buildings.

C. It was not widely available until mid-century.

D. It had an unpleasant smell.

6. The word “resembled” is closest in meaning to ____.

A. was similar to

B. cost the same as

C. was made from

D. sounded like

7. According to the passage, what advantage did the kerosene patented by Gesner have over camphene?

A. Kerosene had a more pleasant smell.

B. Kerosene was less expensive.

C. Kerosene burned more brightly.

D. Kerosene was safer to use.

8. The word “it” refers to ____.

A. fortune

B. odor

C. camphene

D. kerosene

9. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

A. a description of events in chronological order

B. a comparison of two events

C. an analysis of scientific findings

D. the statement of a theory and possible explanations

II. Arrange these sentences of a review in the correct order.

A. He writes a letter to the company accepting the job and gives it to his son, Bobby, to post.

B. My award goes to young Justin Time, who plays Bobby.

C. Bob isn't too pleased, because he'd rather play football with his friends, but he sets off on the long walk to the post office.

D. *Local playwright Hanna has given her hometown a chance to see her most successful play, The Letter, at the Lexford Playhouse.*

E. The Letter is on for just one more week, so don't miss it.

F. The story is set in the 1930

G. Unaware of its importance, Bobby gives them the letter and runs off happily to play football.

H. The play is excellent, and the lighting, scenery, and sound effects are all very good. The cast perform it brilliantly.

I. If you want to know what happens next, you'll have to go and see the play for yourself, but believe me, you won't regret it.

J. John Barlow, who has been out of work for several months, is offered a job by a large engineering firm.

K. On the way he meets two older boys who offer to post the letter for him.

1. F 2. J 3. A 4. C 5. K

6. G 7. I 8. H 9. B 10. E

III. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C, D best fits each space.

SAVE MONEY ON THE BOOK THAT AIMS TO SAVE ANIMALS

Do you want to take part in the battle to save the world's wildlife? Animal Watch is the book which will (1) ____ you in the fight for survival that (2) ____ many of our endangered animals and show how they struggle on the (3) ____ of extinction.

As you enjoy the book's 250 pages and over 150 color photographs, you will have the (4) ____ of knowing that part of your purchase money is being used to (5) ____ animals (6) ____ from the comfort of your armchair, you will be able to observe the world's animals close-up and explore their habitats. You will also discover the terrible results of human (7) ____ for land, flesh and skins.

Animal Watch is packed with fascinating facts. Did you know that polar bears cover their black noses (8) _____ their (9) _____ so they can hunt their prey in the snow without being seen, for example? Or that (10) _____ each orangutan which is captured, one has to die?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. combine | B. involve | C. bring | D. lead |
| 2. A. meets | B. opposes | C. forces | D. faces |
| 3. A. edge | B. start | C. limit | D. end |
| 4. A. virtue | B. enjoyment | C. satisfaction | D. value |
| 5. A. enable | B. help | C. allow | D. assist |
| 6. A. preserve | B. conserve | C. revive | D. survive |
| 7. A. greed | B. interest | C. care | D. concern |
| 8. A. from | B. by | C. for | D. with |
| 9. A. feet | B. paws | C. claws | D. toes |
| 10. A. for | B. at | C. from | D. to |

D. WRITING

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in bold, in such a way that it means the same as the one given. Do not alter these words in any way.

- "Please don't smoke in the house." she said to us. (to)
→ She told **us not to smoke in the house**
- They're telling me that I must make a decision soon. (pressure)
→ They are **putting pressure on me to make a decision soon**
- I only found out the truth because I heard the two of them talking. (found)
→ If I **hadn't heard the two of them talking, I wouldn't have found out the truth**
- I bought myself some good new clothes. I need them for my new job. (which)
→ I bought myself **some good new clothes which I need for my new job**
- I'm trying to concentrate, but all that noise you're making is distracting me. (putting)
→ I'm trying to concentrate, but all that noise **you're making is putting me off**

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. <u>s</u> ick | B. <u>s</u> econd | C. <u>s</u> ervice | D. <u>s</u>ure |
| 2. A. a <u>n</u> gry | B. ne <u>e</u> dy | C. <u>s</u>upply | D. co <u>n</u> try |
| 3. A. ha<u>n</u>dicapped | B. inte <u>r</u> ested | C. de <u>d</u> icated | D. exc <u>i</u> ted |
| 4. A. hu<u>n</u>gry | B. co <u>m</u> munity | C. mu <u>t</u> ual | D. stu <u>d</u> ent |
| 5. A. <u>ch</u> arity | B. <u>s</u>chool | C. <u>ch</u> ildless | D. tea <u>ch</u> er |

