Trường THPT Lý Thái Tổ

**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KỲ II - MÔN TIẾNG ANH 10**

**NĂM HỌC 2023-2024**

 **A. NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP**: **Unit 6,7,8,9,10**

 **I. Reading** **Themes:**

 Gender Equality, Vietnam and International Organizations, New way to learn, Preserving the Environment, Ecotourism.

 **II.** **Vocabulary & Pronunciation:**

 **1.** ***Vocabulary:*** Words or phrases related to the themes.

 **2.** ***Phonetics:*** Pronunciation and stress of the words given in each lesson:

- Pronunciation of the ending ‘s/es’, ‘ed’, consonant and vowel sounds.

- Stress in two- syllable words, three-syllable words.

 **III. Grammar:**

 **-** The Passive with modals

 - Comparative and superlative adjectives

 - Articles: a/an/the

 - Defining & Non-Defining Clauses

- Reported speech.

- Conditional sentences types 1 and 2

 **IV. Listening:**

* Listen and fill in the missing information

- Listen and decide True or False.

 **V. Writing**

- Rewrite the sentence with the same meaning as the original one.

 - Mistake corrections.

**B. BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH:**

**Part I. PHONETICS**

**I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.**

1. A. favourite B. family C. language D. activity

2. A. radio B. those C. process D. professor

3. A. wheat B. heat C. heavily D. lead

4. A. good B. flood C. foot D. food

5. A. affected B. worked C. suggested D. decided

6. A. been B. seen C. keen D. beer

7. A. farmer B. father C. fat D. far

8. A. mend B. send C. fence D. lean

9. A. build B. child C. wild D. mild

10. A. country B. fun C. summer D. truth

11. A. pleasant B. health C. healthy D. breathe

12. A. come B. roll C. comb D. grow

13. A. fear B. realize C. pear D. near

14. A. inventor B. president C. adventure D. genetics

15. A. adopt B. front C. column D. borrow

16. A. government B. borrowing C. program D. promotion

17. A. polar B. landC. impact D. animal

18. A. possession B. access C. property D. American

19. A. release B. easy C. threat D. increase

20. A. preserve B. conserve C. fossil D. discuss

**II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

1. A. flexibility B. gravitation C. traditional D. inactivity

2. A. wonder B. kangaroo C. periodical D. population

3. A. dictionary B. umbrella C. computer D. community

4. A. addition B. remember C. different D. supposing

5. A. appointment B. strawberry C. powerful D. cucumber

6. A. report B. orbit C. promise D. schedule

7. A. foundation B. recognize C. potential D. excursion

8. A. measure B. insect C. mention D. attract

9. A. biologist B. counterpart C. compliment D. kindergarten

10. A. applicant B. maximum C. category D. inflation

11. A. recommend B. volunteer C. understand D. potential

12. A. study B. reply C. apply D. rely

13. A. suspicion B. telephone C. relation D. direction

14. A. reduction B. popular C. financial D. romantic

15. A. discover B. difficult C. invention D. important

16. A. protection B. charity C. chemical D. neighbourhood

17. A. submarine B. assignment C. disposal D. depletion

18. A. chemical B. solution C. disposal D. erosion

19. A. scientist B. chemical C. injury D. announcement

20. A. evidence B. principle C. allergy D. awareness

**Part II. GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY**

**I. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence or replace the underlined word.**

1. Chen \_\_\_\_ us that air pollution \_\_\_\_ a serious problem in Beijing.

A. say - is B. told - was C. told - be D . said - was

2. In Korea, many people still feel that women should be in charge of \_\_\_\_ after getting married.

A. house husband B. householder C. housekeeping D. homemaker

3. Lack of an education severely restricts a woman's access \_\_\_\_ information and opportunities.

A. about B. from C. to D. with

4. It is believed in Brazil that placing a small cup or dish of salt in the corner of your house will \_\_\_\_ you good luck.

