**Họ tên học sinh:**   **Lớp:**

**Ngày thi:**   **Điểm:**

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu 1:** | **A**. routine | **B**. line | **C**. combine | **D**. dine |
| **Câu 2:** | **A**. heat | **B**. repeat | **C**. heart | **D**. eating |
| **Câu 3:** | **A**. plough | **B**. house | **C**. compound | **D**. touch |
| **Câu 4:** | **A**. little | **B**. lighten | **C**. liable | **D**. climb |
| **Câu 5:** | **A**. worked | **B**. pumped | **C**. watched | **D**. contented |

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

**Câu 6**: The fire alarm went off when smoke rose.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. exploded | **B**. shouted | **C**. rang | **D**. burned |

**Câu 7**: After a short break for tea, they went on working.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. began | **B**. continued | **C**. delayed | **D**. harrowed |

**Câu 8**: He often leaves \_\_\_\_\_ home for \_\_\_\_\_ work at 7 o’clock and arrived at \_\_\_\_\_ office at exactly 7.30.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. a the / an | **B**. the / the / no article |
| **C**. no article / no article / the | **D**. the / no article / an |

**Câu 9**: During his break, Mr. Pike is used to drink tea with his fellow peasants.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. workers | **B**. associates | **C**. mechanics | **D**. farmers |

**Câu 10**: On his \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport, John felt a little disappointed when no one came and picked him up.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. arrival | **B**. arrive | **C**. arriver | **D**. arrived |

**Câu 11**: Whenever I returned my village, I enjoy walking along the paths where flowers are growing on the \_\_\_\_\_ of each side.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. blank | **B**. banks | **C**. banking | **D**. blanket |

**Câu 12**: Water \_\_\_\_\_ at one hundred degrees Celsius and freezes at zero degrees Celsius.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. cooks | **B**. steams | **C**. boils | **D**. grills |

**Câu 13**: Now they are visiting London. They will leave \_\_\_\_\_ Paris the day after tomorrow.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. to | **B**. on | **C**. at | **D**. for |

**Câu 14**: Could you please tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ time when the meeting begins?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. exact | **B**. exactly | **C**. exactness | **D**. exacting |

**Câu 15**: Throughout \_\_\_\_\_ world, there have been experiments in growing food crops.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |

**Câu 16**: Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ in astronomy. He finds astronomy very .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. interesting / interested | **B**. interest / interested |
| **C**. interested / interesting | **D**. interested / interest |

**Câu 17**: Lightning rarely \_\_\_\_\_ twice in the same place.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. strikes | **B**. is striking | **C**. will strike | **D**. was striking |

**Câu 18**: \_\_\_\_\_ about early Chinese libraries.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. To know little | **B**. That little knows | **C**. Little knows | **D**. Little is known |

**Câu 19**: Two tons of rice \_\_\_\_\_ to the victims of the flood yesterday.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. sent | **B**. were sent | **C**. was sent | **D**. has been sent |

**Câu 20**: What do you call a person who works in a library? \_ He / Shea librarian.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. calls | **B**. is called | **C**. called | **D**. calling |

**Câu 21**: Peter \_\_\_\_\_for this company for more than twenty five years and he

to stay here until he in three years.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is working / intends / will retire | **B**. has been working / intends / retires |
| **C**. had work / intended / retired | **D**. works / will intend / has retired |

**Câu 22**: Peter does not feel satisfied with his new job. \_\_\_\_\_ about it.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. He has always complained | **B**. He always has complained |
| **C**. Always he has complained | **D**. He has complained always |

**Câu 23**: \_\_\_\_\_ to get the railroad station? - 45 minutes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. How far do you take | **B**. How long does it take you |
| **C**. How often do you do | **D**. How fast does it take you |

**Câu 24**: Bill put his money in a bank, \_\_\_\_\_?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. isn’t he | **B**. doesn’t he | **C**. didn’t he | **D**. does he |

**Câu 25**: He \_\_\_\_\_ very busy at the present. He free time to go out.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is often / rarely has | **B**. often was / had rarely |
| **C**. has often been / has rarely | **D**. often is / rarely has |