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. de <u>d</u> icate | B. fo <u>r</u> tunate | C. pra <u>c</u> tical | D. vo<u>l</u>unteer |
| 7. A. en <u>s</u> uring | B. pro <u>t</u> ecting | C. pro <u>v</u> iding | D. wi<u>d</u>ening |
| 8. A. do <u>n</u> ate | B. ap <u>p</u> ly | C. pro <u>v</u> ide | D. stu<u>d</u>y |
| 9. A. su <u>cc</u> essful | B. ann <u>o</u> uncement | C. <u>i</u>gnorant | D. ex <u>p</u> erience |
| 10. A. di<u>s</u>advantaged | B. en <u>v</u> ironment | C. ad <u>v</u> ertisement | D. un <u>f</u> ortunate |

Part II. VOCABULARY

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

- Luckily, I got some _____ advice on how to make a presentation on 'For a better community' from my class teacher.
A. useless **B. useful** C. usefulness D. uselessness
- These _____ children encounter many problems and really need our help.

13. Fundraising for charity is a _____ thing for everyone to do to help the community.
A. disadvantaged B. advantaged C. disadvantage D. advantage
14. They were so _____ about joining the local volunteer group that they couldn't sleep last night.
A. meant B. meaningful C. meaningless D. meaning
15. It is _____ that all the students in class 10A choose to do a project on 'Helping the needy'.
A. excite B. excitement C. exciting D. excited
16. Volunteers become well _____ of the problems facing the world.
A. surprising B. surprised C. surprise D. surprisingly
17. English teaching is considered a good example of a volunteer job which often turns _____ a career.
A. aware B. concerned C. helpful D. interested
18. Mahatma Gandhi fought for the rights of coloured people in general and the Indians _____.
A. off B. up C. on D. into
19. A/an _____ is a person who needs others to take care of him/her, because of illness that he/she had for a long time.
A. in time B. in particular C. in contrast D. in fact
20. Mr. Chen is more _____ because he has finally agreed to allow his daughter to join an overseas volunteer organisation in Africa.
A. patient B. martyr C. invalid D. addict
21. Most of the students in that special school are making good progress, but Michael is a _____ case.
A. single-minded B. narrow-minded C. absent-minded D. open-minded
22. A lot of generous businessmen have _____ valuable contributions to helping needy people.
A. done B. taken C. made D. given
23. Poor students cannot _____ an abundance of presents on their birthday.
A. look forward to B. put up with C. come up with D. cut down on
24. Befriending can offer volunteers the opportunity to provide support and friendship to a person who may be going _____ a difficult period.
A. up B. on C. off D. through
25. Volunteer organisations are generally small-staffed, so they need to _____ lots of volunteers for a huge event.
A. employ B. recruit C. research D. catch
26. You'd better _____ a commitment to being a volunteer on a regular basis.
A. promise B. do C. make D. pull
27. They visit a retirement home and _____ time doing fun activities with the elderly who lack immediate family.
A. spend B. lose C. waste D. consume
28. Both community _____ and volunteerism are an investment in our community and the people who live in it.
A. life B. language C. performance D. service
29. _____ being the CEO of Microsoft, Bill Gates is also one of the world's greatest philanthropists.
A. Aside from B. But for C. Except for D. In addition
30. Their massive salaries let them afford to give _____ huge amounts to charities.
A. off B. up C. away D. hack
31. When you get involved in a volunteer project, you are able to _____ your knowledge into practice.
A. take B. put C. bring D. push
32. Volunteers can work with many _____ children who were harmed by Agent Orange in childcare centres.
A. parentless B. disabled C. poor D. homeless
33. Both CARE and Oxfam organisations have programmes to help people in underdeveloped countries _____ their lives.
A. make B. risk C. improve D. start
34. Many international volunteer organisations are trying to find a _____ to the problem of world hunger.
A. way B. method C. suggestion D. solution

35. For a cleaner and greener community, everyone should ____ the amount of trash and take care of our environment.
A. increase **B. reduce** C. contribute D. ignore
36. Thanks to everyone's efforts, we can do ____ to make school a meaningful place for students living in poverty.
A. a great many B. a little **C. a great deal** D. a few
37. On the door of the house where Louis Braille was born are the words 'He opened the door of ____ to all those who cannot see.'
A. knowledge B. information C. news D. material
38. University students are willing to get involved in helping the old and ____ people.
A. childlike B. childish C. children **D. childless**
39. Contact is ____ connecting students with volunteer organisations abroad.
A. in place of **B. in charge of** C. in case of D. in danger of
40. Football superstar David Beckham has a huge ____ for kids in need.
A. head B. strength C. memory **D. heart**

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.