A. carry B. bring C. take D. result

5. If pollution \_\_\_\_ on, the earth \_\_\_\_ a dangerous place to live on.

A. would go - would become B. would go - became

C. go - will become D. goes - will become

6. The principle of equal pay is that men and women doing \_\_\_\_ work should get paid the same amount.

A. similar B. same C. alike D. identical

7. My father is busy at the moment. If he \_\_\_\_ busy now, he \_\_\_\_ us to Cat Ba National Park at the weekend.

A. were - would take B. were not - would take

C. were - wouldn't take D. is not - won't take

8. In Yemen, women have less \_\_\_\_ to property ownership, credit, training and employment.

A. use B. access C. possibility D. way

9. Due to the gender pay gap, women \_\_\_\_ less than men in every country, from as little as 6% in Belgium to as high as 37% in South Korea.

A. work B. earn C. save D. make

10. Farmers have worked hard on their rice crops. If they \_\_\_\_ to work hard, they \_\_\_\_ good crops.

A. continued - would have B. continued - had

C. continue - will have D. continue - have

11. Women are more likely to be victims of \_\_\_\_ violence.

A. home B. family C. domestic D. household

12. It is believed that in India, when there is death in the family, the family members don't attend any marriages and do not \_\_\_\_ any festivals for a year.

A. take part B. celebrate C. like D. perform

13. Without conservation, human beings \_\_\_\_ survive for a long time.

A. wouldn't B. will C. won't D. would

14. International Women's Day is an occasion to make more \_\_\_\_ towards achieving gender equality.

A. progress B. improvement C. movement D. development

15. For years, tablets have enriched our lives at work and at home, allowing us to stay \_\_\_\_ and access information with ease.

A. connecting B. connected C. connect D. connection

16. Viet Nam has abundant mineral water sources, \_\_\_\_ throughout the country.

A. be found B. finding C. find D. found

17. Some private companies in China try to avoid employing women of child bearing \_\_\_\_ and sometimes sack them once they are going to have a baby.

A. years B. time C. old D. age

18. The \_\_\_\_ mangrove forest is home to a variety of wildlife.

A. flooded B. flood C. flooding D. floods

19. Saudi Arabia is the last country to allow women to vote, and this is a first step in the long \_\_\_\_ of the gender equality.

A. struggle B. way C. distance D. direction

20. In addition, Hawaii is home to some magnificent botanical gardens, opportunities for animal \_\_\_\_ education, and cultural engagement.

A. conservationist B. conserve C. conservation D. conservational

21. Computer games \_\_\_\_ encourage players to move up levels and earn high scores may help develop mathematical skills.

A. they B. those C. which D. whose

22. All forms of discrimination against all women and girls \_\_\_\_ immediately everywhere.

A. must be allowed B. must be followed C. must be taken away D. must be ended

23. A major issue for teachers \_\_\_\_ allow students to use their own devices is how to provide online access to such devices.

A. who B. those C. they D. ones

24. A common reason that someone \_\_\_\_ more for similar work is because of his or her experience or “length of service”.

A. can be paid B. must be paid C. may be paid D. should not be paid

25. The examination papers \_\_\_\_ by machine. The students \_\_\_\_ of their results next week.

A. should be scored - are told B. will score - will be said

C. can be scored - can be told D. are scored - will be informed

26. In New York State, you can sleep green by staying at one of the hotels, committing to \_\_\_\_ practices.

A. environmentally friendly B. friendly environmentally

C. environment friendly D. environmental friendly

27. When is that letter \_\_\_\_?

A. be sent B. to sent C. going to be sent D. going to send

28. True gender equality \_\_\_\_ when both men and women reach a balance between work and family.

A. can be achieved B. should achieve C. can achieve D. should be achieved

29. Which of the following is \_\_\_\_ title for the passage?

A. better B. best C. the best D. good

30. Enrich your time in Hawaii by learning about the \_\_\_\_ of its islands.

A. floral and animals B. sea and sun C. flora and fauna D. lawns and grass

31. At the end of the 19th century, Binet developed a test for measuring intelligence \_\_\_\_ served as the basic modern IQ tests.

A. and B. which has C. has D. it has

32. Women with high qualifications \_\_\_\_ to managers.

A. most move B. most be moved C. must promote D. must be promoted

33. The girl and flowers \_\_\_\_ he painted were very lively.

A. that B. whose C. who D. which

34. Reducing gender \_\_\_\_ improves productivity and economic growth of a nation.

A. possibility B. rights C. equality D. inequality

35. The speed of light is \_\_\_\_ the speed of sound.

A. the fastest B. as fast C. faster D. much faster than

36. \_\_\_\_ she agreed, you would have done it.