**Câu 26**: \_\_\_\_\_ farming is a hard work, I enjoy country life.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Because | **B**. Since | **C**. However | **D**. Although |

**Câu 27**: There are several people who never want to assume responsibility \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. for what they have done | **B**. for having done what |
| **C**. they have done what for | **D**. for what to do |

**Câu 28**: Peter was rather confused since he really did not know \_\_\_\_\_ next.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. what to do | **B**. to do what | **C**. what doing | **D**. what do |

**Câu 29**: Now he \_\_\_\_\_ more money than he \_\_\_\_\_ last year.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. is earning / does | **B**. earns / did | **C**. can earn / was | **D**. is earning / did |

**Câu 30**: He \_\_\_\_\_ his leg when he \_\_\_\_\_ last year. Up to now, he \_\_\_\_\_ any more.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. breaks / was skiing / is not skiing | **B**. broken / skied / has not skied |
| **C**. broke / was skiing / has not skied | **D**. had broken / skied / does not ski |

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

**Câu 31**: Irrigation in agriculture is the replacement or supplementation of rainfall with water from another source in order to growing crops.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Irrigation in agriculture | **B**. of rainfall |
| **C**. from another source | **D**. growing crops |

**Câu 32**: Modern agriculture depends heavy on engineering and technology and on the biological and physical sciences.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. depends heavy | **B**. and technology | **C**. the biological | **D**. physical sciences |

**Câu 33**: Agriculture that relies only on direct rainfall are sometimes referred to as dryland farming.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Agriculture | **B**. that relies |
| **C**. are sometimes referred | **D**. as dryland farming |

**Câu 34**: According to my professor, Africans need to do intensive farming to produce food enough to feed the people.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. need to do | **B**. to produce | **C**. food enough | **D**. feed the people |

**Câu 35**: Agriculture may often cause environmental problems because of it changes natural environments and produces harmful by-products.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. may often cause | **B**. because of | **C**. natural environments | **D**. harmful by-products |

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

**Câu 36 - 40**:

Agriculture is the process of producing food, feed, fiber and many other products by the cultivation of certain plants and the raising of domesticated animals. The practice of agriculture is also known as “farming”. Scientists, inventors and others have devoted to improving fanning methods and implements. More people in the world are involved in agriculture as their primary economic activity than in any other, yet it only accounts for four percent of the world’s GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Agriculture sometimes refers to subsistence agriculture, the production of enough food to meet just the needs of a farmer and his family. It may also refer to industrial agriculture, (often referred to as factory farming) long prevalent in developed nations, which consists of obtaining financial income from the cultivation of land to yield products, the commercial raising of animals, or both. Agriculture is also short for the study of the practice of agriculture—more formally known as agricultural science. Increasingly, in addition to food for humans and animal feeds, agriculture produces goods such as flowers, nursery plants, timber or lumber, fertilizers, animal hides, leather, industrial chemicals (such as starch, sugar, ethanol, alcohols, and plastics), fibers, fuel, and both legal and illegal drugs (biopharmaceuticals, tobacco, marijuana, opium, cocaine). Genetically engineered plants and animals produce specialty drugs.
- subsistence: sinh kế
- feed: thức ăn cho gia súc
- prevalent: phổ biến, thường thấy
- implement: dụng cụ, phương tiện

(Câu 36) Agriculture \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. does not involve the raising of domesticated animals |
| **B**. does not produce feed |
| **C**. interests no scientists |
| **D**. consists of cultivating and raising |

(Câu 37) \_\_\_\_\_ is the practice of agriculture.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Fishing | **B**. Raising | **C**. Farming | **D**. Improving |

(Câu 38) Which is not referred in the text?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Subsistence agriculture | **B**. Industrial agriculture |
| **C**. Agricultural science | **D**. Chemical agriculture |

(Câu 39) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. there are fewer people who are involved in agriculture than ip any other |
| **B**. agriculture shares the most proportion of the world’s GDP |
| **C**. no one studies the practice of agriculture |
| **D**. industrial agriculture is prevalent in developed countries  |