41. I got the teaching job in the Happy Child Charity Centre just by chance.
A. accidentally B. purposefully C. easily D. immediately
42. Every month, the volunteer group go to remote and mountainous areas to help those in need.
A. empty **B. faraway** C. crowded D. poor
43. Mother Teresa devoted herself to caring for the sick and the poor.
A. spent B. contributed C. gave up **D. dedicated**
44. Our top priority is to clean and protect the environment in our neighbourhood.
A. hobby B. job **C. preference** D. idea
45. Young people are now getting more and more concerned about environmental problems.
A. worried B. nervous C. hopeless D. uneasy

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.

46. Many people who do volunteer work think they are more fortunate than others.
A. lucky B. blessed **C. unlucky** D. uncomfortable
47. Public service announcement is a special advertisement for the community, normally about health or safety matters.
A. Open **B. Private** C. Secret D. Popular
48. Economically disadvantaged students often drop out of school, choosing a low- paying job to earn money.
A. leave **B. attend** C. accept D. reject
49. We are looking for camp helpers who are hard-working, energetic, and able to organise activities for young children.
A. active B. dynamic **C. passive** D. reluctant
50. Volunteering also means getting to meet people with a similar passion.
A. alike B. identical C. common **D. distinct**

Part III. GRAMMAR

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

51. Last Sunday, our volunteer team ____ a lot of food packages to homeless people in the flood-hit region.
A. were bringing **B. brought** C. have brought D. had brought
52. I ____ Maria for the first time at the Heart-to-Heart Charity Office.
A. saw B. was seeing C. was seen D. has seen
53. We ____ the roof for Mrs. Smith, an elderly childless woman, when it ____ with rain.
A. were mending - was pouring B. mended - poured
C. mended - was pouring **D. were mending - poured**
54. When we were on a voluntary tour, we ____ to public places to collect rubbish every day.
A. were going **B. went** C. have gone D. had gone

55. The phone was engaged when I called. Who _____ to?
 A. were you talking B. were you talked
 C. did you talk D. have you talked
56. We _____ in silence when he suddenly _____ me to help him.
 A. were walking - was asking B. were walking - asked
 C. walked - asked D. walked - was asking
57. I _____ my report when my boss _____ the hall.
 A. made - was entering B. made - entered
 C. was making - was entering D. was making - entered
58. I _____ near the fence when suddenly I _____ the voices.
 A. stood - heard B. stood - was hearing
 C. was standing - heard D. was standing - was hearing golf.
59. Jim _____ his leg when he _____ golf.
 A. broke - was playing B. broke - played
 C. was breaking - was playing D. was breaking - broke
60. While I _____ for him to call up, he _____ a good time in the bar.
 A. waited - was having B. was waiting - was having
 C. was waiting - had D. was waited - was waiting
61. All the kids _____ their homework when the volunteer team _____.
 A. were doing - arrived B. did - arrived
 C. were doing - were arriving D. did - were arriving
62. While Lauda _____ round a corner, he suddenly _____ control of his Ferrari.
 A. went - lost B. was going - was losing
 C. was going - lost D. went - was losing
63. While the Cambridge boat _____ under a bridge, it _____ another boat.
 A. went - was hitting B. went - hit
 C. was going - was hitting D. was going - hit
64. My cousin and I _____ on the computer when there _____ a power cut.
 A. played - was B. were playing - was
 C. played - were D. were playing - were
65. When I _____ my best friend, she _____ as a voluntary teacher in Dream Homeless Shelter.
 A. met - was working B. was meeting - was working
 C. met - worked D. was meeting - worked
66. Where _____ you _____ when I _____ you on the bus last night?
 A. did - go - saw B. were - going - was seeing
 C. were - going - saw D. did - go - was seeing
67. When you _____ yesterday, I _____ in the garden, so I didn't hear the phone.
 A. rang - worked B. were ringing - worked
 C. were ringing - was working D. rang - was working
68. While Tom and I _____, someone _____ at the door.
 A. were talking - knocked B. were talking - was knocking
 C. talked - knocked D. talked - was knocking
69. When the robbery _____, the safeguard _____.
 A. happened - slept B. was happening - was sleeping
 C. was happening - slept D. happened - was sleeping
70. I _____ the accident while I _____ for the bus.
 A. was seeing - waited B. saw - was waiting
 C. was seeing - was waiting D. saw - waited
71. We _____ an old box while we _____ in the garden.
 A. found - dug B. found - were digging
 C. was finding - dug D. were finding - were digging
72. When I _____ into the room, two boys _____ a picture book together.