A. If B. Had C. Should D. Would

37. If you \_\_\_\_ to be chosen for the job, you'll have to be experienced in the field.

A. want B. wanted C. had wanted D. wants

38. If the doctor had arrived sooner, the boy \_\_\_\_ saved.

A. might be B. have been C. was D. might have been

39. If there \_\_\_\_ enough water, the rice fields could have been more productive.

A. had been B. were C. would be D. are

40. The patient could not recover unless he \_\_\_\_ an operation. [undergo: pass through]

A. had undergone B. would undergo C. underwent D. was undergoing

**II. Mark the letter A. B. C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

1. Mary is planning to tie the knot with her German boyfriend next June.

A. get married B. say goodbye C. get together D. fall in love

2. In some Asian countries like Viet Nam or China, money is given to the newly-married couple as a wedding present.

A. gift B. donation C. souvenir D. contribution

3. In Viet Nam, it is customary to choose a favourable day for occasions such as wedding, funerals, or house-moving days.

A. suitable B. favourite C. beautiful D. whole

4. Americans value freedom and do not like to be dependent on other people.

A. addicted B. supportive C. reliant D. responsible

5. In most American families, parents have less influence on their children than those in other parts of the world.

A. power B. effect C. attention D. care

**III. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

1. Being practical, Americans avoid taking jobs which are beyond their ability.

A. out of B. far from C. within D. inside

2. In many countries, it is customary for the bride to throw her bouquet of flowers into a crowd of well-wishers.

A. uncommon B. inadvisable C. usual D. normal

3. To an American, success is the result of hard work and self-reliance.

A. devotion B. industry C. laziness D. enthusiasm

4. Success has always meant providing their families with a decent standard of living.

A. high B. good C. acceptable D. low

5. Stores everywhere compete to sell their distinctive versions of Christmas cake before the holiday.

A. different B. various C. similar D special

**IV. Complete the following sentences with "a", "an" or "the".**

1. I don't feel very well this morning. I've got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sore throat.

2. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful garden!

3. Mary and I arrived at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ same time.

4. The tomatoes are 99 pence \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kilo.

5. Is your mother working in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ old office building?

6. I like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blue T-shirt over there better than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ red one.

7. Their car does 150 miles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hour.

8. Where's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ USB drive I lent you last week?

9. When I was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ child, I used to be very shy.

10. Would you like to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ actor?

**V. Complete the following sentences with "must", "mustn't" or "needn't".**

1. It is a valuable book and you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lose it.

2. Come on. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hurry. We seem to be late.

3. I think I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go shopping. We've run out of food.

4. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take an umbrella. It isn't going to rain.

5. Well, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be big - that's not important. But it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a nice garden - that's essential.

**VI. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct forms.**

1. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grateful if you'd send me the brochure.

2. If I (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you, I (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Ha Long Bay.

3. We will reduce air pollution if we (use) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public transport.

4. If tourists (not throw) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rubbish in the river, the water would be cleaner.

5. We (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ camping this Sunday if the weather is fine.

6. Many people would be out of work if that factory (close down) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. If there (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too much noise in my office, I won't be able to do any work.

8. People will suffer from noise pollution if they (build) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an airport in this area.

9. What you (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you go to Cuc Phuong National Park?

10. Sorry, I can't call her. If I (know) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her number, I (phone) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her.

**VII. Choose the correct words in the following sentences.**

1. To play audio tapes and CDs, you just need a cassette or CD **player / recorder**.

2. A **tablet/ desktop** is a mobile computer that is also useful for language learning.

3. Using an **electric / electronic** device such as a laptop, you can learn English effectively.

4. Language translation **touch** **screen / software** allows you to translate from one language into another.

5. Watching and listening to English **radio / television shows** is an excellent way to learn English.

**VIII. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. In banana plantations, flooding occurs partly because of deforestation and partly because of poorly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drainage systems.2. African and Asian elephant numbers feel dramatically in the 19th and 20th centuries, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ due to the ivory trade and habitat loss.3. The environmental consequences of large dams are numerous, including direct impacts to the biological, chemical and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ properties of rivers.4. In areas with high concentrations of tourist activities and attractive natural attractions, waste \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a serious problem.5. Unlike pesticides, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are not directly toxic but their presence in fresh water changes the nutrient system.6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ caused by deforestation can also lead to increased flooding.7. The Earth's natural resources should be consumed at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_level.8. Dealing with resource \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ requires a broad range of strategies.9. Experts predict that the world's rain forests could completely disappear in 100 years at the current rate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.10. Mining is an extractive industry, often with huge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and social impacts. | CONSTRUCTLARGEPHYSICSDISPOSEFERTILIZEERODESUSTAINDEPLETEDEFORESTENVIRONMENT |

