

REVISION FOR FIRST MID-TERM TEST
SCHOOL YEAR: 2024-2025
ENGLISH 11 BRIGHT

I. CONTENT

1. Vocabulary relating to the theme: Generation Gap, Vietnam and ASEAN (Unit 1,2)
2. Pronunciation : the ending –ed, the sounds / ʃ / and / tʃ /
3. Stress of words relating to the theme Generation Gap, Vietnam and ASEAN
4. Collocation (Unit 1,2)
5. phrasal verbs (unit 1, 2)
6. Communicative exchanges (Unit 1,2)
7. Grammar
 - + The Simple present and Present continuous tenses
 - + The Simple past and Past continuous tenses
 - + Stative / Dynamic verbs and Linking verbs
 - + Cleft sentence

II. Task types:

1. Language knowledge → Multiple choice with 4 options

- + Pronunciation
- + Stress
- + Vocabulary: word meaning in context, word form, collocation, phrasal verbs, prepositions in phrases
- + Grammar:
 - The Simple present and Present continuous tenses
 - The Simple past and Past continuous tenses
 - Stative / Dynamic verbs and Linking verbs
 - Cleft sentence
- + Communicative exchanges

2. Reading skill → Multiple choice with 4 options

- + Reading comprehension about the topic: Generation Gap, Vietnam and ASEAN
- + Cloze reading about the topic: Generation Gap, Vietnam and ASEAN

3. Writing skill

- + Rearranging sentences to make meaningful paragraph/ dialogue → MCQ with 4 options
- + Sentence transformation → Rewrite sentences
- + Writing an informal letter describing a visit / a problem

4. Listening skill

- + True/False
- + Gap filling
- + Multiple choice

WEEK 1 - ENGLISH 11- BRIGHT -PRACTICE TEST 1 (UNITS 1,2)

PART 1: LISTENING

LISTENING 1: Listen to the conversation between Fred and Maria about summer vacation planning

- _____ Angela and her family are going caravanning on the beach this summer.
- _____ Fred and his family are going to the sand dunes.
- _____ Both Angela and Fred went to mountains last year.
- _____ The caravan of Fred's family is small for 4 people.
- _____ Angela has a bigger family than Fred.

LISTENING 2: Listen to the tour guide talking about the trip and fill in each gap with no more than three words

- The Caribbean cruise trip lasts _____ days.
- The departure time is at _____.
- They can have dinner on the _____ floor.
- The tourists can reserve their space at the excursion _____ on the third floor.
- The tourists can use _____ and _____ to pay their excursion

PART 2: USE OF LANGUAGE:

1. PRONUNCIATION

A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- A. generation B. tradition C. question D. relationship
- A. machine B. children C. watch D. lunch
- A. chores B. champagne C. chief D. cheerful

B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- A. attitude B. performance C. difficult D. powerless
- A. fashion B. selfish C. image D. complaint

2. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.

- If you carry _____ staying up late, it will affect your health and school performance.
A. out B. over C. on D. off
- Teenagers often complain _____ not having enough pocket money.
A. about B. with C. on D. over
- Hana's father is very strict and he _____ hard family rules.
A. gives B. sets C. breaks D. nags
- Parents and children usually have difficult relationships because of the generation _____.
A. divide B. hole C. bridge D. gap
- My sister is very _____; you feel that you can really open up to her and tell her about your feelings.
A. responsible B. understanding C. easy-going D. outgoing
- Parents who often fail to _____ their promises to their children will lose their trust.
A. carry out B. do C. perform D. hold
- My cousin hasn't found a flat yet, so he _____ his parents.
A. still lives B. has lived C. will live D. is still living
- What are you doing? It _____ like something is burning.
A. is smelling B. smelled C. smells D. was smelling
- I talked to my parents about my problems and they _____ to understand me now.
A. is appearing B. appeared C. will appear D. appear
- I hope my grandparents can stay _____ and live with us for a long time.
A. health B. healthy C. healthily D. unhealthy
- _____ that the teachers of our school visited last summer.
A. Thailand it was B. It was Thailand C. Was it Thailand D. Thailand was it
- It was _____ that Alex went to the Netherlands.

