

**KỶ THI CÔNG CHỨC TRONG CÁC CƠ QUAN, ĐƠN VỊ  
CỦA ĐẢNG, MẶT TRẬN TỔ QUỐC VIỆT NAM VÀ CÁC TỔ CHỨC CHÍNH  
TRỊ XÃ HỘI TRÊN ĐỊA BÀN TỈNH NĂM 2024**

**HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP MÔN TIẾNG ANH**

- A. Hình thức: Thi trắc nghiệm khách quan trên máy vi tính  
B. Nội dung:

Thí sinh được kiểm tra kỹ năng sử dụng ngôn ngữ, kỹ năng đọc, viết môn tiếng Anh, dạng bài trắc nghiệm khách quan, mỗi câu hỏi bao gồm 04 phương án trả lời và chỉ có duy nhất 1 phương án đúng. Trình độ A (Bậc 2 theo quy định tại Thông tư số 01/2014/TT-BGDĐT ngày 24 tháng 01 năm 2014 của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo ban hành khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam)

- \* Thời gian làm bài: 30 phút
- \* Số câu hỏi: 30 câu.
- \* Mỗi câu trả lời đúng tương đương với 1 điểm
- \* Số điểm tối thiểu để vượt qua bài thi: 15/30

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## MỘT SỐ NỘI DUNG THAM KHẢO

### I. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. Peter decided \_\_\_\_\_ a new laptop last week.  
A. buy                      B. bought                      C. buying                      D. to buy
2. She is very good \_\_\_\_\_ tennis. She never loses when playing with her friends.  
A. at                      B. for                      C. in                      D. on
3. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ trees in the garden at the moment.  
A. is planting                      B. are planting                      C. plants                      D. be planting
4. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ our grandparents on summer vacations.  
A. visits                      B. visited                      C. visiting                      D. visit
5. I am looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ you at the airport tomorrow.  
A. see                      B. to see                      C. to seeing                      D. saw
6. My mother asked us \_\_\_\_\_ too much time playing computer games at night.  
A. not to spending                      B. didn't spend                      C. to not spent                      D. not to spend
7. What kind of book \_\_\_\_\_ in your free time?  
A. do you read                      B. are you read                      C. does you read                      D. does you reads
8. The teacher explained the lesson twice \_\_\_\_\_ the students understood it clearly.  
A. as long as                      B. so that                      C. because                      D. as if
9. *Marry*: "Make yourself at home." - *John*: " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
A. Yes, can I help you?                      B. Don't mention it.  
C. Thanks! Same to you.                      D. That's very kind. Thank you.
10. During the festival, they often fly a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ kites in different shapes and sizes.  
A. colour                      B. colourless                      C. colourful                      D. colouring
11. \_\_\_\_\_ time do you watch TV a day?  
A. How old                      B. How long                      C. How much                      D. How many
12. Mrs. Thomson asked her son where \_\_\_\_\_ the next day.  
A. will he go                      B. he will go                      C. he would go                      D. would he go
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday afternoons, the Smiths usually invite their neighbors round for tea in the garden.  
A. At                      B. To                      C. On                      D. In
14. **Peter**: "Shall we go out for some coffee tonight?"  
**Daisy**: " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
A. That's right. I am                      B. Don't mention it  
C. Yes, we are                      D. That's a good idea.

15. \_\_\_\_\_ does Hoa Ban Festival take place? - In March.  
 A. What                      B. Where                      C. When                      D. How
16. She does yoga every morning, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. is she                      B. isn't she                      C. wasn't she                      D. doesn't she
17. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ with her friends, so she can't concentrate on the lesson now.  
 A. is chatting                      B. chatted                      C. chatting                      D. will chat
18. We couldn't go out \_\_\_\_\_ it was very stormy.  
 A. because of                      B. because                      C. so                      D. but
19. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ for the car factory since 2004.  
 A. worked                      B. was working                      C. has worked                      D. is working
20. Our trip to Niagara Falls was very \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. excite                      B. exciting                      C. excited                      D. excitement
21. \_\_\_\_\_ his old age, Mr. Brown goes jogging every day.  
 A. Although                      B. Despite                      C. In spite                      D. However
22. "It's expensive to go there by taxi. I suggest \_\_\_\_\_ a bus," the monitor said.  
 A. to take                      B. taking                      C. to taking                      D. for taking
23. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ off the TV when you leave the room.  
 A. to turn                      B. turning                      C. turn                      D. turned
24. His parents were disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't pass the exam.  
 A. because                      B. however                      C. so                      D. although
25. Thanks to the Internet, students can look \_\_\_\_\_ new words in online dictionaries.  
 A. in                      B. on                      C. at                      D. up
26. The children slept deeply \_\_\_\_\_ the noise.  
 A. in spite                      B. despite                      C. although                      D. because
27. I haven't seen Simon \_\_\_\_\_ three years.  
 A since                      B. in                      C. before                      D. for
28. If you had come to the party, you \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
 A. would meet                      B. had met                      C. would have met                      D. will meet
29. I am used to \_\_\_\_\_ by train.  
 A. travelled                      B. travelling                      C. travel                      D. to travel
30. How many people took part \_\_\_\_\_ the contest?  
 A. in                      B. from                      C. with                      D. to
31. I'll give you this book as soon as I finish \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 A. to read                      B. reading                      C. read                      D. has read