**IX. Choose the underlined part A, B, C or D that needs correcting**

1. Having(A) leisure activities are (B) truly important to (C) the elderly (D).

2. When you game(A) online, be carefully (B) when making (C) friends with (D)

3. Life (A) in the countryside is much (B) peaceful and the life (C) is also slower (D).

4. Xo Dang men are(A) good at architecture (B), sculpting (C), and paint (D).

5. Another typical(A) musical instrument (B) of the Raglai is the flat (C) gong called *Ma La* (D).

6. Co Tu people love to share(A) with guests about (B) their live (C) and tradition (D).

7. Some people think(A) young people should (B) to follow (C) the tradition of (D) the society.

8. The Japanese are(A) familiar with (B) the western custom to eat (C) a turkey dinner for (D)

9. In (A) Vietnam the engagement is (B) sometimes considered much (C) important than (D) the wedding.

10. I like both(A) the green or (B) the blue T-shirt, but (C) I don’t have enough (D) money to buy two T-shirts.

11. Your marks in English (A) are low although (B) you don’t (C) study hard enough (D).

12. While (A) Cinderella danced (B) with the prince, she remembered (C) her fairy godmother’s words and rushed to go (D)

**X. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.**

1. A: “Have you heard? Martin and Lisa have just got engaged!"

 B: “\_\_\_\_”

A. Really? That’s fantastic! B. Congratulations!

C. Let’s celebrate! D. Good luck!

2. A: “Well, Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie have just decided to divorce! Don't you know?"

 B: “\_\_\_\_”

A. I couldn’t agree more. B. Oh, thanks!

C. Really? Are you kidding? D. No, not right now.

3. A: “What a beautiful wedding dress you are wearing today, Daisy!"

 B: “\_\_\_\_”

A. I'm sorry to hear that. B. Thanks, it’s nice of you to say so.

C. Don't mention it. D. Thanks for your gift!

4. A: "Let’s go and cheer for their happiness today!"

 B: “\_\_\_\_”

A. No, thanks. B. Have a go, please. C. That’s a good idea! D. It’s too late.

5. A: “Why don’t we make a cake for Mom on Mother’s Day?"

 B: “\_\_\_\_”

A. Sure, let’s plan on it. B. Thanks, I’d love to.

 C. To make her happy. D. Great! I’d like some flowers.

6. A:”What gifts should I bring to a dinner party in Viet Nam?"

 B: “\_\_\_\_”

A. I don’t care. B. You should arrive on time.

C. Dress casually. D. Just some fruits or cakes.

7. A: “I’m afraid I can't come to your house-warming party next Saturday."

 B: “\_\_\_\_”

A. That sounds fun. B. Oh, what a pity! C. That’s ridiculous. D. Oh, what a relief!

8. A: "Thank you very much for coming to our wedding!"

 B: “\_\_\_\_”

A. Our pleasure! Happy wedding! B. Our pleasure! Good success!

C. Don’t mention it. Go ahead! D. Don’t mention it. Just my luck!

9. A: “Thank you very much for the lovely flowers!"

 B: “\_\_\_\_”

A. You are welcome. B. You don't like flowers, do you?

C. Yeah, I didn’t buy those flowers. D. It was an excellent choice.

10. A: “Peter and I are going to spend our honeymoon in Jeju Island!"

 B: “\_\_\_\_”

A. It's fine for me. B. Qh, thanks. Good luck!

C. Have you decided yet? D. Oh, really? Have a nice holiday!

11. “\_\_\_\_ ” \_ “It means go very quickly.”

A. How can you explain "rush”? B. How do you spell “rush”?

C. What does "rush” mean? D. What is the equivalent of “rush”?

12. “\_\_\_\_” – “For” answers the question "How long” and “Since” answers the question “When".

