

**HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP THI VÒNG 1  
KỶ THI TUYỂN VIÊN CHỨC HUYỆN VĨNH THẠNH  
NĂM 2023 - MÔN TIẾNG ANH (LEVEL A2)**  
*(Kèm theo Quyết định số: /QĐ-UBND ngày / /2024  
của Chủ tịch UBND huyện Vĩnh Thạnh)*

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**PART 1. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Choose the best option a, b, c or d to complete each sentence**

1. My garden is a lot ..... than this park.

- A. colourful      B. more colourful      C. colourfuler      D. colour

2. My aunt's daughter was a very ..... child.

- A. healthier      B. health      C. healthily      D. healthy

3. I'm very ..... to hear that I will go to Da Lat tomorrow.

- A. excited      B. excite      C. excitedly      D. exciting

4. I was ..... by something I read recently.

- A. surprise      B. surprised      C. surprising      D. to surprise

5. His house is a bit ..... than a hotel.

- A. more comfortable      B. comfortable      C. comfortabler      D. most comfortable

6. It was ..... to see you again.

- A. more wonderful      B. wonder      C. wonderfully      D. wonderful

7. The old building ..... is in front of my house fell down.

- A. whose      B. of which      C. which      D. whom

8. Jack has three brothers, all of .....are married.

- A. who      B. whom      C. whose      D. that

9. There are too many poor people ..... do not have enough to eat in the world.

- A. whose      B. whom      C. who      D. which

10. The book about .....I told you yesterday has been stolen.

- A. who      B. that      C. which      D. whom

11. That's the girl to ..... Jim used to be married.

- A. which      B. who      C. whom      D. that

12. This is the bag ..... I bought yesterday.

- A. which      B. who      C. whose      D. whom

13. It takes a long time to use a new tool, .....?

- A. doesn't it      B. isn't      C. is it      D. does it

14. David was always busy with his work, .....?

- A. was he      B. isn't he      C. is he      D. wasn't he

15. This story attracts a lot of readers, .....?

- A. does it      B. doesn't it      C. did it      D. didn't it

16. She doesn't want to stay at home today, .....?  
 A. did she            B. doesn't she            C. will she            D. does she
17. Your sister used to visit you quite often, .....?  
 A. didn't she            B. doesn't she            C. wouldn't she            D. hadn't she
18. This room hasn't been used for ages, .....?  
 A. hasn't it            B. does it            C. has it            D. doesn't it
19. If I was a bird, I ..... very happy.  
 A. should be            B. am            C. would be            D. will be
20. If I ..... a million USD, I would buy that car.  
 A. had            B. have            C. to have            D. having
21. If you ..... to bed earlier, you wouldn't so be tired.  
 A. went            B. go            C. are gone            D. are going
22. If you really ..... me, you would buy me a diamond ring.  
 A. love            B. loved            C. are loving            D. are loved
23. If he had more time, he ..... an English course.  
 A. would take            B. takes            C. took            D. will take
24. If motorists ..... more careful, there would be fewer accidents.  
 A. are            B. were            C. will be            D. would
25. Paul doesn't mind ..... on his own because he's a very quiet person.  
 A. to living            B. live            C. to live            D. living
26. Would you like ..... with me to night?  
 A. go out            B. going out            C. to go out            D. to be going out
27. Do you mind if I ..... you while you are painting?  
 A. watch            B. watching            C. to watch            D. watched
28. Do you mind if I ..... your mobile phone?  
 A. used            B. using            C. use            D. to use
29. Would you mind if I ..... your photobook?  
 A. borrowed            B. borrow            C. to borrow            D. borrowing
30. It is too cool here. Would you mind ..... the air-conditioner?  
 A. turn off            B. to turn off            C. turned off            D. turning off
31. .... our school was built in 1989, it still looks new now.  
 A. Although            B. But            C. Because            D. However
32. Most people like watching comedies ..... they're very interesting.  
 A. so            B. because            C. although            D. but
33. .... she knows that watching too much TV is a bad habit, she still watches TV usually.  
 A. Or            B. Because            C. Although            D. But
34. My sister plays volleyball well ..... I do not.  
 A. but            B. or            C. and            D. so
35. Would you like to drink a cup of tea ..... coffee?  
 A. and            B. or            C. but            D. although
36. .... I was really tired, I couldn't sleep.  
 A. Therefore            B. So            C. Although            D. Because of
37. Linda ..... her coat and walked out of her room.