- A. came - were reading B. were coming - were reading
C. came - read D. were coming - read
73. While we _____ in the park, Mary _____.
A. were running - was falling over B. ran - fell over
C. were running - fell over D. were running - was falling over
74. I _____ my pen while I _____ my homework.
A. was breaking - was doing B. was breaking - did
C. broke - did D. broke - was doing
75. It _____ to rain while we _____ home from school.
A. started - were walking B. was starting - were walking
C. started - walked D. was starting - walked
76. When I went to get the tickets, I realised I _____ any money.
A. wasn't having B. didn't have C. haven't had D. hadn't had
77. While we _____ in the rain, Sally's mother _____ past.
A. stood - drove B. were standing - drove
C. were standing - was driving D. stood - was driving
78. My mother _____ old clothes while my father _____ the food packages for the next voluntary trip.
A. was classifying - was preparing B. was classifying - prepared
C. classified - was preparing D. classified - prepared
79. Richard _____ TV when the phone _____.
A. watched - rang B. watched - was ringing
C. was watching - rang D. was watching - was ringing
80. While some volunteers _____ the disabled children, others _____ some furniture in the orphanage.
A. were teaching - were repairing B. taught - repaired
C. were teaching - repaired D. taught - were repairing

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

81. A group of volunteer students were mowing the lawn in the home for the aged while it started to rain heavily.
A B C D
82. When he still worked for Oxfam, he was coming up with different ideas to help needy people.
A B C D
83. The volunteers went to a nearby school on a Sunday morning, picked up a food package, and delivered them to an elderly person.
A B C D
84. The lives of disadvantaged students are often very different for those of their more wealthy peers.
A B C D
85. There are lots of amused ways to volunteer in the arts such as teaching, designing and assisting with a variety of arts and crafts.
A B C D
86. Mahatma Gandhi fought against the rights of poor people and women in India and became a hero for millions of people.
A B C D
87. In her lifetime, Audrey Hepburn also paid a visit to Viet Nam to bring awareness of immunisation and sets up clean water programmes.
A B C D

88. While he and his wife Ali first went to Africa, they worked in a refugee camp for a month.

89. The famous Irish rock band U2 wrote the song *Walk On* to honour this amazed woman, who put her country before everything.

90. He worked in a big bank in London when suddenly he decided to leave this city to take part in Volunteer Bolivia.

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. "Why don't we visit the Happy Mind Charity Centre this weekend?" - "_____"

- A. Because it is so useful. **B. That's a good idea!**
C. I'll tell you about this centre. D. Until next time.

92. "Hello, I'm Minh, the leader of Dream Sky volunteer team." - "_____"

- A. Nice to meet you. I'm John, from Volunteer Bolivia.**
B. It's nice of you so say so, I'm John, from Volunteer Bolivia.
C. Fine, see you again soon, Minh.
D. Don't mention it. I'm John, from Volunteer Bolivia.

93. "Thank you very much for helping the disadvantaged children here!" - "_____"

- A. What a pity! **B. It's our pleasure.**
C. Sorry, we don't know. D. That's nice of you!

94. "Take care! Have a safe trip back!" - "_____"

- A. Thanks for coming. B. Sounds good.
C. Thanks, bye. D. Good luck next time.

95. "Well, I think volunteering will bring some useful experience for our future job." - "_____"

- A. That's also what I think.** B. I'm sorry, but I have to agree
C. I don't think so, either. D. That's unbelievable!

