**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.***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1:** | **A**. music | **B**. busy | **C**. noisy | **D**. Western |
| **Question 2:** | **A**. style | **B**. students | **C**. things | **D**. delights |
| **Question 3:** | **A**. speaking | **B**. sugar | **C**. say | **D**. bus |
| **Question 4:** | **A**. losing | **B**. loosing | **C**. raising | **D**. rising |
| **Question 5:** | **A**. please | **B**. chase | **C**. house | **D**. practise  |

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

**Question 6**: We are really excited \_\_\_\_\_ the news that a pop band is going to perform at our village.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. at | **B**. on | **C**. with | **D**. into |

**Question 7**: I often get presents from my uncle \_\_\_\_\_ special occasions, such as Christmas, New Year, and birthday.

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

**Question 8**: Can you play any \_\_\_\_\_ instruments? – No, I cannot.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. music | **B**. musical | **C**. musically | **D**. musician |

**Question 9**: I often feel \_\_\_\_\_ whenever I listen to my favourite songs.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. relax | **B**. relaxing | **C**. relaxed | **D**. relaxingly |

**Question 10**: Our actions express our love more than any words can do.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. help | **B**. create | **C**. perform | **D**. show |

**Question 11**: Ao Dai is the Vietnamese \_\_\_\_\_ costume.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. communicative | **B**. expressive | **C**. traditional | **D**. occasional |

**Question 12**: \_\_\_\_\_ is traditional music of a country.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Jazz | **B**. Folk music | **C**. Pop music | **D**. Classical music |

**Question 13**: He shouted crazily. He seemed to lose control his emotions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. delights | **B**. entertainments | **C**. communications | **D**. feelings |

**Question 14**: Everybody is free to say what he thinks. Freedom of \_\_\_\_\_ is a basic human right.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. communication | **B**. joyfulness | **C**. expression | **D**. popularity |

**Question 15**: How many \_\_\_\_\_ senses has a human being got?

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

**Question 16**: Have you ever listened to \_\_\_\_\_ Backstreet Boys, \_\_\_\_\_ pop band?

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

**Question 17**: I am afraid that I cannot help you with your assignment because I have some of my own \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. to be done | **B**. for doing | **C**. for I do | **D**. to do |

**Question 18**: What are you jogging for? - \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. For losing weight | **B**. For I will lose weight |
| **C**. To lose weight | **D**. Because I lose weight |

**Question 19**: I wish \_\_\_\_\_ a phone call but my mobile has got low battery. May I use yours?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. to get | **B**. in getting | **C**. to getting | **D**. for got |

**Question 20**: We ought \_\_\_\_\_ an answer.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. to get | **B**. in getting | **C**. to getting | **D**. for got |

**Question 21**: I regret \_\_\_\_\_ you that you are not offered the job because you lack of necessary experience.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. when to tell | **B**. when tell | **C**. to tell | **D**. telling |

**Question 22**: Peter said confidently, “I am going to be a pop star \_\_\_\_\_ Michael Jackson.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. alike | **B**. like | **C**. likely | **D**. unlikely |

**Question 23**: No one can sing the blues beautifully \_\_\_\_\_ she can.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. alike | **B**. likely | **C**. unlikely | **D**. as |

**Question 24**: Music \_\_\_\_\_ our hopes and dream.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. can be also conveyed | **B**. that also convey | **C**. to convey | **D**. can also convey |

**Question 25**: He often \_\_\_\_\_ his feelings into words.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. finds it hard to put | **B**. finds it hard putting |
| **C**. finds it hard for him putting | **D**. finds it hard for he to put |

**Question 26**: \_\_\_\_\_ there? - I spent three wonderful weeks there.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. How often did you stay | **B**. How far you stayed |
| **C**. How long did you stay | **D**. How long you stayed |

**Question 27**: \_\_\_\_\_ the coffee? It smells good.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Who made | **B**. Did who make | **C**. Whom made | **D**. Who is made |

**Question 28**: \_\_\_\_\_? - Not bad.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. How are you | **B**. Who are you | **C**. Where are you from | **D**. What are you |

**Question 29**: \_\_\_\_\_ at Christmas? - I went home for Christmas.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. What did you do for | **B**. For what did you do | **C**. Where did you went | **D**. What did you do |

**Question 30**: Whenever we meet, Jack avoids \_\_\_\_\_ at me although I have never asked him about the money that he borrowed me some years ago.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. to look | **B**. look | **C**. for looking | **D**. looking |

***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.***

**Question 31**: For the introduction of aerobic dance in the early 1970s. it has been regarded that the music accompaniment to exercise provides an important effect.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. For | **B**. the early 1970s | **C**. to exercise | **D**. an important effect |