- A by 2023 B 2023 C in 2023 D at 2023
18. It was my Sam's girlfriend that _____ the trip to Mekong Delta.
A arranging B was arranging C arranges D arranged
19. _____ that they're staying during their holiday in Malaysia.
A It is a hotel B Is it a hotel C It is at a hotel D A hotel it is
20. It was the sights in Ba Na Hill in Da Nang _____ most interesting.
A that I found B that found C that I'm finding D that I find
21. _____ that booked the city tour yesterday.
A It was my parents who B It were my parents C It was my parents D It is my parents
22. _____ who complete the project in time, not the teachers.
A. It were the students B. It was the students C. It is the students D. The students were
23. It is my dad _____ me that bike for my birthday last year.
A. that gave B. who gave C. that gives D. A & B
24. It is Susan and her sister that _____ her grandparents every weekend.
A. visited B. visits C. visit D. visiting
25. It is _____ that we are going to Sapa as we have planned.
A. November B. on November C. at November D. in November
26. _____ Anna went to Australia to help animals with a group of volunteers.
A It was last month that B It was last month when C It was in last month that D It is last month that
27. It was Peter _____ the Hue citadel with his friends last year.
A that visits B visit C that visited D to visit
28. It was _____ from the the outdoor market in Paris.
A my parents that bought some souvenirs B some souvenirs my parents that bought
C my parents bought some souvenirs D my parents that buy some souvenirs
29. It _____ that Daisy often wrote travel blogs when she was young.
A was about Vietnam B is about Vietnam C was Vietnam D was Vietnam that
30. _____ around Xuan Huong lake that Anna missed.
A The bus tour B The bus tour that C It was the bus tour D It was the bus tour that
31. Teenagers get into _____ with their parents usually because they don't understand one another.
A. argue B. arguing C. argued D. argument
32. Children can think more _____ if their parents let them make certain decisions on their own.
A. depend B. dependently C. independent D. independently
33. The teacher told us that Tony is a _____ and hard-working student.
A. rely B. reliable C. unreliable D. reliably

B. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

1. Several parents can't get along with their child when he or she enters teenage years.
A. have a good relationship B. have a bad relationship C. have problems D. have good memories
2. Some teenagers feel that their parents are so old-fashioned that they can't understand the latest fashion trends.
A. modern B. difficult C. traditional D. powerless
3. The plane will **take off** in 30 minutes, so please be ready at the gate.
A) land B) depart C) delay D) arrive
4. She was tired but decided to **carry on** working until the project was done.
A) quit B) rest C) continue D) stop
5. The scientists **carried out** an experiment to test their theory.
A) ended B) planned C) conducted D) stopped
6. They **took away** her license after she broke the traffic rules.
A) removed B) offered C) returned D) renewed
7. Even though it started raining, we **carried on** with the picnic.
A) postponed B) continued C) canceled D) delayed
8. His business idea really **took off** after he got some good advice.
A) failed B) started C) declined D) succeeded
9. The waiter came to **take away** the empty plates after dinner.
A) bring B) collect C) stack D) deliver

10. She **took off** her jacket because the room was too warm.
 A) wore B) removed C) bought D) folded
11. The company decided to **carry out** a survey to understand customer needs.
 A) skip B) avoid C) complete D) conduct
12. The experience taught me something I will **take away** for life.
 A) leave B) forget C) remember D) abandon

C. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

1. Mr Jones is a very strict teacher, especially about homework.
 A. easy-care B. easy-going C. outgoing D. understanding
2. He may become a selfish and spoiled child if his parents keep giving him everything he asks for.
 A. careless B. careful C. thoughtful D. useful
3. The pilot announced that the plane would take off soon, so we fastened our seatbelts.
 A. land B. prepare C. stay D. rise
4. Even though she was tired, she decided to carry on with her studies.
 A. abandon B. quit C. resume D. delay
5. The team will carry out a detailed analysis of the data next week.
 A. ignore B. complete C. cancel D. start
6. He was feeling hot, so he took off his sweater.
 A. folded B. wore C. removed D. carried
7. They had to carry on working, even when it started to rain.
 A. stop B. rush C. hurry D. return
8. After dinner, the staff came to take away the dishes.
 A. remove B. arrange C. bring D. store
9. The doctor needs to carry out some tests before making a diagnosis.
 A. avoid B. skip C. start D. record
10. She got a little discouraged, but her friends told her to carry on and not give up.
 A. give up B. pause C. begin D. agree
11. When I bought the new gadget, they warned me to take away the batteries when not in use.
 A. insert B. inspect C. remove D. repair
12. After getting comfortable, he took off his shoes.
 A. polished B. wore C. bought D. removed

D. Rearrange the following sentences to make meaningful paragraphs or conversations.

- 1.
- Firstly, kids who do housework develop important life skills they will need for their future life.
 - Most people think that family chores are boring and are the responsibility of wives of mothers only.
 - Moreover, sharing housework also helps children learn to take responsibility with other members of their families, which strengthens the family bond.
 - However, studies have shown that children can benefit a lot from doing chores.
- A. b – c – a – d B. b – d – a – c C. b – d – c – a D. d – b – a – c
- 2.
- Your painting caught my eye, and I wanted to tell you how much I like it.
 - Hi Tom, I hope you're doing great! I visited your exhibition last week.
 - I can't wait for your next exhibition. Take care!
 - The way you painted feeling is amazing. Look at it makes me think and feel a lot of things.
- A. b – a – c – d B. b – a – d – c C. b – d – a – c D. b – a – c – d
- 3.
- Dear Sarah, I wanted to share some thoughts on the importance of children helping with household tasks.
 - It also fosters a sense of responsibility and independence. Best regards.
 - Firstly, involving children in chores instills a sense of contribution to the family unit.
 - Additionally, it helps them appreciate the effort it takes to maintain a home.

