1. **Multiple choice:**

1 The Kien Thuc Ngay Nay is …………… read by both teenagers and adults.

1. wide B. widely C. width D. widened

2. Do you find the Internet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , Peter?

A. useful B. using C. used D. usefully

3. The tour around the country was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cheap.

A. surprise B. surprised C. surprising D. surprisingly.

4. We were really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the beauty of the country.

A. impressed B. impression C. impressive D. impressing.

5. His \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made us happy.

A. unfriendliness B. friendliness C. unfriendly D. friendly.

6. Hanoi is not very \_\_\_\_\_\_ from Kuala Lumpur.

A. differ B. different C. differently D. difference.

7. The Smiths enjoyed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere in Viet Nam.

A. peace B. peacetime C. peaceful D. peacefully.

8. The children are playing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the school yard.

A. happy B. unhappy C. happily D. happiness

**II. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. The garden is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with trees and flowers. (beauty)
2. They enjoy the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere here. (peace)
3. There is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ match between Vietnam and Lebanon on VTV3. (nation)
4. The language of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is Bahasa Malaysia. (instruct)
5. Ao Dai is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dress of Vietnamese women. (tradition)
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Ao Dai is worn by women. (tradition)
7. They won the match; actually, they played very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (skill)
8. Are you fond of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_beauty? (nature)
9. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_gets letters from people who have read his book. (regular)

**III. Rewrite the following sentences:**

1. Mrs. Lan is a careful typist. 🡪 She always ……………….
2. Mai swims very quickly. 🡪 She is ………………………………..
3. They are hard students. 🡪 They …………………………………….
4. Nam often breaks things. 🡪 He is very ……………………….
5. Mr. Thanh drives carefully. 🡪 He ……………………………….

IV. Complete the sentences with the affirmative, negative or interrogative form of *used to* and the verbs in the box.

***let eat go help live***

1 I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a lot of concerts when I was a teenager but now I don’t have the time.

2 Our first English teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us use our own language in class but we can with our new teacher.

3 Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before you moved here?

4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you with your homework when you were younger?

5 When I was a child I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vegetables but now I love them!

V. Complete the sentences with the correct past form of the verbs in brackets.

1 We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a long walk after we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the exam.

2 Jack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) up late this morning because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to ask his mum to wake him up.

3 I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) home at midnight and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (find) that my friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) a note on the door.

4 Gemma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) really upset yesterday because she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (break) Sandy’s mobile phone.

5 When we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) to the cinema the film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (already start).

**VI. Read the passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.**

I live in a small village (1)\_\_\_\_ Henfield - there are about 500 people here. I love it because it is (2) \_\_\_\_ and life is slow and easy. You never (3) \_\_\_\_ queue in shops or banks. The village is clean - people (4) \_\_\_\_ it and don’t throw their rubbish in the streets. The air is also (5) \_\_\_\_ because there’s not much heavy traffic. It’s much more (6) \_\_\_\_ here than in a city. Everyone knows everyone and (7) \_\_\_\_ someone has problem, there are always people who can help. There aren’t (8) \_\_\_\_ things I don’t like about Henfield. One thing is that there’s not much (9) \_\_\_\_ in the evening - we haven’t got any cinemas or theaters. Another problem is that people always talk about (10) \_\_\_\_ and everyone knows what everyone else is doing. But I still prefer village life to life in a big city.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. was | B. is | C. called | D. name |
| 2. A. quietly | B. quiet | C. noisy | D. noisily |
| 3. A. had | B. should | C. wait | D. have to |
| 4. A. look after | B. find | C. think | D. look for |
| 5. A .dirty | B. not clean  | C. clean | D. dizzy |
| 6. A . friendly | B. unfriendly | C. boring | D. uninteresting |
| 7. A .if | B. and | C. so | D. but |
| 8. A. much | B. a little | C. a few | D. many |
| 9. A. doing | B. to do | C. jobs | D. things |
| 10. A. another | B. every one  | C. each other | D. any one |

***VII.* Combine these sentences using since/ as/ because**

* + 1. Mr Minh is admired. He dedicated all his life to protecting the environment.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-

* + 1. It started raining. We could not keep on cleaning the beach.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* + 1. The area around the beach is full of trash. No one wants us to go swimming or sunbathing there.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* + 1. We want people to be aware of the problem of pollution. We have “a green week” three times a year.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* + 1. The company doesn’t produce recycled paper. It is more expensive to produce it than regular paper.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**VIII. Use connectives to combine each pair of the sentences.**

1. He is very tired .He has to finish his homework.( but)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………

2. The room is very small. It is quite comfortable.( although)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………

3. I like watching TV .I like going to the cinema.(and)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………

4, He got wet .He forgot his umbrella.(therefore)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………

5. She wears glasses .She want to see better.(because)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………

6. We are saving money. We want to buy a new house.(so)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………

***IX. Simple past, past progressive, past perfect simple, past perfect progressive***

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema last week.
2. A bird pooed (clean) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the window that I only a minute before.
3. Yesterday at nine he (sit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in front of his computer.
4. When their mum (get)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home, the boys (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_TV for two hours.
5. A plumber (come)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to our house yesterday.

X. READ

**Education in England**

Every child in Great Britain between the age of five and fifteen must attend school. There are three main types of educational institutions: primary (elementary) schools, secondary schools and universities.

State schools are free, and attendance is compulsory. Morning school begins at nine o'clock and lasts until half past four. School is open five days a week. On Saturdays and Sundays, there are no lessons. There are holidays at Christmas, Easter and in summer. In London as in all cities there are two grades of state schools for those who will go to work at fifteen: primary schools for boys and girls between the ages of five and eleven, and secondary schools for children from eleven to fifteen years.

The lessons are reading, writing, the English language, English literature, English history, geography, science, Nature study, drawing, painting, singing, woodwork and drill (physical training).

1. What are three main types of educational institutions?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What are the two grades of state schools for those who will go to work at fifteen?

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1. What subjects do children study at school?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Are state schools free?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. When do pupils have holidays?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_