32. This computer isn't capable \_\_\_\_\_ running this software.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. of                      D. at
33. She looked very \_\_\_\_\_ when I told her the news.  
A. happy                      B. happily                      C. happiness                      D. was happy
34. That restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_ dirty that few people eat in it.  
A. so                      B. such                      C. very                      D. too
35. That was a \_\_\_\_\_ ceremony.  
A. prepared-well      B. well-prepared      C. prepare-well      D. well-prepare
36. I had a great vacation in England \_\_\_\_\_ I can't speak English.  
A. but                      B. so                      C. because                      D. although
37. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I wouldn't stay up this late.  
A. a                      B. will be                      C. were                      D. would be
38. A: "What a lovely house you have!" – B: "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. Of course not, it's not costly                      B. I think so  
C. Thank you. Hope you will drop in                      D. No problem
39. Remember \_\_\_\_\_ the door before going to bed.  
A. locking                      B. to lock                      C. locked                      D. not locking
40. This room is \_\_\_\_\_ to study. Please switch on the lights.  
A. enough dark      B. dark enough      C. too dark enough      D. too dark
41. Do you know the man \_\_\_\_\_ lives in the house opposite mine?  
A. who                      B. what                      C. which                      D. when
42. Simon has \_\_\_\_\_ money that he can't afford to buy food.  
A. so few                      B. so many                      C. so little                      D. so much
43. Laura came to the meeting but Peter \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. isn't                      B. hasn't                      C. didn't                      D. wasn't
44. She prefers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. going for a swim to study                      B. going for a swim to studying  
C. go for a swim to studying                      D. go for a swim to study
45. I am better \_\_\_\_\_ English than Daisy.  
A. than                      B. with                      C. at                      D. for
46. Can you tell me the way \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. to the bank      B. is the bank      C. where is bank      D. of the bank
47. You will not pass the exam \_\_\_\_\_ working harder.  
A. unless                      B. without                      C. if                      D. although

48. I am expected \_\_\_\_\_ the result of last exam.  
 A. knowing            B. to know            C. know            D. knew
49. No one knows her name, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. is he            B. don't they            C. isn't he            D. do they
50. Has Margaret finished \_\_\_\_\_ yet?  
 A. washing up            B. to wash up            C. wash up            D. washed up
51. I'll give you ten minutes to come \_\_\_\_\_ with a better idea.  
 A. out            B. in            C. through            D. up
52. James \_\_\_\_\_ go fishing with his uncle when he lived in the countryside.  
 A. used to            B. is used to            C. has used to            D. who used to
53. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I'd take some rest before the game tomorrow.  
 A. am            B. could be            C. were            D. would be
54. You have never been to Paris, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. have you            B. haven't you            C. you have            D. you haven't
55. There's no need to be nervous. You're quite capable \_\_\_\_\_ your final exam.  
 A. of passing            B. passing            C. to pass            D. pass
56. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment to see the doctor.  
 A. do            B. say            C. organize            D. make
57. \_\_\_\_\_ you study hard, you won't pass the examination.  
 A. Unless            B. If            C. Despite            D. Although
58. Susan rarely stays up late, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. is she            B. isn't she            C. does she            D. doesn't she
59. The dentist told me \_\_\_\_\_ more careful when I brushed my teeth.  
 A. have been            B. being            C. be            D. to be
60. The football team has waited \_\_\_\_\_ the championship for twenty years.  
 A. about            B. up            C. for            D. to
61. We \_\_\_\_\_ dinner when you telephoned.  
 A. was having            B. had            C. were having            D. are having
62. He doesn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ his daughters from school every day.  
 A. pick up            B. picked up            C. picking up            D. picks up
63. Don't worry. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to travel here, even at night.  
 A. quiet            B. peaceful            C. safe            D. vast
64. Internet has made big differences \_\_\_\_\_ the way we live and work.  
 A. on            B. in            C. by            D. to

65. Do you know what \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. time is it            B. time is            C. time is now            D. time it is
66. She \_\_\_\_\_ eating since they arrived.
- A. doesn't finish            B. hasn't finished            C. didn't finish            D. not finish
67. Michael has lived in this town \_\_\_\_\_ five years.
- A. since            B. from            C. after            D. for
68. Would you like some black coffee? \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. No, please.            B. Yes, I like.            C. Yes, please.            D. Yes, I do
69. I do not like meetings and parties. I am not very \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. careful            B. sociable            C. reserved            D. indifferent
70. You often walk to school, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. won't you            B. didn't you            C. haven't you            D. don't you
71. He has to study this afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. hasn't he            B. has he            C. doesn't he            D. does he
72. I'd really like \_\_\_\_\_ a new language.
- A. to make            B. to do            C. to learn            D. to leave
73. We \_\_\_\_\_ to South Africa last year.
- A. 've been            B. went            C. go            D. are going
74. You \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of interesting things in your life.
- A. did            B. didn't do            C. done            D. have done
75. The city has changed a lot since I last \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A. visited            B. would visit            C. will visit            D visit
76. I talked to \_\_\_\_\_ grandmother for three hours last night.
- A. he            B. him            C. his            D. himself
77. I want a new TV \_\_\_\_\_ the one I have now is broken.
- A. and            B. but            C. so            D. because
78. We \_\_\_\_\_ live in an apartment.
- A. don't            B. hasn't            C. haven't            D. doesn't
79. Right now we \_\_\_\_\_ in a café in the main square.
- A. sits            B. are sitting            C. is sitting            D. sat
80. The meeting will start when everyone \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. arrives            B. are arriving            C. arrive            D. will arrive
81. It was impossible \_\_\_\_\_ because of the noise.
- A. slept            B. sleeping            C. sleep            D. to sleep
82. The weather wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ to go for a walk so they decided to stay at home.