A. a – b – d – c B. b – a – c – d C. a – d – c – b D. a – c – d – b

4.

- a. We really enjoyed our trip to Phnom Penh. You should visit it when you go to Cambodia. See you soon.
Anne
- b. The next day, we went to Wat Langka Pagoda and took a free yoga class. We removed our shoes and sat on the floor in complete silence. It was very relaxing.
- c. We first walked around the Royal Palace of Cambodia and took lots of pictures of this historical building. Then we went to the Phnom Penh night market and looked around the busy stalls selling local products and delicious street food.
- d. Greetings from Cambodia! On Friday, my family and I went to Phnom Penh, the capital city.
A. c – d – b – a B. a – d – b – c C. d – c – b – a D. d – b – c – a

5.

- a. **Eric:** It was great. We went shopping in the modern shops. The next day we went sightseeing and saw lots of historical buildings in the city centre.
- b. **Don:** That's nice. Did you see Big Ben?
- c. **Eric:** Fantastic. We really had a good time.
- d. **Don:** Oh. What was it like?
- e. **Don:** Hi Eric. How was your trip to London?
A. e – a – b – c – d B. e – c – d – a – b C. b – c – d – a – e D. e – a – d – c – b

6.

- a. **Kelly:** Annie is driving me crazy! We had a big fight and now she is not talking to me. 2
- b. **Suzy:** What happened? 3
- c. **Kelly:** She thinks I don't want to go to her party on Sunday. I can't go because it's my grandma's birthday. Now she hates me. 4
- d. **Suzy:** Cheer up! We can go and see her at school tomorrow and explain everything. 5
- e. **Suzy:** What's wrong? 1
A. b – a – e – c – d B. e – c – b – d – a C. b – c – e – a – d D. e – a – b – c – d

7.

- a. **Chris:** Hi Gemma, it's just about the kitchen. It was a bit of a mess last night. I had to spend half an hour washing the dishes before I could eat.
- b. **Gemma:** Yes, OK. Look, let's both try to clean up in future. And we need to talk to Jim. He never washes up.
- c. **Chris:** Right. Yes, I see what you meant but some of the mess was yours.
- d. **Chris:** You're right. Thanks, Gemma.
- e. **Gemma:** Really? I'm so sorry. But actually, most of the mess has been there for two or three days.
A. a – e – c – b – d B. d – b – c – e – a C. a – b – c – e – d D. a – b – d – e – c

8.

- a. **Anabelle:** I know. I can't have it in my bedroom, not even to listen to music.
- b. **Toby:** Really? I have to turn down the volume when we're having dinner, but I don't have to turn it off.
- c. **Anabelle:** There's nothing I can do. I have to give my phone to my parents before I go to bed.
- d. **Toby:** So, what happens if you have to ask a question about something for school?
- e. **Toby:** You're kidding! That's really strict!
A. d – c – b – a – e B. d – c – e – a – b C. b – a – e – c – d D. d – a – e – c – b

E. Complete the sentences with the words given.

social *suit* *culture* *gap* *lifestyle* *characteristics*
choice *influence* *historical* *conflict* *view* *traditional*

1. My mum's _____ of the situation was different to me.
2. He had several _____ which made him different to the rest of his family.
3. Group play helps children develop _____ skills.
4. He called for a return to _____ values.
5. The building is of _____ importance.
6. He admired the simple _____ of the islanders.
7. Do TV programmes _____ children's behaviour?

8. When writing emails, most people vary the style to _____ the circumstances.
9. Scientists are considering the widening _____ between the rich and the poor.
10. Students have an entirely free _____ of what to study at university.
11. In our _____, it is rude to ask someone how much they earn.
12. There are various techniques you can use to try and avoid family _____.

PART 3: READING :

Read the following passages and choose the options that best fit each of the numbered blanks

Passage 1

The generation gap (1) _____ to the difference in attitudes or behavior between a younger generation and the older one. In my opinion, different attitudes towards life, different views about certain problems, and a lack of communication can cause a generation gap in most societies. The first factor is that parents and children generally see things from different (2) _____. Choosing a career is a good example for this. Many parents try to impose certain careers they favor (3) _____ their children, based on their own perceptions. However, young people don't always understand their parents' points of views. Instead, they prefer to be free to make their own decisions on their future career. Another factor lies in differences in musical tastes, fashion, and political views between young people and their parents. (4) _____, having a pierced nose might be viewed as fashionable by some teens, but for many parents, it is considered to be an act of rebellion against social norms.