(Câu 40) Agriculture does not produce \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. fossil fuels | **B**. timber | **C**. drugs | **D**. chemicals |

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

**Câu 41 - 50**:

What do you do if you are a woman with two young children? You have to spend a lot of time and energy taking ­­(41)                      of them. What do you do if you are also divorced and have (42)                      money? You have to look after the children and earn (43)                      to feed and clothe them. What happens if you are also only twenty-four years old and have hopes and dreams for a (44)                      life in the future? You look after the children, go to work, and go to university, all at (45)                      same time. That has been Nancy Wesley’s life for two years now.
Nancy gets up at 6.00 every morning, dresses four-year old Matthew and two-year-old Anna, and (46)                      their breakfast. At 8.00, she takes them to the kindergarten. Then she goes to university (47)                      she takes classes from 8.30 to 2.30 pm. At 3.00 she picks (48)                      the children and spends time with them at home. Two hours later, at 5.00, it is time to go to Wall-mart store where she works in the sports department, (49)                      hunting equipment She (50)                      about 10.00, and then she studies until midnight. She works all day at the weekend. She is always tired.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (41)  | **A**. charge | **B**. position | **C**. care | **D**. look |
| (42)  | **A**. no | **B**. not | **C**. any | **D**. no any |
| (43)  | **A**. money enough | **B**. enough money | **C**. too money | **D**. many money |
| (44)  | **A**. more good | **B**. best | **C**. more best | **D**. better |
| (45)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (46)  | **A**. prepares | **B**. carries out | **C**. does | **D**. puts up |
| (47)  | **A**. which | **B**. that | **C**. in that | **D**. where |
| (48)  | **A**. on | **B**. up | **C**. at | **D**. over |
| (49)  | **A**. to sell | **B**. sell | **C**. selling | **D**. sold |
| (50)  | **A**. home | **B**. to home | **C**. house | **D**. at house |

 **----- HẾT -----**

**Họ tên học sinh:**   **Lớp:**

**Ngày thi:**   **Điểm:**

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu 1:** | **A**. routine | **B**. line | **C**. combine | **D**. dine |
| **Câu 2:** | **A**. heat | **B**. repeat | **C**. heart | **D**. eating |
| **Câu 3:** | **A**. plough | **B**. house | **C**. compound | **D**. touch |
| **Câu 4:** | **A**. little | **B**. lighten | **C**. liable | **D**. climb |
| **Câu 5:** | **A**. worked | **B**. pumped | **C**. watched | **D**. contented |

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

**Câu 6**: The fire alarm went off when smoke rose.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. exploded | **B**. shouted | **C**. rang | **D**. burned |

**Câu 7**: After a short break for tea, they went on working.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. began | **B**. continued | **C**. delayed | **D**. harrowed |

**Câu 8**: He often leaves \_\_\_\_\_ home for \_\_\_\_\_ work at 7 o’clock and arrived at \_\_\_\_\_ office at exactly 7.30.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. a the / an | **B**. the / the / no article |
| **C**. no article / no article / the | **D**. the / no article / an |

**Câu 9**: During his break, Mr. Pike is used to drink tea with his fellow peasants.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. workers | **B**. associates | **C**. mechanics | **D**. farmers |

**Câu 10**: On his \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport, John felt a little disappointed when no one came and picked him up.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. arrival | **B**. arrive | **C**. arriver | **D**. arrived |

**Câu 11**: Whenever I returned my village, I enjoy walking along the paths where flowers are growing on the \_\_\_\_\_ of each side.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. blank | **B**. banks | **C**. banking | **D**. blanket |

**Câu 12**: Water \_\_\_\_\_ at one hundred degrees Celsius and freezes at zero degrees Celsius.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. cooks | **B**. steams | **C**. boils | **D**. grills |

**Câu 13**: Now they are visiting London. They will leave \_\_\_\_\_ Paris the day after tomorrow.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. to | **B**. on | **C**. at | **D**. for |