- A. too good            B. good enough        C. so good            D. such good
83. I'm not used \_\_\_\_\_ up early on Sundays.  
A. for getting            B. to getting            C. by getting            D. at getting
84. They often write to each other \_\_\_\_\_ they live apart.  
A. because            B. in spite of            C. because of            D. despite
85. I'd like to stay at home \_\_\_\_\_ going out this evening.  
A. rather than            B. instead of            C. more than            D. better at
86. My mother is often \_\_\_\_\_ first person to get up in the family.  
A. a            B. the            C. Ø (no article)            D. an
87. Tom usually wears uniform at school. At home, he wears \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.  
A. formal            B. national            C. occasional            D. casual
88. That desk \_\_\_\_\_ several times this year.  
A. has been repaired    B. has repaired            C. repairs            D. is repaired
89. \_\_\_\_\_ he had finished his homework, he played his guitar and sang.  
A. Although            B. After            C. So that            D. Unless
90. The man \_\_\_\_\_ car we bought was from Toronto.  
A. which            B. why            C. where            D. whose
91. Breakfast, lunch and dinner are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eatings            B. food            C. foodtimes            D. meals
92. Excuse me, I think you've \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake in our bill.  
A. made            B. done            C. had            D. given
93. Emilia as well as Maya \_\_\_\_\_ here since last week.  
A. has been            B. was            C. were            D. have been
94. \_\_\_\_\_ is this blue watch? It's £9.95.  
A. Where            B. How big            C. How much            D. What
95. Do you like classical music? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, I likes.            B. Yes, I like.            C. Yes, I does.            D. Yes, I do.
96. They are planning to go \_\_\_\_\_ vacation together.  
A. on            B. with            C. to            D. of
97. Who are you going to Ottawa \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. with            B. to            C. in            D. at
98. I'm not interested \_\_\_\_\_ sports.  
A. for            B. about            C. in            D. to
99. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. some children    B. any children    C. a children    D. one children
100. I think she \_\_\_\_\_ the piano now.  
A. is playing    B. has played    C. plays    D. played
101. Sophia is going to \_\_\_\_\_ to a new house.  
A. be    B. move    C. meet    D. fall
102. Are you free \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday evening?  
A. at    B. in    C. on    D. from
103. Please \_\_\_\_\_ more slowly.  
A. spoke    B. speak    C. speaking    D. to speak
104. She's a very bad student. She is going to \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.  
A. pass    B. fail    C. win    D. lose
105. I am expected \_\_\_\_\_ the result of the last exam.  
A. knowing    B. to know    C. know    D. knew
106. She passed her English exam very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. easy    B. easier    C. good    D. easily
107. Please \_\_\_\_\_ on the door before coming in.  
A. take    B. wait    C. try    D. knock
108. We've got two \_\_\_\_\_: a son and a daughter.  
A. parents    B. people    C. children    D. friends
109. How old is your \_\_\_\_\_? She's fourteen.  
A. brother    B. son    C. boyfriend    D. sister
110. Excuse me, waiter. Can you bring me the \_\_\_\_\_, please?  
A. note    B. money    C. bill    D. cheque
111. This is the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ we saw the film.  
A. when    B. which    C. that    D. where
112. I'd like a \_\_\_\_\_ of coffee, please.  
A. cup    B. glass    C. plate    D. bottle
113. This is \_\_\_\_\_ than I thought.  
A. bad    B. badder    C. worse    D. worst
114. You \_\_\_\_\_ better stay at home so as not to give flu to others.  
A. should    B. have to    C. had    D. have
115. If I \_\_\_\_\_ enough money, I'd buy a new car.  
A. had    B. would    C. did    D. shall
116. If I \_\_\_\_\_ him, I would speak to him, wouldn't I?  
A. saw    B. had seen    C. have seen    D. would have seen



117. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ milk at the supermarket.  
 A. forget to buy      B. forget buying      C. forgetting to buy      D. forget buy
118. \_\_\_\_\_ time do you watch TV a day?  
 A. How old              B. How long              C. How much              D. How many
119. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ in hot weather.  
 A. to walk              B. walking              C. walk                      D. to walking
120. Of the five students, Thomas is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. better              B. the best              C. good                      D. well
121. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ a uniform at your school?  
 A. carry              B. wear              C. use                      D. hold
122. Take your umbrella. It's raining \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. heavily              B. strong              C. hardly                      D. much
123. Can I \_\_\_\_\_ your dictionary, please. -Yes, of course. But I'd like to have it back for the weekend.  
 A. lend              B. borrow              C. give                      D. keep
124. I wish they wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ so much time with unnecessary meetings.  
 A. waste              B. lose              C. take                      D. put away
125. You can't \_\_\_\_\_ on him at all. He never does what he says.  
 A. tolerate              B. rely              C. collaborate              D. arrange
126. It is very hot here. \_\_\_\_\_ your coat.  
 A. Take off              B. Wear              C. Put on                      D. Try on
127. It's too expensive. We can't possibly \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 A. pay              B. cost              C. afford                      D. cope
128. I think I'm open and friendly- I \_\_\_\_\_ with most people  
 A. get up              B. go on a date              C. hate                      D. get along well
129. The toilet is \_\_\_\_\_ the first floor.  
 A. at              B. in              C. under                      D. on
130. He was late \_\_\_\_\_ he ran to the station.  
 A. because              B. but              C. so                      D. although
131. This is \_\_\_\_\_ film I've ever seen.  
 A. the more interesting              B. more interesting  
 C. the interesting              D. the most interesting
132. We are very lucky, there are a lot of parks \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. where we live              B. where live we  
 C. where do we live              D. where did we live

133. How much fruit juice \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a day?  
 A. does/ drink      B. do/ drink      C. do/ drinks      D. does/ drinks
134. What is she doing? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. She listens to music.      B. She doesn't listen to music.  
 C. She is listening to music.      D. She listened to music
135. My son is arguing \_\_\_\_\_ his sister.  
 A. on      B. with      C. to      D. of
136. I \_\_\_\_\_ down the street when it \_\_\_\_\_ to rain.  
 A. was walking/ began      B. walked/ began  
 C. was walking/ was beginning      D. walked/ was beginning
137. Have you finished reading the novel \_\_\_\_\_ I gave you?  
 A. which      B. where      C. who      D. whom
138. It is a very good \_\_\_\_\_ for you to show everyone what you can do.  
 A. attitude      B. talent      C. skills      D. opportunity
139. They're playing very well. I think they are going to \_\_\_\_\_ the game.  
 A. pass      B. fail      C. win      D. lose
140. That's the most intelligent boy that I \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. ever have known      B. have ever known  
 C. have ever knew      D. have knew ever
141. They were very strict. They wouldn't let her daughter \_\_\_\_\_ back home after 10 p.m.  
 A. come      B. coming      C. came      D. to come
141. This is the most \_\_\_\_\_ film I have ever watched.  
 A. excitement      B. excite      C. excited      D. exciting
142. The children \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo.  
 A. were enjoyed taken      B. enjoyed being taken  
 C. were enjoyed taking      D. enjoyed taking
143. A \_\_\_\_\_ person doesn't talk a lot.  
 A. careful      B. friendly      C. quiet      D. mean
144. This book provides students \_\_\_\_\_ useful tips that help them to pass the coming exam.  
 A. with      B. to      C. for      D. about
145. \_\_\_\_\_ his good work and manners, he didn't get a promotion.  
 A. Because of      B. In spite of      C. Even though for      D. As a result of
146. Vietnamese people are always proud \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam's traditions and customs.

- A. in                      B. of                      C. on                      D. at
147. The librarian asked us \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise.  
A. don't make              B. to not make              C. not to make              D. not making
148. Were you able to find the person \_\_\_\_\_ wallet you found?  
A. who                      B. which                      C. whose                      D. that
149. I'll give you another hour to \_\_\_\_\_ up your mind.  
A. give                      B. go                      C. make                      D. take
150. Designers have taken \_\_\_\_\_ from many things in life.  
A. inspiration              B. inspire                      C. inspired                      D. inspiring

## II. Reading

### Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D)

“Women hold up half the sky”. This is an old Chinese saying. However, research shows that perhaps women do more than the share of “holding up the sky”.

Fifty percent of the world’s population are women, but in nearly two-thirds of all working hours, the work is done by women. They do most of the *domestic work*, for example, cooking and washing clothes. Millions also work outside the home. Women hold forty percent of the world’s jobs. For this work, they earn only 40 to 60 percent as much as men, and of course they earn nothing for their domestic work.

In developing countries, where three-fourths of the world’s population live, women produce more than half of the food. In Africa, 80 percent of all agricultural work is done by women.

In parts of Africa, this is a typical day for a village woman. At 4.45 am she gets up, washes, and eats. It takes her half an hour to walk to the fields, and she works there until 3.00 pm. She collects firewood until 4.00 pm then comes back home. She spends the next hour and a half preparing food to cook. Then she collects water for another hour. From 6.30 to 8.30 she cooks. After dinner, she spends an hour washing the dishes. She goes to bed at 9.30 pm.

#### 1. What is “domestic work”?

- A. housework              B. firework                      C. homework                      D. gardening

#### 2. The average woman earns \_\_\_\_\_ the average man.

- A. more than              B. less than                      C. the same as                      D. the most

#### 3. In Africa, women do \_\_\_\_\_ of all agricultural work.

- A. four-fifths              B. three-fourths                      C. two-thirds                      D. one-fifth

#### 4. What is NOT mentioned as the work of a village woman in Africa?

- A. working in the fields                      B. collecting firewood  
C. bringing water home                      D. preparing food for children going to school

#### 5. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. Women work outside the home.
- B. Women work in the field.
- C. The work of women.
- D. The role of women.

**Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D)**

Education is not an end, but a mean to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of education them; our purpose is to fit them for life. Therefore, it is very important to choose a suitable system of education which will really prepare children for life.

When we say that all of us must be educated to fit us for life, it means that we must be educated in such a way that, firstly, each of us can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability, and, secondly, that we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society, and that it is very bad to be ashamed of one's work, or to scorn someone else's. Only such a type of education can be called valuable to society.

**1. According to the writer, the purpose of education is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. simply to provide knowledge for children.
- B. to fit children for life
- C. to prepare anything which is suitable for children
- D. to change children

**2. Each of us must be educated to do \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. whatever job that is well-paid
- B. whatever job that is suitable
- C. whatever job that is professional
- D. whatever job that is low-paid

**3. We can realize that all jobs are necessary \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. to the employees
- B. to us
- C. to society
- D. to family

**4. It is very bad \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. to look down on someone else's work
- B. to feel good of someone else's work
- C. to think one's work as a means to earn money
- D. to respect on someone else's work

**5. Only a type of education \_\_\_\_\_ can be called valuable to society.**

- A. that helps people to get well-paid jobs
- B. that trains people to do whatever they want
- C. that fit people for life
- D. that helps people to get rich

**Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D)**

Do you do a lot of online shopping? For millions of people, it is a wonderful way to purchase the things they want without having to leave their homes.

Online shopping is not very old. The first online shopping company was created in 1991. However, the idea of shopping from home has existed for a very long time.

Many years ago, people shopped with mail-order catalogues. A catalogue is a very thin magazine that is full of advertisements, and then they mailed their order back to the company. A few weeks later, their product arrived. Because people ordered their products through the mail, **they** were called “mail-order” catalogues. After that, shopping television shows became popular. These TV shows introduced products to people watching at home. People who wanted to buy something called the company and placed the order. This is called home shopping.

Now we have online shopping. Online shoppers go online and look at web sites. When they find something they want, they place an order with the web site. They usually pay with a credit card or with virtual currency. Online shopping is changing shopping. Millions of people buy things online every day. The biggest effect of online shopping is on stores. As more people buy things online, more stores are **shutting down**. After all, why should you go to a store if you can buy things from home?

The main advantage of online shopping is convenience. You can buy almost anything from anywhere in the world, and a week later the product will be in your house. Also, other customers write **reviews** of products. You can read these reviews and decide whether or not you want to buy the product. The big disadvantages are the loss of jobs from store closing, and the fact that you can’t examine an item closely before you buy it. After online shopping, what do you think will come next?

**1. Which of the following come first?**

- A. Home shopping
- B. Online shopping
- C. Mail-order catalogues
- D. The passage does not say

**2. What is one effect of online shopping?**

- A. People aren’t using computers anymore
- B. More stores are opening
- C. People are buying fewer things
- D. There are fewer shops

**3. The word “they” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. the customers
- B. the products
- C. the advertisements
- D. the companies

**4. The phrase “shutting down” in paragraph 3 is closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. taking a rest
- B. opening
- C. moving to a new places
- D. stopping business

**5. What is the main advantage about online shopping?**

- A. It is safer
- B. It is more convenient
- C. It is always much cheaper
- D. You can look at the product before you buy it

**Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D)**

With increasing development and use of computer technology, there is a new disease to worry about. Computer ‘viruses’, programs designed to sabotage computers, are infecting computers in corporations, homes and universities. These viruses spread exponentially, much like biological contagion, and then disrupt the affected systems.

The virus secretly attaches itself to other programs and can then delete or alter files. The damage is generally activated by using the computer's clock. Then, any program that is executed may be exposed to the virus, including programs spread through telephone connections. Because of the increasing incidents of virus infiltration, businesses and agencies are becoming wary of sharing software. Security policies need to be increased as immunity programs are being developed.

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

- A. Be Aware
- B. Stop the Clock
- C. Deleting Files
- D. Sharing Software

**2. The people most interested in reading this passage probably would be \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. medical personnel
- B. computer users
- C. government workers
- D. health researchers

**3. It is inferred that a company can best protect itself from the virus by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. keeping clean
- B. spreading programs by telephone
- C. setting the clock correctly
- D. not using shared software

**4. The virus is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. a microbe
- B. an insect
- C. a disk
- D. a program

**5. If the virus infects a computer, the result would probably be \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. lost information
- B. a broken computer
- C. sick personnel
- D. dead telephones

**Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D)**

During the teenage years, many young people can at times be difficult to talk to. They often seem to dislike being questioned. They may seem unwilling to talk about their work in school. This is a normal development at this age, though it can be very hard for parents to understand. It is part of becoming independent of teenagers trying to be adult while they are still growing up. Young people are usually more willing to talk if they believe that questions are asked out of real interest and not because people are trying to check up on them.