The major factor (5) _____ the generation gap is lack of communication between parents and their children. Parents tend to be dominant and not to trust their children to deal with crises. Also, they keep talking too much about certain problems. That is the reason why young people seldom reveal their feelings to their parents. When facing problems, young people prefer to seek help from their classmates or friends.

- Question 1: A. implies B. refer C. infers D. mentions
 Question 2: A. perspectives B. conceptions C. perceptions D. Prospects
 Question 3: A. in B. at C. on D. about
 Question 4: A. For example B. Moreover C. However D. Instead
 Question 5: A. causes B. causing C. caused D. to cause

Passage 2

Now and then our parents don't understand their teenage children. Lots of things - lifestyle, relationship, career choice - can become a stumbling block between parents and children. And that's normal, (1) _____ generation gap is real. However, we can try to understand each other, to hear each other out.

Our parents and grandparents often remember their youth and (2) _____ it with how they see our teenage years. But it's not right, because people almost always tend forget bad things about the past and remember only good things. So they say that in their youth everything was better.

Sometimes our parents are hovering around their almost adult children, being overprotective. It can annoy now and then, but they are just worry about our well-being. It's not good, though, when parents don't let their child (3) _____ his or her own decisions and mistakes. It's crucial to learn to cope (4) _____ problems on your own, because parents won't be around forever. And for the same reason teenagers should spend more time with family, if possible.

We all have our own experience, ideas, feelings and thought and sometimes it's really hard to hear (5) _____ person, because we are too focused on ourselves. Warm and trusting relationship between parents and children is great and I hope that every teenager could have a person (5) _____ wouldn't turn cold shoulder to him.

- Question 1: A. because B. though C. as if D. due to
 Question 2: A. compare B. distinguish C. analyze D. appreciate
 Question 3: A. express B. show C. do D. make
 Question 4: A. about B. to C. with D. upon
 Question 5: A. other B. another C. others D. the
 Question 6: A. whose B. whom C. which D. who

Passage 3

Read the following passages and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

Tom Bloch

At the age of 40, Tom Bloch was the head of H&R Block, a huge company that helps people prepare their tax forms. Although Bloch earned a lot of money, he wasn't very happy as he spent too much time at work and didn't have enough time to spend with his family. Suddenly, he left H&R Block and became a teacher in a poor neighborhood. "I wanted to help people who didn't have the opportunities I had," Bloch explained.

Learning to control the students is hard. But the rewards – helping children and hearing them say he's their favorite teacher – are great. And Bloch is able to spend more time with his family.

The Neale Family

For 11 years, Tom Neale worked as a lawyer, and his wife, Mel, worked as a teacher. They saved every penny they could. Finally, they had enough money to buy a boat. That was 17 years ago. Since then, except for occasional stops, they have been at sea.

For the Neales and their two daughters, the difficulties of their lifestyle are very real: there's not much money, so meals are often rice, beans and of course, fish. Storms are dangerous, especially when the boat is far from land. But Tom Neale says overcoming dangers together as a family is one of the **rewards** of their way of life. Another, he says, is "seeing the starfish on the bottom of the sea in the moonlight."

1. Which information is TRUE about Tom Bloch's previous job?
 - A. He helped people who didn't have the opportunities he had.
 - B. He was the leader of the company.
 - C. He wasn't satisfied with the salary.
 - D. The company was located in a poor neighborhood.
2. What does he like about his present job?
 - A. It allows him to have time to spend with his family.
 - B. He can control the students.
 - C. He can help the students and have more time with his family.
 - D. It is a hard job and can bring him a lot of money to support the family.
3. What does the word "rewards" mean?
 - A. dangers
 - B. difficulties of their lifestyle
 - C. good things
 - D. overcoming dangers
4. What is the common thing of Tom Bloch and Tom Neale?
 - A. They are relatives who love adventure.
 - B. Earning a lot of money is the only aim in their lives.
 - C. They appreciate spending time with their families.
 - D. They have similar ways of sharing household responsibilities.