A. What are the meanings of “for” and “since”?

B. What's the difference between “for” and “since”?

C. How to see the difference between “for” and “since”?

D. How similar are “for” and “since”?

13. “So, Sven, you've been learning English for ten years. That's a long time.”-“\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, so what? I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.

B. It's none of your business! I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.

C. I suppose it is, but I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.

D. Well, look at yourself first. I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.

14. “\_\_\_\_" - "I think you must have the wrong number. There's no one of that name here."

A. Could I speak to Donald, please? B. Hi, who is that?

C. Hello. Is Martin speaking, please? D. A and C are correct.

15. “Do you mind if I make a phone call?” –“\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, of course. The phone's in the hall. B. No, of course not. The phone's in the hall.

C. It's my pleasure. The phone's in the hall. D. Never mind. The phone's in the hall.

**X. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| avoid | rules | difficult | should | including |
| requires | death | situation | issue | wrapping |

Giving a birthday present to a Vietnamese (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you pay attention to a few cultural (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of etiquette. You should pay attention to the recipient's tastes and hobbies. Flowers, souvenirs, or an item that your friend like best is suitable for the (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Moreover, a birthday gift (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be covered in colorful papers. It is important that you should take care of (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your present. It is best to (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

black which is the signal of (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Asian countries, (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Viet Nam. It is best to wrap your present in bright, cheery colours, like red or pink.

In short, choosing a birthday present in Viet Nam is as (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as choosing one in other countries. In general, money is not an (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Vietnamese people honour the phrase - Plenty of money does not count, the heart does.

**Part II. READING**

**I. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

**GLOBAL WARMING**

Few people now question the reality of global warming and its effects on the world's climate. Many scientists (106) \_\_\_\_ the blame for recent natural disasters on the increase in the world's temperatures and are convinced that, more than (107) \_\_\_\_ before, the Earth is at (108) \_\_\_\_ from the forces of the wind, rain and sun. (109) \_\_\_\_ to them, global warming is making extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts, even more (110) \_\_\_\_ and causing sea levels all around the world to (111) \_\_\_\_\_.

Environmental groups are putting (112) \_\_\_\_ on governments to take actions to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide which is given (113) \_\_\_\_ by factories and power plants, thus attacking the problems at its source. They are in (114) \_\_\_\_ of more money being spent on research into solar, wind and wave energy devices, which could then replace existing power (115) \_\_\_\_.

Some scientists, (116) \_\_\_\_ , believe that even if we stopped releasing carbon dioxide and other gasses into the atmosphere tomorrow, we would have to wait (117) \_\_\_\_ hundred years to notice the results. Global warming, it seems, is here to stay.

1. A. give B. put C. take D. have

2. A. yet B. never C. once D. ever

3. A. threat B. danger C. risk D. harm

4. A. Concerning B. Regarding C. Depending D. According

5. A. strict B. severe C. strong D. heavy

6. A. raise B. arise C. rise D. lift

7. A. force B. pressure C. persuasion D. encouragement

8. A. off B. away C. up D. over

9. A. belief B. request C. favor D. suggestion

10. A. factories B. generations C. houses D. stations

11. A. but B. although C. despite D. however

12. A. several B. over C. numerous D. various

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

**THINK BEFORE YOU TOSS**

Countries around the world have growing mountains of trash because people are throwing out more trash than ever before. How did we become a throwaway society?

First of all, it is now easier to replace an item than to spend time and money to repair it. Thanks to modern manufacturing and technology, companies are able to produce items quickly and inexpensively. Products are plentiful and prices are low, so we would rather buy something new than repair it. Even if we did want to repair something, many items are almost impossible to repair. These products contain many tiny, complicated parts. Some even contain small computer chips. It's easier to throw these items away and buy new ones than to fix them.

Another contributing factor is our love of disposable products. As busy people, we are always looking for ways to save time and make our lives easier. Why should we use cloth kitchen towels? It's easier to use paper towel once and toss it out. Companies manufacture thousands of different kinds of **disposable** items: paper plates, plastic cups, cameras, and razors for shaving, to name a few. The problem is that disposable products also contribute to our trash problem.