Parents should do their best to talk to their sons and daughters about school work and future plan but should not push them to talk if they don't want to. Parents should also watch for the danger signs: some young people in trying to be adult may experiment with sex, drugs, alcohol, or smoking. Parents need to watch for any signs of unusual behaviour which may be connected with these and get help if necessary.

**1. This passage is taken from a**

- A. handbook for parents
- B. school timetable
- C. teenage magazine
- D. book for children

**2. Why do adults sometimes find teenagers difficult to talk to?**

- A. because most teenagers are quiet
- B. because teenagers don't want to talk to other people.

- C. because teenagers think adults are not honest
- D. because most teenagers hate adults.

**3. *When can you expect young people to be more talkative than usual?***

- A. When people talk to them because they are really interested and not just checking on them.
- B. When adults give them a lot of money to spend.
- C. When adults talk to them about something other than their work in school.
- D. When adults talk to them about sex, alcohol and drugs.

**4. *Some teenagers experiment with drinking and smoking because***

- A. cigarettes and alcohol are available everywhere.
- B. cigarettes and alcohol are cheap
- C. women like smoking and drinking men
- D. they regard them as a mark of adulthood

**5. *The word BEHAVIOUR in the passage most nearly means***

- A. feeling
- B. manners
- C. activities
- D. reaction

**Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D)**

English is my mother tongue. Besides, I can speak French and Spanish. I studied the two languages when I was at high school. Now, I am still learning Spanish at the University. As for me, mastering a foreign language is not easy. After studying a language, practice is very necessary and useful. Travelling to the country where the target language is spoken is very helpful, but if you cannot speak the language well enough you will certainly have troubles. I also frequently go to the movies, watch television, listen to the radio in the language I am trying to learn. Reading is another good way to learn. Books are good, but I personally think newspapers and magazines are better. However, getting some knowledge of the language is the most important thing. Grammar and vocabulary should be mastered first.

**1. *How many languages can the writer speak?***

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

**2. *The writer has learnt Spanish \_\_\_\_\_.***

- A. in Spain
- B. at high school
- C. at university
- D. B and C

**3. *Travelling may cause troubles if \_\_\_\_\_.***

- A. you cannot speak the language well enough.
- B. you can speak the language well enough.
- C. you can speak the language badly enough.
- D. you can communicate in the target language.

**4. *Some useful ways to practice your target language are \_\_\_\_\_.***

- A. listening to the radio and watching TV in the language.

- B. reading books in the language.
- C. seeing films in the language.
- D. all are correct.

**5. The most important thing is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. mastering grammar and vocabulary
- B. practicing speaking
- C. getting some knowledge of the language
- D. reading books and newspapers

**Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D)**

If you are invited to someone's house in America for dinner, you should bring a gift, such as a bunch of flowers or a box of chocolates. If you give your host a wrapped gift, he or she may open it in front of you. Opening a present in front of the gift-giver is considered polite. It shows that the host is excited about receiving the gift and wants to show his or her appreciation to you immediately. Even if the host doesn't like it, he or she will tell a "white lie" and say how much they like the gift to prevent the guest from feeling bad.

If your host asks you to arrive at a particular time, you should not arrive exactly on time or earlier than the expected time, because this is considered to be potentially inconvenient and therefore rude, as the host may not be ready.

**1. Why shouldn't you arrive exactly on time if you are invited to a dinner at a particular time?**

- Because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the host may not be ready.
- B. the host is not at home.
- C. you are impolite.
- D. you go there by bus.

**2. When should you arrive if you are asked to arrive at a particular time?**

- A. earlier than the expected time
- B. exactly on time
- C. later than the expected time
- D. very late

**3. Opening a present in front of the gift-giver is considered \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. polite
- B. impolite
- C. bad
- D. good

**4. What will the host do if he or she doesn't like the present?**

- A. tell a "white lie"
- B. say how much they dislike the present
- C. prevent the guest from being happy
- D. All of them

**5. What should you bring if you are invited to someone's house in America for dinner?**

- A. books
- B. gift
- C. wine
- D. fruit

**Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D)**

A pilot cannot fly by sight alone. In many conditions, such as flying at night and landing in dense fog, a pilot must use radar, an alternative way of navigating. Since



human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects, radar can show a pilot how fast nearby planes are moving. The basic principle of radar is exemplified by what happens when one shouts in a cave. The echo of the sounds against the walls helps a person determine the size of the cave. With radar, however, the waves are radio waves instead of sound waves. Radio waves travel at the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometers in one second. A radar set sends out a short burst of the radio waves. Then it receives the echoes produced when the waves bounce off objects. By determining the time it takes for the echoes to return to the radar set, a trained technician can determine the distance between the radar set and other objects. The word “radar”, in fact, gets its name from the term “radio detection and ranging”. “Ranging” is the term for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set. Besides being of critical importance to pilots, radar is essential for air traffic control, **tracking** ships at sea, and for tracking weather systems and storms.

**1. What is the main topic of this passage?**

- A. The nature of radar.
- B. History of radar.
- C. Alternatives to radar.
- D. Types of ranging.