PART 4: WRITING:

I. Rewrite the following sentences as suggested:

1. We enjoyed a picnic near a beautiful lake in the garden. (*cleft sentence, focus on Object*)
→
2. Trung was driving to the Old Quarter at 10.am yesterday. He saw Jenny then.
At 10.am yesterday, Trung saw Jenny while
3. Some tourists took a lot of photos during their trip to the One Pillar Pagoda in Hanoi.
→ While
4. The local food was delicious, so they ordered some more food. (*taste*)
→ The local food
5. Choosing a suitable job is a huge worry for me. (*worried*)
→ I
6. My close friend often complains to her parents about their hard rules. (*complaining*)
→ My close friend
7. Jack's parents look upset because he is too lazy to do homework by his own. (*seem*)
→
8. It's annoying that my parents nag about chores and studies (*annoyed*)
→ I am
9. I have an appointment with my dentist at 3.pm (*seeing*)
→
10. It's annoying that some students often talk so much in class. (*always*)
→ Some students

11. Jason bought some beautiful handmade items in Dong Xuan market during his holiday in Hanoi. (*staying*)
 →.....
12. In the middle of his exploration in Bangkok, he stayed in a raft house for the night. (*while*)
 →.....
13. We walked around the shops during our visit to the Old Quarter. (*while*)
 →.....
14. She never stops saying how much she hates learning. (*complaining*)
 →.....
15. Mr. Thomas knows the history of the Temple of Literature quite well. (*cleft sentence, focus on object*)
 → It.....
13. Visiting Ha Long Bay was my great excitement (*excited*)
 → I was
14. It 's amazing to enjoy games in Suoi Tien (*Amazed*)
 → We.....
15. the result of my entrance exam satisfies my parents (*satisfied*)
 → My parents seemed fully

2. Writing an informal letter describing a problem, using the suggested ideas:

Reason for writing: have terrible school performance-> need advice

Problem: take a lot of extra classes and stay up late every night to study but there is no good school performance-> really worried

Description of the problem:

- Normally get good grades but lately get bad ones.
- Try hard but always fall behind your classmates
- Feel really stressed about your grades
- Not know what to do
- Be afraid that you will not pass the coming exams and have no future

WEEK 2 - ENGLISH 11- BRIGHT -PRACTICE TEST 2 (UNITS 1,2)

PART 1: LISTENING

LISTENING 1: Listen to Ms. Susan and Mr. Tim about their kids and check True/ False:

1. _____ Ms. Susan only feels worried about Sally.
2. _____ Ms. Susan thinks that Sally doesn't spend enough time studying.
3. _____ Sally are always playing with her friends, watching TV and listening to music.
4. _____ It takes Sally three hours to study everyday.
5. _____ Ms. Susan thinks that they will drive her crazy when they tell her what to do.

LISTENING 2: Listen to the speech by Mr. Carl, a psychologist and fill in each gap with no more than three words:

1. The topic of tonight's speech is how to deal with _____ at home.
2. Big fights can spoil _____.
3. The important thing to solve the conflicts is _____.
4. Fighting almost never solves problems. However, _____ to each other does.
5. Mr. Carl suggests talking about the problems _____ to solve problems.

PART 2: USE OF LANGUAGE

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. influence | B. honesty | C. social | D. curious |
| 2. A. watched | B. needed | C. wanted | D. divided |
| 3. A. chemistry | B. school | C. character | D. machine |
| 4. A. handicapped | B. advantaged | C. organized | D. raised |

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 5. A. <u>mach</u> ine | B. <u>ch</u> ange | C. <u>teach</u> er | D. <u>ch</u> oose |
| 6. A. <u>ch</u> ore | B. <u>mach</u> ine | C. <u>much</u> | D. <u>such</u> |
| 7. A. <u>quest</u> ion | B. <u>mut</u> ual | C. <u>qual</u> ity | D. <u>ch</u> ip |
| 8. A. <u>danger</u> ous | B. <u>gain</u> | C. <u>joy</u> | D. <u>vill</u> age |
| 9. A. <u>natur</u> e | B. <u>stat</u> ion | C. <u>cult</u> ure | D. <u>pic</u> ture |
| 10. a. <u>game</u> | B. <u>brid</u> ge | C. <u>ag</u> ainst | D. <u>gar</u> age |
| 11. a. <u>gener</u> ous | B. <u>gene</u> | C. <u>gener</u> ally | D. <u>g</u> iving |
| 12. a. <u>che</u> ese | B. <u>child</u> ren | C. <u>chem</u> ical | D. <u>teach</u> er |
| 13. A. <u>change</u> able | B. <u>chur</u> ch | C. <u>chem</u> ist | D. <u>che</u> que |
| 14. A. <u>protect</u> | B. <u>pic</u> ture | C. <u>not</u> ice | D. <u>tal</u> ent |
| 15. A. <u>bought</u> | B. <u>daught</u> er | C. <u>cough</u> | D. <u>sight</u> |
| 16. A. <u>sure</u> | B. <u>sou</u> p | C. <u>sug</u> ar | D. <u>mach</u> ine |
| 17. A. <u>meas</u> ure | B. <u>decis</u> ion | C. <u>permiss</u> ion | D. <u>pleas</u> ure |
| 18. A. <u>posit</u> ion | B. <u>oas</u> is | C. <u>des</u> ert | D. <u>res</u> ort |
| 19. A. <u>swit</u> ch | B. <u>stomach</u> | C. <u>mat</u> ch | D. <u>cat</u> ch |
| 20. A. <u>stud</u> y | B. <u>ready</u> | C. <u>pupp</u> y | D. <u>occup</u> y |