96. "Let's open a small craft store to raise money for the poor villagers!" - "_____"

- A. That's a good idea!** B. Thanks, I can manage
C. No problem. D. That's the way it is.

97. "What a meaningful thing you've done for your less fortunate friends, my son!" - "_____"

- A. Thanks for taking care of me, Mom.
B. What a wonderful gift you've made for me.
C. I don't really care. I must go now.
D. Thank you, Mom. That's just a bit I can do for them.

98. "New Year is coming. I'll repaint the house for Mrs. Poor Old Amanda." - "_____"

- A. No, not for me. **B. That would be great help.**
C. It is very expensive. D. Not at all.

99. "Who came up with this wonderful idea?" - "_____"

- A. The class monitor did.** B. To protect our environment.
C. Mr. Billy came yesterday. D. In order to raise some funds.

100. "What can we do for a better community?" - "_____"

- A. To ensure healthy lifestyles.
B. Why not protect public facilities such as kindergartens or parks?
C. I hate collecting rubbish in public places.
D. Doing charity work is a must for everyone.

101. "Haven't you done any volunteer work before, Jen?" - "_____"

- A. No, not now! B. Yes, I have never done it.
C. Yes, I've done it once. D. Sure, no problem.

102. "Are you teaching English or Math at Hoa Binh Orphanage?" - "_____"

- A. Yes, I am. B. No, I'm not.
C. English, of course. D. I'll choose literature.

103. "Can I join your volunteer group this summer?" - "____"
- A. Yes, of course. B. No, not at all.
C. No, I think so. D. Yes, you are.
104. "Do you mind if I have a look at your project on community development?" - "____"
- A. No, not at all. B. Yes, it's a good project.
C. Yes, you're welcome. D. As quickly as possible.
105. "____" - "If I were you, I would teach them how to read first."
- A. What do you think of these street children?
B. What can I do for you now?
C. What are these street children's lives like?
D. What should I do for these street children?

Part V. READING

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Orbis is an organisation which helps blind people of everywhere. It has built an eye hospital inside an aeroplane and flown it all over the world with an international medical team. Samantha Graham, a fourteen-year-old schoolgirl from England, went with the plane to Mongolia. Samantha tells the story of the Eukhtuul, a young Mongolian girl.

'Last year, when Eukhtuul was walking home from school, she was attacked by boys with sticks and her eyes were badly damaged. Dr. Duffey, an *Orbis* doctor, said that without an operation she would never see again. I thought about all the things I do that **she** couldn't, things like reading schoolbooks, watching television, seeing friends, and I realised how lucky I am.'

'The *Orbis* team agreed to operate on Eukhtuul and I was allowed to watch, together with some Mongolian medical students. I prayed the operation would be successful. The next day I waited nervously with Eukhtuul while Dr. Duffey removed her bandages. "In six months your sight will be back to normal," he said. Eukhtuul smiled, her mother cried, and I had to wipe away some tears, too!'

Now Eukhtuul wants to study hard to become a doctor. Her whole future has changed thanks to a simple operation. We should all think more about how much our sight means to us.'

106. What information can be learned from this passage?
- A. the best way of studying medicine B. the international work of some eye doctors
C. the difficulties for blind travellers D. the life of schoolchildren in Mongolia
107. The word "**she**" in the passage refers to ____.
- A. the writer B. the nurse C. Eukhtuul D. the medical student
108. After meeting Eukhtuul, Samantha felt ____.
- A. angry about Eukhtuul's experience B. grateful for her own sight
C. proud of the doctor's skill D. surprise by Eukhtuul's ability
109. What is the result of Eukhtuul's operation?
- A. After some time she will see as well as before.
B. Before she recovers, she needs another operation.
C. She can see better but can never have normal eyes.
D. She can't see perfectly again.
110. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?
- A. to describe a dangerous trip B. to explain how sight can be lost
C. to report a patient's cure D. to warn against playing with sticks

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

I didn't even notice him. It was a chilly November evening in New York City, and my daughter and I were walking up Broadway. I was thinking, "Milk, dry cleaners, home". Was I supposed to notice a guy sitting inside a cardboard box next to a newsstand? No, but Nora did. She wasn't even four, but she pulled at my coat sleeve and said. "That man's cold, Daddy. Can we take him home?"