- A. put on            B. take care            C. get up            D. put off
38. The candidates in this city are trying to ..... effort to pass the entrance exam.
- A. have            B. take            C. make            D. do
39. Air pollution negatively ..... people's health.
- A. affects            B. harms            C. destroys            D. damages
40. Who ..... your baby when you are away from home?
- A. looks for            B. takes on            C. looks after            D. turns off
41. "Excuse me, can you..... English?"
- A. speak            B. tell            C. say            D. talk
42. She ..... some friends to the house for a party.
- A. said            B. decided            C. agreed            D. invited
43. Look! The sun ..... in the West.
- A. set            B. setting            C. sets            D. is setting
44. When I got home I found that the baby .....in the living room.
- A. was sleeping            B. slept            C. has slept            D. had been sleeping
45. While I ..... to school this morning, I lost my money. I don't know how.
- A. am going            B. went            C. was going            D. going
46. I ..... news on television at 7p.m last night.
- A. watching            B. watched            C. was watching            D. were watching
47. Look! That boy ..... after the bus. He wants to catch it.
- A. runs            B. is running            C. to run            D. run
48. Shh! The boss ..... We are meeting him in an hour and nothing is ready!
- A. is coming            B. come            C. comes            D. will come
49. When he was young, he ..... go swimming with his friends every morning, but he cannot do it now.
- A. is used to            B. gets used to            C. used to            D. uses
50. My grandfather ..... a pack of cigarettes a day, but now he has given it up.
- A. used to smoking            B. is used to smoke  
C. used to smoke            D. is used to smoking
51. When I was a child, I ..... football with my friends on the common ground.
- A. used play            B. was used to play            C. used to play            D. used played
52. When Peter was at high school, he ..... to school with his friends.
- A. used ridde            B. was used to ride C. used ride            D. used to ride
53. My children are ..... up late every morning.
- A. used to getting B. used to get            C. used get            D. used got
54. He ..... long hair but nowadays his hair is very short.
- A. used have            B. was used to have            C. used to have            D. used to having
55. I work with criminals. I catch the thief and put him in jail. I am .....
- A. a police officer B. a painter            C. a writer            D. a lawyer
56. A person who looks after our children is a .....
- A. baby sister            B. teacher            C. mother            D. lecturer
57. New laws have been passed to ..... wildlife in this area.
- A. produce            B. establish            C. conserve            D. endanger

58. A..... is a person who supports the family with the money he/she earns.  
A. breadwinner    B. homemaker    C. developer    D. participant
59. Last Sunday, my sister's boyfriend ..... a chocolate cake for her birthday party.  
A. fried            B. grilled            C. roasted            D. baked
60. If we don't find ..... sources of power such as wind power and solar energy, we will use up all the fossil fuels in the near future.  
A. alternative    B. predictable    C. efficient    D. non-renewable
61. Remember .....smartly when you attend an interview.  
A. dress            B. to dress            C. dressing            D. dressed
62. It only ..... Kent 5 minutes to get to the shop.  
A. gets            B. lasts            C. takes            D. spends
63. She suggested ..... to the cinema.  
A. going            B. go            C. to go            D. went
64. It's possible ..... a train across Canada.  
A. take            B. to take            C. taking            D. to be taken
65. "When will you see John?" – "I am looking forward to.....him next summer."  
A. seeing            B. seen            C. being seen            D. see
66. John really enjoys ..... music because it helps him relax.  
A listen to    B. listening to            C. to listen to            D. be listened to
67. What do you use that box.....?  
A. for            B. of            C. with            D. on
68. They are interested .....reading book although they don't have time.  
A. of            B. on            C. in            D. at
69. I'm looking .....my keys. I don't know where they are.  
A. for            B. after            C. at            D. up
70. She turned ..... the new job in New York because she didn't want to move.  
A. up            B. on            C. off            D. down
71. I'm worried ..... taking my oral exam.  
A. about            B. that            C. of            D. to
72. This car belongs ..... the new manager.  
A. for            B. about            C. to            D. by
73. Miss Anna ..... working in this school ten years ago.  
A. started            B. starts            C. has started            D. have started
74. They ..... me about it last week.  
A. tell            B. have told            C. was telling            D. told
75. This house ..... by my sister yesterday.  
A. is cleaned            B. cleaned            C. was cleaned            D. be cleaned
76. I ..... a great programme about Japanese history last night.  
A. was seen            B. see            C. have seen            D. saw
77. We usually ..... away for Christmas and New Year Days.  
A. go            B. are going            C. went            D. goes
78. My grandfather ..... many years ago.