II. Pick out the words whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>fac</u> ility | B. <u>char</u> acterize | C. <u>irr</u> ational | D. <u>var</u> iety |
| 2. A. <u>ag</u> reement | B. <u>ele</u> phant | C. <u>min</u> eral | D. <u>viol</u> ent |
| 3. A. <u>prof</u> essor | B. <u>typ</u> ical | C. <u>acc</u> ountant | D. <u>devel</u> op |
| 4. A. <u>elec</u> trician | B. <u>major</u> ity | C. <u>app</u> ropriate | D. <u>trad</u> itional |
| 5. A. <u>dec</u> ay | B. <u>van</u> ish | C. <u>att</u> ack | D. <u>de</u> pend |
| 6. A. <u>cur</u> ious | B. <u>music</u> ian | C. <u>grand</u> mother | D. <u>arg</u> ument |
| 7. A. <u>gener</u> ational | B. <u>char</u> acteristic | C. <u>devel</u> opmental | D. <u>ex</u> perimental |

PART 3. USE OF ENGLISH

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs given. Use negative form if necessary. You can use a word twice.

- | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| have | take out | take | split | prepare | shop | do |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
- I usually _____ the bus to school, but this morning I'm walking.
 - My mom is not at home. She _____ for groceries now.
 - I'm very busy, so I only _____ the laundry every Saturday morning.
 - They _____ housework among members in Ann's family. She has to do all the chores.
 - Kate always _____ her dog fed by her neighbor every time she goes on business trips.
 - I always cook, but today is Women's Day, so my husband _____ dinner in the kitchen.
 - The residents in my neighborhood _____ the garbage at 5 p.m. every day when the bin lorry comes.
 - Mary's wrist (cổ tay) was broken once, so now she rarely _____ the heavy lifting.

II. Give the right form of the verbs in brackets: Simple past or past continuous:

- When I (arrive)at his house he still (asleep).....
- While we (cross)the street, the policemen (shout)..... at us.
- The light (go)..... out while we (have).....dinner.
- The children (do)..... home work when their father (come).....back from the office.
- Bill (have)..... breakfast when I (stop)..... at his house this morning.
- While I (walk)around the park, I (see).....Mr. John.
- When I (go)out, the sun (shine).....
- Just as I (leave)for home, a student (stop).....me at the hall.
- When the students (hear)..... the bell, they (get)up and (leave).....

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. She _____ the door, and John was waiting for her outside her house
A. knocked B. answered C. tapped D. watched
2. The purpose of this campaign is to _____ money for charity
A. Make B. load B. rise D. raise
3. It's no use fighting those serious infections with _____.
A. Stethoscope B. exhibition C. CCTV security system D. penicillin
4. He want to let her hair _____ longer.
A. grow B. to grow C. growing D. grew
5. While Tom _____ English to poor children in Phnom Penh last year, he _____ a lot about Cambodian culture.
A. is teaching - knows B. taught - was knowing
C. was teaching - knew D. was teaching - was knowing
6. My passion for volunteering to help children _____ during my middle school years while I _____ for the summer community service.
A. begin - work B. began - was working
C. have begun - have worked D. was beginning - was working
7. Volunteers _____ games and _____ activities with disadvantaged children while they _____ for the center.
A. played - had - worked B. were having - having - were working
C. have played - playing - are working D. played - had - were working
8. Last year we _____ in the Community Village project in Mai Chau, Hoa Binh while the disabled artisans (*thợ thủ công*) _____ to follow their trades.
A. join - are trying B. joined - were trying C. joined - had tried D. were joining - were trying
9. During the volunteer programme, they _____ up international understanding while they _____ for the needs of the local community.
A. builds - are working B. were building - were working
C. were building - worked D. built - were working
10. Person A: Why _____ for the bus? You usually _____ to work.”
Person B: My car didn't work this morning.
A. are you waiting/ are driving B. do you wait/ drive
C. are you waiting/ drive D. do you wait/ are driving
11. Dinner is ready. Can you help me _____ the table?
A. make B. set C. mop D. do
12. You _____ worried. What _____ about?
A. look/ are you thinking B. look/ do you think
C. are looking/ do you think D. are looking/ are you thinking
13. Firefighters arrived on the _____ of the accident within minutes.
A. view B. destination C. scene D. argument
14. People brought up in different times hold different social _____.
A. activities B. aspects C. systems D. values
15. He has all the _____ of a great father.
A. characteristics B. types C. ways D. status
16. It is a chance to hear people's _____ on a range of different subjects.
A. impressions B. views C. efforts D. acts
17. _____ between parents and children become more frequent when the children become teenagers.
A. Fights B. Struggles C. Wars D. Conflicts

PART 4: READING :

Passage 1:

1. Generation X

It is also called the Peter Pan Generation or the Boomerang Generation (1) _____ the propensity of some to move back in with their parents. It refers to people born between 1965 and 1980.