**Câu 14**: Could you please tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ time when the meeting begins?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. exact | **B**. exactly | **C**. exactness | **D**. exacting |

**Câu 15**: Throughout \_\_\_\_\_ world, there have been experiments in growing food crops.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |

**Câu 16**: Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ in astronomy. He finds astronomy very .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. interesting / interested | **B**. interest / interested |
| **C**. interested / interesting | **D**. interested / interest |

**Câu 17**: Lightning rarely \_\_\_\_\_ twice in the same place.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. strikes | **B**. is striking | **C**. will strike | **D**. was striking |

**Câu 18**: \_\_\_\_\_ about early Chinese libraries.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. To know little | **B**. That little knows | **C**. Little knows | **D**. Little is known |

**Câu 19**: Two tons of rice \_\_\_\_\_ to the victims of the flood yesterday.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. sent | **B**. were sent | **C**. was sent | **D**. has been sent |

**Câu 20**: What do you call a person who works in a library? \_ He / Shea librarian.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. calls | **B**. is called | **C**. called | **D**. calling |

**Câu 21**: Peter \_\_\_\_\_for this company for more than twenty five years and he

to stay here until he in three years.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is working / intends / will retire | **B**. has been working / intends / retires |
| **C**. had work / intended / retired | **D**. works / will intend / has retired |

**Câu 22**: Peter does not feel satisfied with his new job. \_\_\_\_\_ about it.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. He has always complained | **B**. He always has complained |
| **C**. Always he has complained | **D**. He has complained always |

**Câu 23**: \_\_\_\_\_ to get the railroad station? - 45 minutes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. How far do you take | **B**. How long does it take you |
| **C**. How often do you do | **D**. How fast does it take you |

**Câu 24**: Bill put his money in a bank, \_\_\_\_\_?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. isn’t he | **B**. doesn’t he | **C**. didn’t he | **D**. does he |

**Câu 25**: He \_\_\_\_\_ very busy at the present. He free time to go out.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is often / rarely has | **B**. often was / had rarely |
| **C**. has often been / has rarely | **D**. often is / rarely has |

**Câu 26**: \_\_\_\_\_ farming is a hard work, I enjoy country life.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Because | **B**. Since | **C**. However | **D**. Although |

**Câu 27**: There are several people who never want to assume responsibility \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. for what they have done | **B**. for having done what |
| **C**. they have done what for | **D**. for what to do |

**Câu 28**: Peter was rather confused since he really did not know \_\_\_\_\_ next.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. what to do | **B**. to do what | **C**. what doing | **D**. what do |

**Câu 29**: Now he \_\_\_\_\_ more money than he \_\_\_\_\_ last year.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. is earning / does | **B**. earns / did | **C**. can earn / was | **D**. is earning / did |

**Câu 30**: He \_\_\_\_\_ his leg when he \_\_\_\_\_ last year. Up to now, he \_\_\_\_\_ any more.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. breaks / was skiing / is not skiing | **B**. broken / skied / has not skied |
| **C**. broke / was skiing / has not skied | **D**. had broken / skied / does not ski |

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

**Câu 31**: Irrigation in agriculture is the replacement or supplementation of rainfall with water from another source in order to growing crops.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Irrigation in agriculture | **B**. of rainfall |
| **C**. from another source | **D**. growing crops |

**Câu 32**: Modern agriculture depends heavy on engineering and technology and on the biological and physical sciences.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. depends heavy | **B**. and technology | **C**. the biological | **D**. physical sciences |

**Câu 33**: Agriculture that relies only on direct rainfall are sometimes referred to as dryland farming.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Agriculture | **B**. that relies |
| **C**. are sometimes referred | **D**. as dryland farming |

**Câu 34**: According to my professor, Africans need to do intensive farming to produce food enough to feed the people.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. need to do | **B**. to produce | **C**. food enough | **D**. feed the people |

**Câu 35**: Agriculture may often cause environmental problems because of it changes natural environments and produces harmful by-products.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. may often cause | **B**. because of | **C**. natural environments | **D**. harmful by-products |