- A. die                      B. dies                      C. died                      D. has died
79. I have received your letters.  
 A. Your letters have been receive  
 B. Your letters have received  
 C. Your letters have been received  
 D. Your letters has been received
80. He used to borrow my pen.  
 A. My pen used to be borrowed by him.  
 B. My pen used to borrow by him.  
 C. My pen was used to borrow by him.  
 D. My pen was used to be borrowed by him.
81. When did you built that building?  
 A. When did that building build?  
 B. When that building was built?  
 C. When is that building built?  
 D. When was that building built?
82. We've never eaten this food before.  
 A. We've never eaten such a good food before.  
 B. It's the most tasty food we've ever eaten.  
 C. It's the first time we've eaten this food.  
 D. The food is so good that we've never eaten before.
83. I always give my mother flowers on Mother's Day.  
 A. My mother is always given flowers on Mother's Day.  
 B. My mother always is given by on Mother's Day.  
 C. Flowers is always given by my mother on Mother's Day.  
 D. My mother is given always flowers on Mother's Day.
84. I'm looking for a job as a secretary.  
 A. A secretary is looking for a job as my job.  
 B. I'm looking for someone who works as secretary.  
 C. I'm trying to find a job as a secretary.  
 D. I was offered a job as a secretary.
85. - David: "Thank you for spending time showing me around."  
 - Jones: "....."  
 A. It's my pleasure.                      B. I don't know what time that person comes.  
 C. Never remind me.                      D. I don't want to spend it.
86. - Tom "How often do you play football, John?"  
 - John: "....."  
 A. One year ago.    B. About an hour.    C. About two miles.                      D. Twice a week.
87. . - Mike: "Would you like to have some more ice cream, Mary?"  
 - Mary: "....."  
 A. Thanks. I'd love to.                      B. Here you are.  
 C. I'm looking forward.                      D. If he were studying hard
88. - Nam: "I think we should all recycle our rubbish."  
 - Nick: "....."



108. Would you mind ..... your money?  
 A. to lend            B. lending            C. lent                    D. lend
109. Would you mind if I ..... with you?  
 A. came                B. come                C. coming                D. to come
110. Do you mind if I ..... the day off tomorrow?  
 A. took                B. take                C. taking                D. to take
111. Do you mind if you ..... down the music?  
 A. turn                B. to turn                C. turning                D. turned
112. Do you mind ..... the broken chair?  
 A. fix                B. to fix                C. fixed                D. fixing
113. Would you talk about the last homework ..... discuss the next exam in our next meeting?  
 A. or                B. so                C. yet                D. and
114. John wanted to go to the concert; ....., he couldn't get a ticket.  
 A. but                B. although                C. however                D. and
115. Our family will go for a trip this summer ..... Jack finishes all of his exams.  
 A. because                B. when                C. but                D. so
116. She neither enjoys swimming ..... hiking. She is not a very active person.  
 A. but                B. nor                C. or                D. and
117. Sorry, I've ..... a mistake. The restaurant isn't here, but on another street.  
 A. taken                B. done                C. made                D. got
118. If you don't speak English, you'll find it hard to ..... business in the UK.  
 A. make                B. do                C. take                D. get
119. He ..... a promise to his grandmother that he'd never fight anyone ever again.  
 A. taken                B. done                C. made                D. got
120. The washing machine flooded and the water ..... a lot of damage. All the carpets had to be replaced.  
 A. do                B. did                C. make                D. made