I don't remember my reply - probably something like, "That wouldn't really be helping him". Maybe I made her feel better by giving her an apple. I don't know. But I do remember a sudden heavy feeling inside me. I had

always been **delighted at** how much my daughter noticed in her world, whether it was birds in flight or children playing. But now she was noticing suffering and poverty.

A few days later, I saw an article in the newspaper about volunteers who delivered meals to elderly people. The volunteers went to a nearby school on a Sunday morning, picked up a food package, and delivered it to an elderly person. It was quick and easy. I signed us up. Nora was excited about it. She could understand the importance of food, so she could easily see how valuable our job was. When Sunday came, she was ready, but I had to push myself to leave the house. On the way to the school. I fought an urge to turn back. The Sunday paper and my coffee were waiting at home. Why do this? Still, we picked up the package and phoned the elderly person we'd been assigned. She invited **us** right over. And that day Nora and I paid a visit to her **depressing** flat. After saying goodbye, I walked home in tears.

Professionals call such a visit a "volunteer opportunity". Indeed, the poverty my daughter and I helped lessen that Sunday afternoon was not the old woman's alone it was in our lives, too. Nora and I regularly serve meals to needy people and collect clothes for the homeless. Yet, as I've watched her grow over these past four years. I still wonder which of us has benefited more?

111. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

- A. A Lesson in Caring B. Volunteer Opportunities
C. An International Voluntary Organisation D. A Beautiful Sunday

112. The phrase "**delighted at**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. very bored with B. very pleased at
C. very disappointed with D. very surprised at

113. Which of the following is true about Nora, the author's daughter?

- A. She was a naughty schoolgirl. B. She didn't care for anyone around her.
C. She was not interested in doing charity. D. She is over four years old now.

114. After reading the newspaper article about volunteers who helped the elderly, the writer ____.

- A. paid no attention B. went to work
C. signed him and his daughter up D. took his daughter to school

115. The word "**us**" in the passage refers to ____.

- A. the writer and his daughter B. the writer and the elderly person
C. the volunteers D. the writer, his daughter and the elderly person

116. The word "**depressing**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. in poor condition B. good condition C. big D. small

117. How did the writer feel after the visit to the elderly woman that Sunday?

- A. He felt relaxed. B. He felt sorry for her.
C. He felt happy. D. He felt disappointed.

118. What do the writer and his daughter often do now?

- A. They serve meals to needy people, but do not collect clothes for the homeless.
B. They collect clothes for the homeless but don't serve meals to needy people.
C. They both serve meals to needy people and collect clothes for the homeless.
D. They neither serve meals to needy people nor collect clothes for the homeless.

Exercise 11. 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.

A YEAR WITH OVERSEAS VOLUNTEERS

I was with Overseas Volunteers (OV) for a year after leaving university, and I was sent to an isolated village in Chad, about 500 kilometres from the capital N'Djamena. Coming from a (119) ____ country, I got quite a shock, as conditions were much harder than I had expected. But after a few days I got used to (120) ____ there. The people were always very friendly and helpful, and I soon began to appreciate how beautiful the countryside was.

One of my jobs was to supply the village (121) ____ water. The well was a long walk away, and the women used to spend a long time every day (122) ____ heavy pots backwards and forwards. So I contacted the organisation and arranged to have some pipes delivered. (123) ____ these pipes were not really perfect, they still made a great difference to the villagers.

All in all, I think my time with OV was a good experience. Although it was not paid, it was well worth doing and I would recommend it to anyone (124) _____ was considering working for a charity.

119. A. rich B. comfortable C. well-paid D. luxurious
 120. A. lived B. living C. lived D. lively
 121. A. for B. on C. with D. from
 122. A. carrying B. wearing C. holding D. drinking
 123. A. If B. Because C. When D. Although
 124. A. which B. when C. where D. who

Exercise 12. 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.

MOTHER TERESA

"Do not wait for leaders; do it alone, person to person."

- Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa was the founder of the Order of the Missionaries of Charity, a Roman Catholic congregation of women dedicated to (125) _____ the poor. Considered one of the greatest humanitarians of the 20th century, she was officially recognised as Saint Teresa of Calcutta in 2016.