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

**Câu 36 - 40**:

Agriculture is the process of producing food, feed, fiber and many other products by the cultivation of certain plants and the raising of domesticated animals. The practice of agriculture is also known as “farming”. Scientists, inventors and others have devoted to improving fanning methods and implements. More people in the world are involved in agriculture as their primary economic activity than in any other, yet it only accounts for four percent of the world’s GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Agriculture sometimes refers to subsistence agriculture, the production of enough food to meet just the needs of a farmer and his family. It may also refer to industrial agriculture, (often referred to as factory farming) long prevalent in developed nations, which consists of obtaining financial income from the cultivation of land to yield products, the commercial raising of animals, or both. Agriculture is also short for the study of the practice of agriculture—more formally known as agricultural science. Increasingly, in addition to food for humans and animal feeds, agriculture produces goods such as flowers, nursery plants, timber or lumber, fertilizers, animal hides, leather, industrial chemicals (such as starch, sugar, ethanol, alcohols, and plastics), fibers, fuel, and both legal and illegal drugs (biopharmaceuticals, tobacco, marijuana, opium, cocaine). Genetically engineered plants and animals produce specialty drugs.
- subsistence: sinh kế
- feed: thức ăn cho gia súc
- prevalent: phổ biến, thường thấy
- implement: dụng cụ, phương tiện

(Câu 36) Agriculture \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. does not involve the raising of domesticated animals |
| **B**. does not produce feed |
| **C**. interests no scientists |
| **D**. consists of cultivating and raising |

(Câu 37) \_\_\_\_\_ is the practice of agriculture.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Fishing | **B**. Raising | **C**. Farming | **D**. Improving |

(Câu 38) Which is not referred in the text?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Subsistence agriculture | **B**. Industrial agriculture |
| **C**. Agricultural science | **D**. Chemical agriculture |

(Câu 39) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. there are fewer people who are involved in agriculture than ip any other |
| **B**. agriculture shares the most proportion of the world’s GDP |
| **C**. no one studies the practice of agriculture |
| **D**. industrial agriculture is prevalent in developed countries  |

(Câu 40) Agriculture does not produce \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. fossil fuels | **B**. timber | **C**. drugs | **D**. chemicals |

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

**Câu 41 - 50**:

What do you do if you are a woman with two young children? You have to spend a lot of time and energy taking ­­(41)                      of them. What do you do if you are also divorced and have (42)                      money? You have to look after the children and earn (43)                      to feed and clothe them. What happens if you are also only twenty-four years old and have hopes and dreams for a (44)                      life in the future? You look after the children, go to work, and go to university, all at (45)                      same time. That has been Nancy Wesley’s life for two years now.
Nancy gets up at 6.00 every morning, dresses four-year old Matthew and two-year-old Anna, and (46)                      their breakfast. At 8.00, she takes them to the kindergarten. Then she goes to university (47)                      she takes classes from 8.30 to 2.30 pm. At 3.00 she picks (48)                      the children and spends time with them at home. Two hours later, at 5.00, it is time to go to Wall-mart store where she works in the sports department, (49)                      hunting equipment She (50)                      about 10.00, and then she studies until midnight. She works all day at the weekend. She is always tired.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (41)  | **A**. charge | **B**. position | **C**. care | **D**. look |
| (42)  | **A**. no | **B**. not | **C**. any | **D**. no any |
| (43)  | **A**. money enough | **B**. enough money | **C**. too money | **D**. many money |
| (44)  | **A**. more good | **B**. best | **C**. more best | **D**. better |
| (45)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (46)  | **A**. prepares | **B**. carries out | **C**. does | **D**. puts up |
| (47)  | **A**. which | **B**. that | **C**. in that | **D**. where |
| (48)  | **A**. on | **B**. up | **C**. at | **D**. over |
| (49)  | **A**. to sell | **B**. sell | **C**. selling | **D**. sold |
| (50)  | **A**. home | **B**. to home | **C**. house | **D**. at house |

 **----- HẾT -----**