## PART 2: READING (A)

Read the text and choose the best answer a, b, c or d for questions

### I.

Jean spent her first few years in Hooper and her family moved to Otsego early in her life. She was only ten when her father died unexpectedly, leaving her mother to raise and support their family alone. Her mother soon went to work outside the home to provide for the family, and Jean, being one of the oldest, had to help care for her younger siblings. Although she had much responsibility at home, Jean thoroughly enjoyed school and was an excellent student. She went on to graduate 10th in her class at Otsego High School in 1953. While still in high school, Jean met a young man named Charles "Chuck" Holly, at a dance in Alamo; and they were quite **taken with** each other. Over the next few years, their love for each other blossomed and they were married on February 24, 1953, while Jean was still in school. At the time, Chuck was serving his country in the

military, and had come home on leave to marry his sweetheart. Unfortunately, shortly thereafter, he was sent overseas to serve in Korea for the next fifteen months. Upon his discharge, the couple settled into married life together in the Plainwell, Otsego area. To help **make ends meet**, Jean went to work at the collection bureau in Kalamazoo for a while, before taking a job at the cheese company in Otsego. In 1964, Chuck and Jean were overjoyed with the birth of their son, Chuck, who brought great joy into their lives. Jean remembered how her mother was always gone so much working after her father died and she did not want that for her son, so she left her job to devote herself to the role of a mother.

**1. Before Jean's father passed away, her mother used to .....** .



- A. be a housewife
- B. support the family alone
- C. work outside the home
- D. work as a secretary

**2. Which is NOT true about Jean?**

- A. She was very happy when she got a baby.
- B. She worked outside the home before she had a child.
- C. She disliked staying at home and taking care of her child.
- D. She quit her job to look after her baby.

**3. Jean's husband was a .....** .

- A. teacher
- B. dancer
- C. doctor
- D. soldier

**4. Which is NOT referred to Jean?**

- A. She went to high school.
- B. She often did well at school.
- C. She was a responsible girl.
- D. She never helped her mother with household chores.

**5. Jean .....** .

- A. served in the military
- B. had a daughter
- C. lived in Korea for fifteen months
- D. got married when she was a student

## II.

When people plan to marry, they expect to find in their partner not only a lover but a friend also. They find a person with whom they can share their opinions, their emotions, thoughts and fears. In marriage we are looking for a partner who will be able to understand our values, our likes and dislikes.

If a man and a woman are born and raised in the same country, most likely they are familiar with the same songs, movies, jokes, books and life in general.



They basically have the same roots. In the case of a western man and foreign woman family everything is more complicated and requires much more patience and understanding from both spouses. On one hand each of the partners has an opportunity to learn a great deal about the other's country, culture, traditions and life styles which can be very interesting. On the other hand it can be very disappointing if there is the inability to understand your partner's excitements and frustrations. For example, you are watching the television and suddenly you see a famous actor or singer, or other type of an artist whose name you have grown up with. Maybe this artist was an idol for your parents and the music of this artist was often played in your house when you were a child. Unfortunately you realize that your wife is unable to understand your feelings because she has no idea who this artist is. Her eyes are absolutely empty because she has never even heard the song before. You feel rather disappointed! Remember that your wife has the same situation with you. You do not know her country's songs, her country's famous actors, her books. She has her own memories and in actuality, for her, everything is much more difficult than it is for you. At least, you live in your own country where everybody can understand you. She lives in completely strange surroundings, where she has nobody to share her feelings with, except you.

Do some research and learn about your wife's country, culture and lifestyles. Talk with her, ask her questions, get to know what songs she likes, what movies and books are of interest to her. The Internet will give you a great opportunity to find anything! Tell her about your country's culture, let her listen to the music that you like, rent a movie for her that left you with great impression. Let her understand you better through the things that you like. Patience and time will help you to fight cultural differences.

**1. A spouse should .....**

- A. let the partner to do everything alone
- B. be not only a lover but also a friend
- C. not share the feelings with the partner
- D. not interfere with what the partner's likes and dislikes

**2. According to the passage, .....**

- A. Spouses who have the same nationality need more patience and understanding in their marriage than those who are from different cultures.
- B. Spouses who are from different cultures need more patience and understanding in their marriage than those who have the same roots.
- C. Spouses who have the same roots go not share anything together.
- D. Spouses who are from different cultures can never share anything together.