**Question 32**: Scientists have researched the effects of music on lungs and hearts for a long time because the value of music to health and disease prevention.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. have researched | **B**. on | **C**. because | **D**. to |

**Question 33**: On August 15, 1965, the Beatles play in front of almost 60,000 fans at Shea Stadium in New York City.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. play | **B**. in front of | **C**. almost | **D**. at |

**Question 34**: On April 10, 1970, Paul McCartney announced that he was going to leaving the Beatles due to “personal, business and musical differences.”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. On | **B**. announced | **C**. leaving | **D**. due to |

**Question 35**: When we visited the museum, we were not allowed taking photographs so we found it a little uncomfortable.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. we were not | **B**. taking | **C**. so | **D**. it |

***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.***

**Question 36 - 40**:

Music can move the soul. It can be a very strong influence. Some music can calm us down but other music can make us wild! How does music affect us? Music is used in a variety of ways. It is used in the medical field as a source of research and as a sort of treatments as well. Music has been used as treatment to lower blood pressure, help ill children recover quickly, treat mental illness, treat depression, aid in healing, and reduce stress and insomnia and premature infants. Julius Portnoy, a musicologist, found that ***it*** can change heart rates, increase or decrease blood pressure, effect energy levels, and digestion, positively or negatively, depending on the type of music. Calming music, such as classical music, was found to have a very calming effect on the body, and cause the increase of endorphins, thirty minutes of such music was equal to the effect of a dose of valium. Both hemispheres of the brain are involved in processing music. The music in these studies is not the lyrics, but the music itself, the melody, the tones, the tunes, the rhythm, and the chords. Conversely music has also been documented to cause sickness. The right, or wrong music, can be like a poison to the body. Studies had been done on plants and the results were that loud hard rock music killed plants and soft classical music made the plants grow faster. Music is very powerful, like a drug and can even be an addiction. According to Patty Hearst, a researcher on music, it was documented that music was used in the aid of brainwashing some people. In the book “Elevator Music” by Joseph Lanza, it is stated that certain types of strong music over prolonged periods in certain conditions were shown to cause seizures.
- valium: thuốc an thần - hemisphere of the brain: Bán cầu não
- seizure: Tai biến mạch máu

(Question 36) Which is the main idea of the text?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. The effects of music | **B**. Powerful music | **C**. Music treatment | **D**. Music used as drugs |

(Question 37) According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. All pieces of music have the same influence | **B**. Music can be used in the same ways |
| **C**. Different music has different effects | **D**. Children cannot listen to music |

(Question 38) The word ***it*** refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. the heart | **B**. the musicologist | **C**. music | **D**. treatment |

(Question 39) The writer talked about the effects of music on \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. human beings and plants | **B**. fish and birds |
| **C**. mammals and turtles | **D**. men and fish |

(Question 40) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Music does not influence our blood pressure | **B**. All kinds of music are bad for our health |
| **C**. Music always has positive effects on human beings | **D**. music can cause addiction |

***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.***

**Question 41 - 50**:

Jazz ­(41)                      in the south of America during the 1890s. It grew out of several kinds of music (42)                      by African-Americans. Another influence on jazz was classical European music traditions. The (43)                      use them to create new jazz music. Jazz musicians often begin with a basic song, and then they (44)                      several new forms of the song while they are playing it. By the 1920s, jazz had moved into northern cities (45)                      New York and Chicago. One of (46)                      most important jazz musicians at that time was Louis Armstrong and “West End Blues” is Armstrong’s (47)                      song. It was first recorded in 1928. It was thought (48)                      as a song that represented the jazz of the 1920s. In the 1940s, another new kind of jazz was created by a trumpet player, Dizzy Gillespie and a saxophone player, Charlie Parker. Their jazz (49)                      bebop. One of the most exciting jazz musicians today is Wynton Marsalis, (50)                      has said his music is the results of growing up in an age of many different kinds of jazz.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (41)  | **A**. begins | **B**. began | **C**. has begun | **D**. had begun |
| (42)  | **A**. create | **B**. to create | **C**. creating | **D**. created |
| (43)  | **A**. musicians | **B**. mathematicians | **C**. physicians | **D**. actors |
| (44)  | **A**. destroy | **B**. lull | **C**. invent | **D**. communicate |
| (45)  | **A**. alike | **B**. like | **C**. as | **D**. likely |
| (46)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (47)  | **A**. fame | **B**. famous | **C**. famously | **D**. famousness |
| (48)  | **A**. of | **B**. over | **C**. in | **D**. with |
| (49)  | **A**. that was called | **B**. called | **C**. is called | **D**. was called |
| (50)  | **A**. who | **B**. whose | **C**. that | **D**. which |