Our **appetite** for new products also contributes to the problem. We are addicted to buying things. As consumers, we want the latest clothes, the best TVs, and cellphones with west features. Companies tell us to buy, buy, and buy. Advertisements persuade us wer is better. The result is that we throw away useful possessions to make room for new ones.

1. Which of the following is NOT a reason for people to replace a broken item?

A. Products are now mass produced at affordable prices.

B. It takes almost no time to fix broken items.

C. Many items are too complicated to repair.

D. Some products contain tiny, complicated chips.

2. All of the following are disposable products, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.

A. cloth kitchen towels B. paper plates C. plastic cups D. razors for shaving

3. The word “**disposable**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

A. convenient B. inexpensive C. throwaway D. single-use

4. Why are we hooked on buying new things?

A. We throw the old items to make room for the new ones.

B. We have more money than ever before.

C. We want to own as many things as possible.

D. We are made to believe that the new is the better.

5. The word “**appetite**” in the last paragraph can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_.

A. need B. demand C. desire D. taste

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

**THE BALANCE OF NATURE**

All the different plants and animals in a natural community are in a state of balance. This balance is achieved by the plants and animals interacting with each other and with their non-living surroundings. An example of a natural community is a woodland, and a woodland is usually dominated by a particular species of plant, such as the oak tree in an oak wood. The oak tree in this example is therefore called the **dominant** species but there are also many other types of plants, from brambles, bushes, and small trees to mosses, lichens and algae growing on tree trunks and rocks.

The plants of a community are the producers: they use carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen to build up their tissues using energy in the form of sunlight. The plant **tissues** form food for the plant-eating animals (herbivores) which are in turn eaten by flesh-eating animals (carnivores). Thus, plants produce the basic food supply for all the animals of a community. The animals themselves are the consumers, and are either herbivores or carnivores.

Examples of herbivores in a woodland community are rabbits, deer, mice and snails, and insects such as aphids and caterpillars. The herbivores are sometimes eaten by the carnivores. Woodland carnivores are of all sizes, from insects such as beetles and lacewings to animals such as owls, shrews and foxes. Some carnivores feed on herbivores, some feed on the smaller carnivores, while some feed on both: a tawny owl will eat beetles and shrews as well as voles and mice. These food relationships between the different members of the community are known as food chains or food webs. All food chains start with plants. The links of the chain are formed by the herbivores that eat the plants and the carnivores that feed on the herbivores. There are more **organisms** at the base of the food chain than at the top; for example, there are many more green plants than carnivores in a community.

Another important section of the community is made up of the decomposers. They include the bacteria and fungi that live in the soil and feed on dead animals and plants. By doing this they break down the tissues of the dead organisms and release mineral salts into the soil.

1. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. All the plants in a wood are eaten by animals.

B. All the animals in a wood depend on plants for their food supply.

C. Plants and animals in a natural community do not interact with their non-living surroundings.

D. The balance of a natural community means there is no primary species.

2. The best definition for the word “**dominant**" in paragraph 1 is \_\_\_\_.

A. having the most important position B. covering the majority of the area

C. providing food for others D. making up the whole community

3. All of the following statements are true, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.

A. some animals eat other animals

B. plants depend on the sun to grow

C. plants depend on the gasses in the atmosphere to grow

D. not every food chain starts with plants

4. The word "**tissues**" in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_.

A. leaves B. roots C. cells D. trunks

5. Which of the following is NOT an example of carnivores?

A. shrew B. lacewings C. owl D. aphids

6. What makes the links in a food chain?

A. the plants and the herbivores B. the herbivores and the carnivores

C. the carnivores and the decomposers D. the plants and the decomposers

7. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Some animals eat plant-eating animals and also flesh-eating animals.

B. There are more organism at the base of a food chain than at the top.

C. Green plants outnumber carnivores in a food chain.

D. The consumers are at the base of a food chain.

8. The word “**organism**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

A. plants B. animals C. herbivores D. living things

**IV. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.**

A Franklin electronic dictionary is actually a helpful gadget to possess with you all of the time. Any device involving dictionaries is great to use for people who go on out of their country on business trips. Tourists would also benefit very much from such a device.

Moreover, students will also find this gadget helpful especially whenever they are studying an important foreign language in another country. There is also a great diversity of dictionaries that anybody can choose whichever works to them best.