**3. If there is the inability to understand a spouse's excitements and frustrations the marriage, he or she may feel .....**

- A. faithful
- B. hopeless
- C. disappointed
- D. happy

**4. The passage is .....**

- A. critical
- B. convincing
- C. advisory
- D. apologetic

**5. To overcome cultural differences in marriage needs .....**

- A. patience and time
- B. time and money
- C. movies and music
- D. books and the Internet

**III.**

In the past, both men and women were expected to be married at quite young ages. Marriages were generally arranged by parents and family, with their children having little chance to say no in the matter. In the past it was not surprising to find that a bride and groom had only just met on the day of their engagement or marriage.

In modern Vietnam, this has changed completely as people choose their own marriage-partners based on love, and in consideration primarily to their own needs and wants. Moreover, early marriage is quite illegal.

The traditional Vietnamese wedding is one of the most important of traditional Vietnamese occasions. Regardless of westernization, many of the age-old customs practiced in a traditional Vietnamese wedding continue to be celebrated by both Vietnamese in Vietnam and overseas, often combining both western and eastern elements. Besides the wedding ceremony, there is also an engagement ceremony which takes place usually half a year or so before the wedding. Due to the spiritual nature of the occasion, the date and time of the marriage ceremony are decided in advance by a fortune teller.

The traditional Vietnamese wedding consists of an extensive array of ceremonies: the first is the ceremony to ask permission to receive the bride, the second is the procession to receive the bride (along with the ancestor ceremony at her house), the third is to bring the bride to the groom's house for another ancestor ceremony and to welcome her into the family, then the last is a wedding banquet. The number of guests in attendance at these banquets is huge, usually in the hundreds. Several special dishes are served. Guests are expected to bring gifts, often money, which the groom and bride at one point in the banquet will go from table to table to collect.

**1. In the past, .....**

- A. Vietnamese couples were free to make a decision on the marriage
- B. Vietnamese marriage was decided by parents and family
- C. Getting married at an early age was not allowed.
- D. Parents had no right to interfere their children's marriage

**2. In former days, the fact that a bride and groom had only first met just on the day of their engagement or marriage was .....**

- A. surprising
- B. popular
- C. uncommon
- D. strange

**3. Which sentence is referred to Vietnamese modern marriage?**

- A. Most young people do not have their marriage based on love.
- B. All marriages are arranged by parents and family.
- C. Marriage is quite westernized.
- D. Couples do not get married at quite young ages.

**4. According to the passage, .....**

- A. Oversea Vietnamese people do not like to organize a traditional wedding
- B. There is an engagement ceremony which takes place usually half a year or so before the wedding
- C. Many of the age-old customs practiced in a traditional Vietnamese wedding do not exist nowadays
- D. Vietnamese people never ask a fortune teller the date and time of the marriage ceremony

**5. Which does not exist in a Vietnamese wedding party?**

- A. firecrackers
- B. guests
- C. dishes
- D. gifts

#### **IV.**

Communication in general is process of sending and receiving messages that enables humans to share knowledge, attitudes, and skills. Although we usually identify communication with speech, communication is composed of two dimensions - verbal and nonverbal.

Nonverbal communication has been defined as communication without words. It includes apparent behaviors such as facial expressions, eyes, touching, tone of voice, as well as less obvious messages such as dress, posture and spatial distance between two or more people.

Activity or inactivity, words or silence all have message value: they influence others and these others, in turn, respond to these communications and thus they are communicating.

Commonly, nonverbal communication is learned shortly after birth and practiced and refined throughout a person's lifetime. Children first learn nonverbal expressions by watching and imitating, much as they learn verbal skills.

Young children know far more than they can verbalize and are generally more adept at reading nonverbal cues than adults are because of their limited verbal skills and their recent reliance on the nonverbal to communicate. As children develop verbal skills, nonverbal channels of communication do not cease to exist although become entwined in the total communication process.

**1. According to the writer, .....**

- A. Nonverbal language is only used by the deaf and the mute.
- B. One cannot communicate in both verbal and nonverbal language.
- C. Those who can listen and talk should not use nonverbal language.
- D. People communicate with both verbal and nonverbal language.