 **----- 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.***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1:** | **A**. music | **B**. busy | **C**. noisy | **D**. Western |
| **Question 2:** | **A**. style | **B**. students | **C**. things | **D**. delights |
| **Question 3:** | **A**. speaking | **B**. sugar | **C**. say | **D**. bus |
| **Question 4:** | **A**. losing | **B**. loosing | **C**. raising | **D**. rising |
| **Question 5:** | **A**. please | **B**. chase | **C**. house | **D**. practise  |

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

**Question 6**: We are really excited \_\_\_\_\_ the news that a pop band is going to perform at our village.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. at | **B**. on | **C**. with | **D**. into |

**Question 7**: I often get presents from my uncle \_\_\_\_\_ special occasions, such as Christmas, New Year, and birthday.

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

**Question 8**: Can you play any \_\_\_\_\_ instruments? – No, I cannot.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. music | **B**. musical | **C**. musically | **D**. musician |

**Question 9**: I often feel \_\_\_\_\_ whenever I listen to my favourite songs.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. relax | **B**. relaxing | **C**. relaxed | **D**. relaxingly |

**Question 10**: Our actions express our love more than any words can do.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. help | **B**. create | **C**. perform | **D**. show |

**Question 11**: Ao Dai is the Vietnamese \_\_\_\_\_ costume.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. communicative | **B**. expressive | **C**. traditional | **D**. occasional |

**Question 12**: \_\_\_\_\_ is traditional music of a country.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Jazz | **B**. Folk music | **C**. Pop music | **D**. Classical music |

**Question 13**: He shouted crazily. He seemed to lose control his emotions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. delights | **B**. entertainments | **C**. communications | **D**. feelings |

**Question 14**: Everybody is free to say what he thinks. Freedom of \_\_\_\_\_ is a basic human right.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. communication | **B**. joyfulness | **C**. expression | **D**. popularity |

**Question 15**: How many \_\_\_\_\_ senses has a human being got?

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

**Question 16**: Have you ever listened to \_\_\_\_\_ Backstreet Boys, \_\_\_\_\_ pop band?

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

**Question 17**: I am afraid that I cannot help you with your assignment because I have some of my own \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. to be done | **B**. for doing | **C**. for I do | **D**. to do |

**Question 18**: What are you jogging for? - \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. For losing weight | **B**. For I will lose weight |
| **C**. To lose weight | **D**. Because I lose weight |

**Question 19**: I wish \_\_\_\_\_ a phone call but my mobile has got low battery. May I use yours?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. to get | **B**. in getting | **C**. to getting | **D**. for got |

**Question 20**: We ought \_\_\_\_\_ an answer.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. to get | **B**. in getting | **C**. to getting | **D**. for got |

**Question 21**: I regret \_\_\_\_\_ you that you are not offered the job because you lack of necessary experience.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. when to tell | **B**. when tell | **C**. to tell | **D**. telling |

**Question 22**: Peter said confidently, “I am going to be a pop star \_\_\_\_\_ Michael Jackson.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. alike | **B**. like | **C**. likely | **D**. unlikely |

**Question 23**: No one can sing the blues beautifully \_\_\_\_\_ she can.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. alike | **B**. likely | **C**. unlikely | **D**. as |

**Question 24**: Music \_\_\_\_\_ our hopes and dream.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. can be also conveyed | **B**. that also convey | **C**. to convey | **D**. can also convey |

**Question 25**: He often \_\_\_\_\_ his feelings into words.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. finds it hard to put | **B**. finds it hard putting |
| **C**. finds it hard for him putting | **D**. finds it hard for he to put |

**Question 26**: \_\_\_\_\_ there? - I spent three wonderful weeks there.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. How often did you stay | **B**. How far you stayed |
| **C**. How long did you stay | **D**. How long you stayed |

**Question 27**: \_\_\_\_\_ the coffee? It smells good.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Who made | **B**. Did who make | **C**. Whom made | **D**. Who is made |

**Question 28**: \_\_\_\_\_? - Not bad.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. How are you | **B**. Who are you | **C**. Where are you from | **D**. What are you |

**Question 29**: \_\_\_\_\_ at Christmas? - I went home for Christmas.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. What did you do for | **B**. For what did you do | **C**. Where did you went | **D**. What did you do |

**Question 30**: Whenever we meet, Jack avoids \_\_\_\_\_ at me although I have never asked him about the money that he borrowed me some years ago.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. to look | **B**. look | **C**. for looking | **D**. looking |

***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.***

**Question 31**: For the introduction of aerobic dance in the early 1970s. it has been regarded that the music accompaniment to exercise provides an important effect.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. For | **B**. the early 1970s | **C**. to exercise | **D**. an important effect |