2. Generation “Silent”

It generally refers to the generation of people born between the early 1928 and the early 1945.

3. Millennials

Also (2) _____ as Generation Y, it normally refers to the generation of people born between the early 1980s and the early 2000s. Perhaps the most (3) _____ used birth range for this group is 1982-2000.

4. Generation Baby Boomers

It generally refers to the generation of people born between the early 1946 and the early 1964.

5. Generation Z

It's the generation (4) _____ adulthood in the second decade of the 21st century and perceived as being familiar (5) _____ the internet from a very young age. They were born between 2000 and 2012.

- Question 1: A. because B. because of C. despite D. although
Question 2: A. knew B. know C. known D. knowing
Question 3: A. approximately B. actually C. rarely D. commonly
Question 4: A. reaching B. coming C. touching D. receiving
Question 5: A. with B. for C. to D. toward

Passage 2

When a teen and a parent argue, it does not mean that something is wrong with their relationship. It means that the (1) _____ are on different wavelengths in wishes, values, attitudes or beliefs. Conflict is never easy, but it is more prevalent in households (2) _____ there are teenagers attempting to establish individualism and a parent reluctant to accept the changes.

Where there are an adolescent and a parental figure in a home, any topic can trigger a disagreement. Topics that cause the greatest (3) _____ in a family include household rules and responsibilities, according to Dr. Carl E. Pickhardt, an expert in parenting. School-related issues (4) _____ set off many arguments, as does nonconformance to values held by the family.

Certain processes must occur for the child to reach healthy emotional adulthood, according to Carl Pickhardt, Ph.D. He identifies separation, differentiation and opposition as necessary processes.

In the separation process, the teen wants distance (5) _____ parents and family to gain individuality in the social world and to establish privacy. (6) _____ the desire to separate, the teen communicates less with the parents, which concerns them.

In the period of differentiation, the teen begins to experiment with (7) _____ to discern who he wants to become. Hair, clothing styles and individual image are important to the teen. Often, the parent does not agree with some of the choices, which is natural.

Opposition is the process of (8) _____ parental authority. Parent and child disagree about what is acceptable, (9) _____, good or bad. Disagreement can become a way of life in the family.

Often conflict between teens and parents turns into a battle of wills. Both parties strive to win each argument, and winning (10) _____ communication becomes the objective.

- Question 1: A. winners B. losers C. participants D. header
Question 2: A. that B. where C. which D. when
Question 3: A. stress B. relaxation C. pleasure D. sympathy
Question 4: A. not only B. either C. too D. also
Question 5: A. with B. to C. from D. away
Question 6: A. Because B. Due to C. Despite D. Although
Question 7: A. self-images B. self-esteem C. self-access D. selfishness
Question 8: A. pleasing B. struggling C. challenging D. differentiating
Question 9: A. unfair B. fairness C. fairly D. fair
Question 10: A. more than B. rather than C. except for D. but for

Passage 3

Bangkok's traffic can be a nightmare. Sure, you can easily take a taxi – if you want to spend hours stuck in traffic jams – but there are (1) _____ better ways to get around the city. To explore the temples and (2) _____ sites, catch an express boat river taxi or a longtail (3) _____ along the Chao Phraya river and the canals. For the modern part of the city, the Skytrain is a fast, cheap way to travel from the river to the shopping malls and nightlife of Sukhumvit, and the famous Chatuchak street market.

Where to eat in Thailand? The simple answer is: everywhere! Thai street food is (4) _____ the best in the world, and for around \$5 you can eat a filling and delicious meal. Some food stands have few plastic seats where you

can sit and eat and they cook the same dish over and over, like fried chicken on rice or Pad Thai noodles. Head for Chinatown – Yaowarat Street – and (5) _____ whatever looks most interesting from the many excellent Chinese and Thai restaurants and food stands.

- Question 1: A. much B. others C. another D. other
Question 2: A. history B. historical C. historian D. historically
Question 3: A. train B. ship C. boat D. plane
Question 4: A. among B. between C. from D. around
Question 5: A. cook B. spend C. choose D. take

Passage 4

THE ASEAN UNIVERSITY NETWORK

It is clear that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, established in 1967, has achieved remarkable progress in strengthening the ties and promoting cooperation among countries in Southeast Asia, especially in terms of cultural, economic, and social collaborations. However, it was not until the Fourth ASEAN Summit in 1992 that cooperation in the fields of higher education and human resource development became the point of attention of the ASEAN leaders. The idea was later developed into the ASEAN University Network (AUN). The network was founded in November 1995 with the original number of 13 universities in ASEAN member countries. After the enlargement of ASEAN by the ASEAN Charter in 1997 and 1999, the AUN membership increased to 20 member universities, with the addition of two universities from Myanmar, three from Laos, Malaysia, and Cambodia, and two from Indonesia. The main objective of the AUN is to strengthen the existing network of cooperation among universities in ASEAN by promoting collaborative studies and research programmes. Furthermore, the AUN attempts to promote cooperation and solidarity among scientists and scholars in the region and to develop academic and professional human resources as well as to spread scientific knowledge and information among the universities in the region.