**2. According to the passage, what can radar detect besides locations of objects?**

- A. Shape
- B. Speed
- C. Size
- D. Weight

**3. Which type of waves does radar use?**

- A. tidal
- B. heat
- C. sound
- D. radio

**4. The word tracking in the passage most closely means \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. sending
- B. repairing
- C. ranging
- D. searching for

**5. What might be inferred from the passage about radar?**

- A. It has improved navigational safety.
- B. It was developed from a study of sound waves.
- C. It takes the place of a radio.
- D. It gave birth to the invention of the airplane.

### **III. Choose the correct sentence from the given words.**

*1. cooking / now / the / sister / is / in / kitchen / my /.*

- A. My kitchen sister is cooking in the now.
- B. My sister is cooking in the kitchen now.
- C. My sister is kitchen cooking in the now.
- D. My sister cooking is in the kitchen now.

*2. one / is / Japanese / learn / languages / difficult / to / of / most / the /.*

- A. Japanese languages is one of the most difficult to learn.
- B. Japanese is one of languages the most difficult to learn.
- C. Japanese is one of the most difficult languages to learn.

D. Japanese is the most difficult one of languages to learn.

3. *your / brother / is / working / in / right now /?/ Tokyo /.*

A. Right now is your working brother in Tokyo?

B. Your brother is working in Tokyo right now?

C. Is brother working in your Tokyo right now?

D. Is your brother working in Tokyo right now?

4. *morning/ you / time / get / up / what / the / do/ in?*

A. What do you get up time in the morning?

B. What time do you get up in the morning?

C. What do you get up in the morning time?

D. Do you get up what time in the morning?

5. *much / make / need / cake / how / do / sugar / you / to / the?*

A. How much sugar do you need to make the cake?

B. How much cake do you need to make the sugar?

C. How much sugar do make to the cake you need?

D. How much the cake sugar make to need do you?

6. *'m / I / visit / my / going / to / grandparents / next week/.*

A. I'm going to visit my grandparents next week.

B. I'm going visit to my grandparents next week.

C. I'm visit to going my grandparents next week.

D. I'm visit my grandparents to going next week.

7. *goes / movies / usually / with / to / friends / she / on / the / Sunday / her /.*

A. She usually goes to her friends with Sunday on the movies.

B. She usually goes to the movies with her friends on Sunday.

C. She usually goes to with her friends the movies on Sunday.

D. She usually goes on the movies to her friends with Sunday.

8. *watching / now / the / mother / is / in / television / living / my / room*

A. My living room mother is watching in the television now.

B. My mother is watching television in the living room now.

C. My mother is television watching in the living room now.

D. My living room watching in television the mother is now.

9. *school / because / we / were / heavy / late / for / of / the / rain.*

A. We were late of the heavy rain because for school.

B. We were late of school because for the heavy rain.

- C. We were late for school because of the heavy rain.
- D. We were late because of the heavy rain for school.

10. *bed / son / at / my / goes / night/ to / usually / late*

- A. My son usually goes to late bed at night.
- B. My son usually night goes at bed to late.
- C. My son goes to husband late bed at night.
- D. My son usually goes to bed late at night.

11. *TV / my / at / usually / neighbors / night / watch / late /.*

- A. Neighbors usually watch late my TV at night.
- B. My neighbors late usually watch TV at night
- C. My neighbors usually watch TV late at night.
- D. My neighbors watch usually TV late at night.

12. *free time / how much / you / do / the / have / week / during?*

- A. How much do you have the free time during week?
- B. How much the free time do you have during week?
- C. How much free time do you have during the week?
- D. How much do you have free time during the week?

13. *have / going / with / her / weekend / she's / to / friends / this / dinner /.*

- A. She's going to have dinner with her friends this weekend.
- B. She's going to have friends with her dinner this weekend.
- C. She's have going to her friends with dinner this weekend.
- D. She's going to with dinner have her friends this weekend.

14. *is / the / in / most / who / student /class / intelligent / your?*

- A. Who is the most intelligent student in your class?
- B. Who is in your class most intelligent the student?
- C. Who is intelligent class in the your most student?
- D. Who is the intelligent most students in your class?

15. *are / what / going / weekend / to / you / do/ this ?*

- A. Are you going what to do this weekend?
- B. What you are going to do this weekend?
- C. What are you going to do this weekend?
- D. What to do are you going this weekend?

16. *class / who / youngest / the / person / the / in / is /?*

- A. Who is the youngest person in the class?

- B. Who the youngest person in the class is?
- C. Who is the person youngest in the class?
- D. Who the youngest person is in the class?

17. *much / on / money / do / clothes / you / how / spend?*

- A. How much clothes do you spend on money?
- B. How much money on do you spend clothes?
- C. How much do you spend clothes on money?
- D. How much money do you spend on clothes?

18. *you / have / finished / homework / yet / your / ?*

- A. Have you yet finished your homework?
- B. You have finished your homework yet?
- C. Have you your finished homework yet?
- D. Have you finished your homework yet?

19. *vacation / are / to / we / go / summer / on / planning / next / .*

- A. We are on planning to go vacation next summer.
- B. We are planning to go vacation on next summer.
- C. We are planning to go on vacation next summer.
- D. We are to planning go on next summer vacation.