These dictionaries are also quite easy to use and incorporate various functions. Some of them are main functions, besides translating a foreign word, which would be to provide spelling check-ups, find the meaning and synonyms connected with any particular word as well as provide examples of how a word is used in a sentence. A typical Franklin electronic dictionary is more than that. By entering the meaning of a word of mouth, you would have the ability to pull up many words that you are researching for.

These is a comprehensive database that comprises about 1,000,000 words and phrase replacements. It also comes with idiomatic expressions, professional medical, technical words or ones very popular for business. It is also ideal for **professionals** who have to work in a country accompanied by a different language.

Franklin Electronic Marketers have been among the leading manufactures regarding handheld electronic inventions. Its main office is situated in Burlington, New Jersey and has been around the business of creating these electronic tools since 1981.

Some of the original devices that they produced included punctuation correctors, of the fact that first was all the Spelling Ace built in 1986. These devices were a great aid to students all over the globe.

The company continues to service clients from everywhere. Although they are popular in the world, especially targeting the particular Hispanic market whose native language is Spanish; Franklin's products are also quite well-known for Asia, particularly Japan. The company aims to address this growing importance of language tools as more people are aiming to learn about new languages.

1. The word “**professionals**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

A. people who often use modern electronic dictionaries

B. people with a high level of education and training

C. people who are very good at languages

D. people who work in foreign countries

2. The electronic dictionary has various functions because it can \_\_\_\_.

A. expand a wide range to suit various people's preferences

B. enter the meaning of a word of mouth and get so many words related

C. translate foreign words, check spelling, give meanings and synonyms, and the use of them

D. explain how a word is employed in a sentence and correct punctuation in sentences

3. The database of the dictionary includes all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.

A. professional medical, technical words

B. technical terms in various fields and internet lingo

C. idiomatic expressions or ones very popular for business

D. about 1,000,000 words and word and phrase replacements

4. With the diversity of dictionaries, we can choose \_\_\_\_.

A. the one that is portable B. the one that suits us best

C. the one that is handy and cheap D. the one that has the largest vocabulary

5. The Franklin electronic dictionary are very popular all over the world, especially in \_\_\_\_.

A. Burlington, New Jersey C. Europe and Asia

B. Japan D. South America and Asia

**V. Read the passage below and decide which answer A, B, C or D fits each numbered gap.**

Birds differ in their behavior just as much as their physical traits. They even use very different methods to build their nests. Some bird nests have the art of architecture beyond our imagination. Birds (1) \_\_\_\_ their nests in many different places and environments. Some live on high branches, some live in bushes and some of them even nest on the ground. Birds use their nests mainly to (2) \_\_\_\_ their eggs and raise their (3) \_\_\_\_.

Because of the destruction of trees, plants, bushes, etc., these birds are losing their habitats and breeding grounds. There is a great lack of (4) \_\_\_\_ breeding areas for birds. Proper breeding areas for birds are decreasing at an alarming rate. Nowadays, it is hard for birds to find even the space to build nests.

Some birds build nests on naturally formed tree hollows on ancient trees. But (5) \_\_\_\_, there are very less old trees left in our country except rural areas. Ducks are going towards extinction because they build their nest on old trees using the (6) \_\_\_\_, and we have almost no such trees. We know that birds play an (7) \_\_\_\_ and irreplaceable role in nature.

We should not destroy or harm any bird's (8) \_\_\_\_ . We can teach our children to observe birds and nests and how they take care of eggs. If we can encourage our children like this, it will be a great start to their education.

We need to let people know how to keep enough open space around their homes (9) \_\_\_\_ birds will feel safe. This is not (10) \_\_\_\_ for the birds; it will help us too. We will gain more in the long run if we preserve the forests for our leisure and for animals and birds.

1. A. make B. build C. sleep D. create

2. A. lay B. eat C. hatch D. boil

3. A. product B. conclusion C. result D. offspring

4. A. optimal B. quite C. hard D. difficult

5. A. luckily B. specially C. suddenly D. unfortunately

6. A. birds B. hollows C. eggs D. nest

7. A. Like B. Unlike C. Alike D. invaluable

8. A. nest B. flat C. home D. house

9. A. which B. who C. where D. when

10. A. just B. never C. hardly D. only

**VI. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.**

A pioneer leader for women's rights, Susan Anthony became one of the leading women reformers of the 19th century. In Rochester, New York, she began her first public crusade on behalf of temperance, the habit of not drinking alcohol. The temperance movement dealt with the abuses of women and children who suffered from alcoholic husbands. Also, she worked tirelessly against slavery and for women's rights. Anthony helped write the history of woman suffrage.