1. The ASEAN University Network _____.
A. took 2 years to establish from the original idea
B. has increased the number of universities in ASEAN
C. has developed its membership since its establishment
D. led to the enlargement of ASEAN by the ASEAN Charter
2. The statement to which the author would most probably disagree is that _____.
A. ASEAN's growth is significant and pretty fast
B. there are noticeable improvements in several fields in ASEAN
C. cooperation and collaborations are the key to success
D. giving higher education a low priority is reasonable
3. All of the following could be strategies of the AUN to achieve its goals EXCEPT _____.
A. national training programmes for developing human resources
B. conferences on education and science
C. the transfer of scientific knowledge and information among its members
D. exchange programmes for students and professors
4. The word "**existing**" in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by _____.
A. officially recognized B. currently in operation
C. struggling for survival D. facing extinction

Passage 5: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Stella McCartney was born in 1972, the daughter of pop star Sir Paul McCartney. She is the youngest of three sisters. One sister is a potter and the other sister does the same job as their mother used to do - she works as a photographer. Stella's brother, James, is a musician. Stella first hit the newspaper headlines in 1995 when she graduated in fashion design from art college. At her final show, her clothes were modeled by her friends, Naomi Campbell and Kate Moss, both well-known models. Unsurprisingly, the student show became front-page news around the world. Stella hadn't been in the news before as a fashion designer but she had spent time working in the fashion world since she was fifteen. In March 1997, Stella went to work for the fashion house Chloe. People said the famous fashion house had given her the job because of her surname and her famous parents but Stella

soon showed how good she was. She designs clothes which she would like to wear herself, although she's not a model, and many famous models and actors choose to wear them. In 2001 Stella started her own fashion house and has since opened stores around the world and won many prizes. A **lifelong** vegetarian, McCartney does not use any leather or fur in her design. Instead, she uses silk, wool and other animal-derived fabrics.

1. Which of the following is NOT true about Stella's family?

A. She has three sisters.	B. One of her sisters is a photographer.
C. She is the youngest.	D. Her father is a famous singer.
2. Stella, Naomi Campbell and Kate Moss _____.

A. met for the first time at her fashion show	B. are very famous fashion models
C. had been friends before 1995	D. all performed at the final show in 1995
3. Which of the following is TRUE about the show?

A. Everyone was surprised when Stella's show was successful.	B. The models performed clothes designed by Stella.
C. The show was the last show of Stella.	D. There was no one famous appearing in the show.
4. Stella thinks about the kinds of clothes that _____.

A. famous people like to wear	B. she likes to wear
C. well-known models perform beautifully	D. bring her prizes
5. The word "**lifelong**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A. permanent	B. inconstant	C. temporary	D. changing
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PART 5: WRITING:

16. What interests me most in the Temple of Literature is the traditional Vietnamese architecture (*interested*)
 → I am

17. Anna lost her purse during her stay at the Old Quarter. (*while*)
 →

18. Malaysia, Laos and Cambodia were the members of ASEAN. (*Cleft sentence, focus on Subject*)
 →

19. She never stops saying how much she dislikes her classmates. (*complaining*)
 →

20. The students asked the teacher for his explanation for the problem. (*Cleft Sentence, object focus*)
 →

21. The thick fog in many mountainous areas prevented Nam from going to work. (*Cleft Sentence, subject focus*)
 →

22. Teachers don't allow students to use mobile phone in class. (*Cleft Sentence, adverb focus*)
 →

23. During my dinner, the phone rang.
 → While.....

24. In the middle of our sleep, there was a knock at the door.
 → When.....

25. The film wasn't as good as we had expected. (*disappointed*)
 → We

25. Clare is going to the United States next month. She has never been there before. (*excited*)
 → Claire is really

26. Mastering a second language takes time and practice. (*Cleft sentences, focus on object*)
 →

27. The smoke from the factory chimneys pollutes the air. (*Cleft sentences, focus on subject*)
 →

28. The Soviet Union launched the first manned spaceship. (*Cleft sentences, focus on subject*)
 →

29. What I saw at the dance party surprised me. (*Cleft sentences, focus on subject*)
 →

30. Why my friend disappeared last week is still a question for us. (*Cleft sentences- subject focus*)