**2. Which is not included in nonverbal communication?**

- A. words    B. spatial distance    C. facial expressions    D. tone of voice

**3. We can learn from the text that .....**

- A. nonverbal can never get any responses
- B. most people do not like nonverbal communication
- C. even silence has message value
- D. touching is not accepted in communicating

**4. Human beings .....**

- A. have learnt how to communicate in nonverbal language through books
- B. can communicate in nonverbal language only when they are mature
- C. have learnt how to communicate in nonverbal language since a child
- D. communicate in nonverbal language much less than they do in verbal language

**5. The word reading has a close meaning to .....**

- A. looking at the words that are written    B. understanding
- C. saying something aloud    D. expressing

**V.**

Movements and gestures by the hands, arms, legs, and other parts' of the body and face are the most pervasive types of nonverbal messages and the most difficult to control. It is estimated that there are over 200.000 physical signs capable of stimulating meaning in another person. For example, there are 23 distinct eyebrow movements, each capable of stimulating a different meaning.

Humans express attitudes toward themselves and vividly through body movements and postures. Body movements express true messages about feelings that cannot be masked. Because such avenues of communication are visual, they travel much farther than spoken words and are unaffected by the presence of noise that interrupt, or cancels out speech.

People communicate by the way they walk, stand, and sit. We tend to be more relaxed with friends or when addressing those of lower status. Body

orientation also indicates status or liking of the other individual. More direct orientation is related to a more positive attitude.

Body movements and postures alone have no exact meaning, but they can greatly support or reject the spoken word. If these two means of communication are dichotomized and contradict each other, some result will be a disordered image and most often the nonverbal will dominate.

**1. Face gestures .....**

- A. can help us control our feelings    B. are the most difficult to control  
C. cannot express our feelings        D. do not include eye brow moments

**2. Body communication is .....**

- A. visual    B. verbal    C. very few    D. uncommon

3. According to the text, body movements cannot express .....

- A. feelings    B. status    C. attitudes    D. desires

**4. Nonverbal communication .....**

- A. may be interrupted by noise  
B. has no relation to verbal communication  
C. dominates words  
D. is less common than verbal communication

**5. Which part of body is not used to send body message?**

- A. faces    B. legs    C. hands    D. stomachs

**VI.**

More than 80% of American high school students do part-time jobs in the evening on weekends or in summers. These part-time jobs bring teenagers great advantages. One of the benefits of the work is the students can learn the skills that will be useful for the rest of their lives. When the students work, they have to manage both the job and schoolwork. To be able to do so, they must be very organized and able to keep a sensible schedule. They also learn to cope with the job stress apart from the stress of the schoolwork. Some of the most stressful jobs include teaching, nursing, and police work.

These skills help prepare teenagers for their later careers. High school students who work are more likely to succeed as adults than people who enter the job market at a later age with no work experience.

Teenagers want a lot of expensive things: clothes, mp3 players, trips with their friends, etc.

Not all parents can afford them. And even if they can, the teens might not really appreciate that money because they did not earn it. When teenagers make money for themselves, they know its true value and are less likely to spend it foolishly.

**1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?**

- A. Advantages of part-time jobs  
B. Advantages and disadvantages of part-time jobs  
C. Disadvantages of part-time jobs to teenagers

D. Stress of teenagers' schoolwork

**2. According to the passage, what is NOT the benefit of doing part-time jobs?**

A. Learning useful skills

B. Spending money foolishly

C. Coping with job stress

D. Keeping a sensible schedules

**3. The word "they" in paragraph 2 refers to .....**

A. students

B. benefits

C. skills

D. stressful jobs

**4. According to the passage, some of the most ..... jobs include teaching, nursing and police work.**

A. useful

B. harmful

C. helpful

**D. stressful**

**5. The word "afford" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to .....**

A. play

B. use

**C. buy**

D. spend

## VII.

Plastic is a material we use every day. The first plastics were made more than 100 years ago from parts of plants. Plastics are now made from oil, coal and natural gas. We are using up these things so fast that the Earth's supplies may run out. Because of this, scientists are investigating new ideas for making plastics from plants such as sweet potato, bamboo and flax