At the time Anthony lived, women did not have the right to vote. Because she voted in the 1872 election, a US official arrested Anthony. She hoped to prove that women had the legal right to vote under the provisions of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. At her trial, a hostile federal judge found her guilty and fined her $100, which she refused to pay.

Anthony did not work alone. She worked with reformers of women's rights such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Amelia Bloomer. Susan worked for the American Anti-Slavery Society with Frederick Douglas, a fugitive slave and black abolitionist.

On July 2nd 1979, the US Mint honored her by issuing the Susan Anthony dollar coin. Although Anthony did not live to see the fruits of her efforts, the establishment of the 19th Amendment is indebted to her efforts, according to US historians.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Slavery was one of Susan Anthony's causes.

B. Susan Anthony did not accept the use of alcohol.

C. Reformers do not always see the results of their efforts.

D. Susan Anthony never gave up her struggle for all people's freedom.

2. In which of the following ways did the US Mint honor her life's work?

A. Susan Anthony dolls were created.

B. The Susan Anthony stamp was issued.

C. The Susan Anthony dollar coin was issued.

D. The Susan Anthony Memorial Park was built in Rochester.

3. The underlined word “crusade” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

A. an attempt to fight evil B. a battle against authority

C. a campaign to work tirelessly for one's beliefs D. a war against the enemies in the Middle Ages

4. Anthony advocated all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.

A. slavery should be abolished

B. women are citizens and should have the right to vote

C. employers should provide childcare for female employees

D. alcohol should be prohibited because of the abuse it causes

5. What would historians say about Susan Anthony's greatest achievement?

A. She was an activist and raised a family at the same time.

B. She worked with abolitionists to get the country rid of slavery.

C. Women had the legal right to vote led to the provisions of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.

D. Her tireless efforts to guarantee women the right to vote led to the establishment of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution.

**PART IV. WRITING**

**I. Complete the sentence into reported speech.**

1. “Open the door,” he said to them.

-> He told them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. “Where are you going?” he asked her.

-> He asked her where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. “Which way did they go?” he asked.

-> He asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. “Bring it back if it doesn’t fit”, I said to her.

-> I told \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. “Don’t try to open it now,” she said to us.

-> She told \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. “Is it going to be fine day today?” I asked her.

-> I asked her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. “He’s not at home”, she says.

-> She says that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. “Is the bus station far away?” the girl asked.

-> The girl wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. “Don’t stay out late, Ann” Tom said.

-> Tom told Ann \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. “Please let me borrow your car,” he said to her.

-> He asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence given using the words in the brackets.**

1. “I haven’t been home this evening, Mary” said Bill (told)

-> Bill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. I haven’t seen my sister for 5 years (since)

-> It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. My book was published last year. It became a best seller. (that)

-> My book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. “ I’ll pick you up at 7:00, Kate” said Mark (promised)

-> Mike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. The bad was found later. The robbers put the money in it (in)

-> The bag \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Rewrite the sentences so that they mean the same using the word given.**

1. It's not neccessary for you to do the test.

You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. They will catch all the prisoners again tonight.

All the prisoners\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. We haven't cleaned the street this week.

The street\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. She could repair the broken vase.

The broken vase\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. It is essential that no one be told about our plan.

You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -

6. It was wrong of you not to call the doctor immediately.

You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence using relative pronouns in the brackets.**

1. We want to visit a temple. opens at 7.00. (that)

→ The temple\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

2. A boy s bike was taken. He went to the police station. (whose)

→ The boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 A friend met me at the airport. He carried my suitcase. (who)

→ The friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Nam cooked a meal. It was delicious. (that)

→The meal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. The friend is staying with me. She comes from Vietnam. (who)

→ The friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. I found man’s wallet. He gave me a reward. (whose)

→ The man\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. I go to the shop in the centre. It is cheaper. (that)

→ The shop in the centre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The end.**