Born in 1910, in Skopje, Macedonia, Mother Teresa taught in India (126) _____ 17 years before in 1946 she experienced her "call within a call" to (127) _____ herself to caring for the sick and poor. (128) _____ Teresa enjoyed teaching at the school, she was increasingly upset by the poverty surrounding her in Calcutta: the Bengal famine of 1943 and the outbreak of Hindu/Muslim violence in August 1946. Her order established a nursing home; centres for (129) _____ blind, aged, and disabled; and a leper colony. In 1979 she (130) _____ the Nobel Peace Prize for her humanitarian work. She died in September 1997 and was beatified in October 2003.

125. A. help B. helped C. helping D. helpful
 126. A. for B. since C. after D. from
 127. A. allow B. devote C. encourage D. spend
 128. A. After B. Until C. Although D. Because
 129. A. a B. the C. these D. those
 130. A. received B. recognized C. awarded D. presented

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. Volunteerism is on the rise in the United States, especially among retired persons.
 A. More and more American people, especially the retired, do volunteer work.
 B. The number of volunteers in the United States is increasing faster and faster.
 C. More retired people in the United States start doing charity work.
 D. More American people, especially the retired, refuse to be voluntary.
132. It is meaningful to save some pocket money for charity work.
 A. Nobody thinks it is meaningless to loose money for charity work.
 B. Saving some pocket money for charity work is a meaningful thing to do.
 C. It means that we have to save some pocket money for charity work.
 D. We mean to save some pocket money for charity work.
133. Our children are interested in giving away their old books to needy people.
 A. Our children find it interesting to give away their old books to needy people.
 B. For our children, it is interesting for needy people to give away their old books.
 C. One of the most interesting things that our children do is to give away old books to needy people.
 D. Giving away old books to needy people is one of our children's hobbies.
134. Mary is disappointed with the volunteer work in this charity organisation.
 A. The volunteer work in this charity organisation is disappointed at Mary.
 B. Mary found the volunteer work in this charity organisation disappointing.
 C. The volunteer work in this charity organisation makes Mary disappointing.
 D. Mary found it disappointed to do volunteer work in this charity organisation.
135. My daughter and I were walking along the street when we noticed a homeless boy sleeping in a cardboard.

A. While my daughter and I were walking along the street, we noticed a homeless boy sleeping in a cardboard.

B. My daughter and I were walking along the street while we were noticing a homeless boy sleeping in a cardboard.

C. My daughter and I walked along the street and noticed a homeless boy sleeping in a cardboard.

D. My daughter and I were walking along the street and noticing a homeless boy sleeping in a cardboard.

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.

136. Angelina Jolie began taking an interest in charity work. She was filming in Cambodia then.

A. After Angelina Jolie began taking an interest in charity work, she was filming in Cambodia.

B. Angelina Jolie began taking an interest in charity work while she was filming in Cambodia.

C. Before Angelina Jolie was filming in Cambodia, she began to take an interest in charity work.

D. As soon as Angelina Jolie began taking an interest in charity work, she was filming in Cambodia then.

137. They were busy with their schoolwork. They spent time helping the elderly in the retirement home.

A. They were busy with their schoolwork, but they still spent time helping the elderly in the retirement home.

B. They spent time helping the elderly in the retirement home, so they were busy with their schoolwork.

C. They were busy with their schoolwork, and they spent time helping the elderly in the retirement home.

D. They spent time helping the elderly in the retirement home, or they were busy with their schoolwork.

138. Some students took part in directing the traffic. Others took care of the war invalids.

A. Some students took part in directing the traffic, so some others took care of the war invalids.

B. Some students took part in directing the traffic, for some others took care of the to war invalids.

C. Some students took part in directing the traffic, and some others took care of the war invalids.

D. Some students took part in directing the traffic, but some others took care of the war invalids.

139. The boy was only 10 years old. He established an athletic programme for children with special needs.

A. Despite his young age, the boy established an athletic programme for children with special needs.

B. Until the boy was only 10 years old, he established an athletic programme for children with special needs.

C. The boy established an athletic programme for children with special needs because he was only 10 years old.

D. The boy established an athletic programme for children with special needs in case of his young age.

140. SHARE is a non-profit organisation. It provides thousands of girls in Africa with books and school supplies.

A. If SHARE is a non-profit organisation, it will provide thousands of girls in Africa with books and school supplies.

B. Although SHARE is a non-profit organisation, it provides thousands of girls in Africa with books and school supplies.

C. SHARE is a non-profit organisation until it provides thousands of girls in Africa with books and school supplies.

D. SHARE is a non-profit organisation which provides thousands of girls in Africa with books and school supplies.