Things made from plastic can be useful for people but bad for the planet. Some plastics can last for a long time without wearing out, and can be difficult to **get rid of** when they are not needed. They can remain in rubbish dumps for hundreds of years. Recycling is a good way to solve the problems of unwanted plastics. Recycled waste materials can be used again to make new products. This can be difficult as different types of plastic need to be recycled in different ways. Some kinds of plastics can be melted down and used to make new things such as bags and bottles. Others can be made into fibers for clothing

Another way to protect the environment is to use canvas bags for shopping instead of plastic ones. A lot of plastic objects can also be reused Plastic bottles can be refilled many times, rather than thrown away once **they** are empty. Unwanted plastic goods such as CDs and toys can be sold or given away to charity shops.

**1. What is the passage mainly about?**

A. Plastic effects and solutions to the problem

B. Plastic history and its usefulness.

C. The ways to reduce the harm of plastic

D. Materials that plastic is made of

**2. The phrase "get rid of" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to .....**

A. make

B. remove

C. create

D. keep

**3. According to the passage, things made from plastic are bad for our environment because .....**

A. plastics can remain for a long time without decomposing

B. they are dangerous to marine life

C. they are very useful for people

D. people reuse plastic objects before recycling them

**4. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?**

A. Plastics and plastic objects can be thrown away to tidy the room.

B. Plastic objects are useful for people without negative impacts

C. Plastics and plastic objects can be recycled or reused

D. Some kinds of plastics can be melted down, then released into the river

**5. The word "they" in paragraph 4 refers to .....**

A. objects

B. canvas bags

C. toys

D. plastic bottles

### VIII.

If you have decided to be a doctor or an engineer, it's easy to get information about how to become one. It's difficult if you want to be an actor. Nobody can say, "First you can do this, then you do that, and one day you're an actor". But can I tell you some things that will help. Learning to be an actor usually starts at school. Drama lessons and clubs can teach students many things, including different ways of acting and how to write **their** own plays. Writing helps you understand a lot about acting. But even more important is learning to work in a group with other actors. However, school lessons and clubs are only one part of learning about being an actor. Find small theatre groups near where you live - and don't worry about being the star! It doesn't matter if you only have one word to say in a play, it will still help you improve. You need to be on stage as much as possible, in a variety of different types of plays.

When you finish school, you should think about studying at university. Of course, it's possible to be an actor without going to university, but doing a theatre course is a good idea for some people. These courses may improve your acting, and also help you learn about **a variety of** subjects, such as business, history, music and dance.

**1. What is the best title for this text?**

A. Different Types of Acting Jobs

B. My Life as an Actor

C. How to Become an Actor

D. Going to university may help

**2. According to paragraph 1, if you want to become an actor, it's difficult to**

.....

A. find out what you need to do

B. decide if it's a good job for you

C. tell people why you want it

D. compare with other jobs

**3. The word "their" in paragraph 2 refers to .....**

A. lessons'

B. schools'

C. students'

D. clubs'

**4. What advice does the writer give in paragraph 3?**

A. Remember your words in the play.

- B. Meet theatre stars who live near you
- C. Learn about all kinds of jobs in theatres
- D. Practice acting outside school.

**5. The phrase "a variety of" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to .....**

- A many
- B. important
- C. unnecessary
- D. difficult

### **IX.**

Man discovered fire many thousands years ago. The first time he saw was probably when a tree was struck by lightning. He soon learned how to make fire for himself. However, man probably made his fire by rubbing two sticks together. Fire was very important to man. He needed fire to keep himself warm at night. He used fire to cook his food. He used fire to frighten away enemies and wild animals. In some parts of the world he used fire to signal messages. Red Indians, for example, used fire to make smoke signals. In some other countries people lit fires to warn their friends of danger. Fire was also used to give light. Before the invention of oil lamp, men used burning sticks as torches. And before man discovered gas and electricity, he hung small fires in wire baskets from posts to light the streets. One man even used fire to tell the time. He invented a candle clock. He made a candle that took exactly twelve hours to burn. Then he marked this candle in twelve equal parts. He lit the candle and could tell the time by counting the number of parts of the burning candle. But the candle clock did not always work well. If there was a wind blowing on the candle, the flame burned too quickly.