20. *visitor / are / they / waiting / an / for / important / .*

- A. They are an important visitor for waiting.
- B. They are important for waiting an visitor.
- C. They are waiting for an important visitor.
- D. They are waiting for an visitor important.

21. *coffee / he / how many / drink / cups / does / of / ?*

- A. How many does he drink cups of coffee?
- B. How many cups of coffee does he drink?
- C. How many coffee does he drink of cups?
- D. How many coffee of cups does he drink?

22. *football / our / at / often / students / weekend / the / play / .*

- A. Students often play our football at the weekend.
- B. Our students play often football at the weekend.
- C. Our students often play football at the weekend.
- D. Students play often our football at the weekend.

23. *sister-in-law / now / my / staying / right / us / is / with / .*

- A. My sister-in-law is staying right with us now.
- B. My sister-in-law is staying right now with us.
- C. My sister-in-law is right now staying with us.
- D. My sister-in-law is staying with us right now.

24. *to / going / buy / a / they / are / apartment / next / new / year /.*

- A. They are going to next buy a apartment new year.
- B. They are going to buy a new apartment next year.
- C. They are to buy a new going apartment next year.
- D. They are buy to going a new apartment next year.

25. *weather / tonight / terrible / the / is /.*

- A. Tonight is the weather terrible.
- B. Tonight is terrible the weather.
- C. The weather is terrible tonight.
- D. The weather is tonight terrible.

26. *David / 2 hours / it / homework / takes / to / do / his / every day /.*

- A. David takes it 2 hours to do his homework every day.
- B. It takes David to do his homework 2 hours every day.
- C. David takes his homework 2 hours to do it every day.
- D. It takes David 2 hours to do his homework every day.

27. *to / like / you / basketball / play / would?*

- A. Would you like to play basketball?
- B. You would to like play basketball?
- C. You would like to play basketball?
- D. Would like you to play basketball?

28. *the / never / sister / housework / does / my /.*

- A. The housework does never my sister.
- B. My sister never does the housework.
- C. My sister does never the housework.
- D. The housework never does my sister.

29. *painting / the / Jack / spent / windows / yesterday / two / hours /.*

- A. Jack spent two hours painting the windows yesterday.
- B. Jack spent painting the windows two hours yesterday.
- C. Jack spent the windows painting two hours yesterday.
- D. Jack spent two hours the painting windows yesterday.

30. *you / do / problems / have / with / any / neighbors / your /?*

- A. Do you have problems with your any neighbors?
- B. Do you have any neighbors with your problems?
- C. Do you have any problems with neighbors your?
- D. Do you have any problems with your neighbors?

31. *friends / it / easy / to / Amanda / finds / make /.*

- A. Amanda finds it easy to make friends.
- B. Amanda finds to make friends it easy.
- C. Amanda make friends to finds it easy.
- D. Amanda finds easy to make it friends.

32. *the / so / eat / hard / cake / was / that / it / I / couldn't /.*

- A. I couldn't eat the cake was it that so hard.
- B. The cake couldn't eat it I was so hard that.
- C. The cake was so hard that I couldn't eat it.
- D. The cake was hard it so that I couldn't eat.

33. *Lucas / ago / years / started / company / working / two / for / the /.*

- A. Lucas started the company working for two years ago.
- B. Lucas started working for the company two years ago.
- C. Lucas started working the company for two years ago.
- D. Lucas started working two years ago for the company.

34. *to / see / the / William / is / young / horror / too / film /.*

- A. William is too young to see the horror film.
- B. William is to see the too young horror film.
- C. The horror film is too young to see William.
- D. William is too young to see the film horror.

35. *you / a / dictionary / should / meaning / use / to / new / the / check / of / words /.*

- A. You should check the meaning of new words to use a dictionary.
- B. You should use a dictionary to check the meaning of new words.
- C. You should check the meaning of a new dictionary to use words.
- D. You should use to check a dictionary the meaning of new words.

36. *the / never / father / housework / does / my /.*

- A. The housework does never my father.
- B. My father never does the housework.
- C. My father does never the housework.

D. The housework never does my father.

37. *you / seat / unless / you / a / book / in / won't / have / advance /.*

A. You won't have a seat unless you book in advance.

B. Unless you won't have a seat you book in advance.

C. You book in advance unless you won't have a seat.

D. You won't book a seat unless you have in advance.

38. *she / a / ago / teacher / five / started / as / years / working /.*

A. She started as a teacher working five years ago.

B. She started working as a teacher ago five years.

C. She started working as a teacher five years ago.

D. She working as a teacher started five years ago.

39. *in / his / he / job / although / salary /, / he / was / had / a / good / unhappy /.*

A. Although he had a salary good, he was unhappy in his job.

B. Although he was unhappy in his job, he had a salary good.

C. Although he had a good salary, he was unhappy in his job.

D. Although he was unhappy in salary, he had a good his job.

40. *is / so / that / eat / restaurant / no one / dirty / that / wants / to / there /.*

A. No one wants to eat that restaurant is so dirty that there.

B. That restaurant is dirty so that there no one wants to eat.

C. That restaurant is to eat there so dirty that no one wants.

D. That restaurant is so dirty that no one wants to eat there.