**Question 32**: Scientists have researched the effects of music on lungs and hearts for a long time because the value of music to health and disease prevention.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. have researched | **B**. on | **C**. because | **D**. to |

**Question 33**: On August 15, 1965, the Beatles play in front of almost 60,000 fans at Shea Stadium in New York City.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. play | **B**. in front of | **C**. almost | **D**. at |

**Question 34**: On April 10, 1970, Paul McCartney announced that he was going to leaving the Beatles due to “personal, business and musical differences.”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. On | **B**. announced | **C**. leaving | **D**. due to |

**Question 35**: When we visited the museum, we were not allowed taking photographs so we found it a little uncomfortable.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. we were not | **B**. taking | **C**. so | **D**. it |

***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.***

**Question 36 - 40**:

Music can move the soul. It can be a very strong influence. Some music can calm us down but other music can make us wild! How does music affect us? Music is used in a variety of ways. It is used in the medical field as a source of research and as a sort of treatments as well. Music has been used as treatment to lower blood pressure, help ill children recover quickly, treat mental illness, treat depression, aid in healing, and reduce stress and insomnia and premature infants. Julius Portnoy, a musicologist, found that ***it*** can change heart rates, increase or decrease blood pressure, effect energy levels, and digestion, positively or negatively, depending on the type of music. Calming music, such as classical music, was found to have a very calming effect on the body, and cause the increase of endorphins, thirty minutes of such music was equal to the effect of a dose of valium. Both hemispheres of the brain are involved in processing music. The music in these studies is not the lyrics, but the music itself, the melody, the tones, the tunes, the rhythm, and the chords. Conversely music has also been documented to cause sickness. The right, or wrong music, can be like a poison to the body. Studies had been done on plants and the results were that loud hard rock music killed plants and soft classical music made the plants grow faster. Music is very powerful, like a drug and can even be an addiction. According to Patty Hearst, a researcher on music, it was documented that music was used in the aid of brainwashing some people. In the book “Elevator Music” by Joseph Lanza, it is stated that certain types of strong music over prolonged periods in certain conditions were shown to cause seizures.
- valium: thuốc an thần - hemisphere of the brain: Bán cầu não
- seizure: Tai biến mạch máu

(Question 36) Which is the main idea of the text?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. The effects of music | **B**. Powerful music | **C**. Music treatment | **D**. Music used as drugs |

(Question 37) According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. All pieces of music have the same influence | **B**. Music can be used in the same ways |
| **C**. Different music has different effects | **D**. Children cannot listen to music |

(Question 38) The word ***it*** refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. the heart | **B**. the musicologist | **C**. music | **D**. treatment |

(Question 39) The writer talked about the effects of music on \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. human beings and plants | **B**. fish and birds |
| **C**. mammals and turtles | **D**. men and fish |

(Question 40) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Music does not influence our blood pressure | **B**. All kinds of music are bad for our health |
| **C**. Music always has positive effects on human beings | **D**. music can cause addiction |

***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.***

**Question 41 - 50**:

Jazz ­(41)                      in the south of America during the 1890s. It grew out of several kinds of music (42)                      by African-Americans. Another influence on jazz was classical European music traditions. The (43)                      use them to create new jazz music. Jazz musicians often begin with a basic song, and then they (44)                      several new forms of the song while they are playing it. By the 1920s, jazz had moved into northern cities (45)                      New York and Chicago. One of (46)                      most important jazz musicians at that time was Louis Armstrong and “West End Blues” is Armstrong’s (47)                      song. It was first recorded in 1928. It was thought (48)                      as a song that represented the jazz of the 1920s. In the 1940s, another new kind of jazz was created by a trumpet player, Dizzy Gillespie and a saxophone player, Charlie Parker. Their jazz (49)                      bebop. One of the most exciting jazz musicians today is Wynton Marsalis, (50)                      has said his music is the results of growing up in an age of many different kinds of jazz.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (41)  | **A**. begins | **B**. began | **C**. has begun | **D**. had begun |
| (42)  | **A**. create | **B**. to create | **C**. creating | **D**. created |
| (43)  | **A**. musicians | **B**. mathematicians | **C**. physicians | **D**. actors |
| (44)  | **A**. destroy | **B**. lull | **C**. invent | **D**. communicate |
| (45)  | **A**. alike | **B**. like | **C**. as | **D**. likely |
| (46)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (47)  | **A**. fame | **B**. famous | **C**. famously | **D**. famousness |
| (48)  | **A**. of | **B**. over | **C**. in | **D**. with |
| (49)  | **A**. that was called | **B**. called | **C**. is called | **D**. was called |
| (50)  | **A**. who | **B**. whose | **C**. that | **D**. which |

 **----- HẾT -----**