**1. Man probably first made fire.....**

- A. from a tree struck by lightning.
- B. from wire baskets hung on poster.
- C. from a candle.
- D. by rubbing two sticks together.

**2. Man probably first used fire .....**

- A. to keep warm at night.
- B. to tell the time.
- C. to light the streets.
- D. to send signals.

**3. Fire was used by Red Indians .....**

- A. to make gas and electricity.
- B. to send messages.
- C. to burn down the street.
- D. to frighten away the enemies.

**4. The first street lights were .....**

- A. burning trees.
- B. large fires.
- C. small fires in hanging baskets.
- D. candles.

**5. The candle clock burned for .....**



- A. 12 hours
  - B. one hour
  - C. a day
  - D. 12 days
- X.**

Each nation has many good people who take care of others. For example, some of high school and college students in the United States often spend many hours answering volunteers in hospitals, orphanages or home for the aged. They read books to the people in these places, or they just visit them and play games with them or listen to their problems. Other young volunteers go and work in the homes of people who are sick or old. They paint, clean up or repair their houses, do their shopping and mow their lawns. For boys who no longer have fathers, there is an organization called Big Brothers. College students and other men take these boys to the baseball games or on fishing trips and help them to get to know things that boys usually learn from their fathers. Each city has a number of clubs where boys and girls can go and play games or learn crafts. Some of these clubs show movies or organize short trips to the mountains, the beaches, museums or other places of interest. Most of these clubs use a lot of high school and college students as volunteers because they are young enough to remember the problems of younger boys and girls. Volunteers believe that some of the happiness people in the world are those who help to bring happiness to others.

**1. What do volunteers usually do to help those who are sick or old in their homes?**

- A. They tell them stories, sing, and dance for them.
- B. They mow lawn, do shopping, and clean up their houses.
- C. They take them to baseball games
- D. They cook, sew, and wash their clothes.

**2. What do they help boys whose fathers do not live with them?**

- A. To learn things about their fathers.
- B. To get to know things that boys want from their fathers.
- C. To learn things that boys usually learn from their fathers.
- D. To get to know things about their fathers.

**3. Which activity is NOT available for the students at the clubs?**

- A. Going to the interesting places.
- B. Watching films
- C. Playing games
- D. Learning photography.

**4. Why do they use many high school and college students as volunteers? Because....**

- A. They can understand the problems of younger boys and girls.
- B. They know how to do the work.
- C. They are good at playing games and learning crafts.
- D. They have a lot of free time.

**5. What do volunteers believe?**

- A. Bringing happiness to others makes them the happiness people in the world.
- B. The happiness people in the world are those who are young and healthy.
- C. The happiness people in the world are those who make themselves happy.
- D. In order to make others happy, they have got to be happy.

**PART 2: READING (B)**

**Read the text below and choose the best words for the spaces**

Louis Braille was born in 1309 in Coupvray. He was a French teacher of the blind. He.....(1)..... was blind from the age of three, and in 1818 he .....(2).... to the National Institute for the Young Blind in Paris. Soon showing marked intelligence in ....(3).... science and music, he became famous in Paris .....(4)..... an organist and violoncellist. In 1826 Braille began ....(5).... the blind in the institute. Braille is ....(6).... for his idea of expressing his briberies. Point writing....(7).... of embossed dots and dashes ....(8)..... cardboard, the Braille system derived ....(9).... it is used successfully today, in slightly modified form, and in many ....(10).... all over the world.

- |                   |             |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. often       | B. not      | C. himself        | D. even     |
| 2. A. had gone go | B. has gone | C. has gone       | D. went     |
| 3. A. both        | B. with     | C. between        | D. without  |
| 4. A. is          | B. as       | C. was            | D. for      |
| 5. A. teach       | B. taught   | C. to be teaching | D. teaching |
| 6. A. to be known | B. knew     | C. know           | D. known    |
| 7. A. with        | B. consists | C. besides        | D. include  |
| 8. A. on          | B. in       | C. at             | D. inside   |
| 9. A. from        | B. of       | C. for            | D. in       |
| 10. A. state      | B. country  | C. countries      | D. city     |

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