

LEVEL A2

PART 1. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Questions 1 – 15: Bold the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following question (15 points)

1. I work with criminals. I catch the thief and put him in jail. I am
A. a painter B. a writer C. a police officer D. a lawyer
2. I hear that your examinations are next week. You.....very hard at the moment.
A. study B. are being studied C. must study D. must be studying
3. It's getting cold. You'd better not.....without a coat.
A. go out B. to go out C. going out D. gone out
4. I don't have many friends and I feel lonely. I wish I
A. have more friends B. had more friends
C. would have more friends D. will have more friends
5. It was a lovely day yesterday. I wish I.....at the seaside then.
A. would be B. were C. had been D. have been
6. "When will you see John?" – "I am looking forward to.....him next summer."
A. seeing B. seen C. being seen D. see
7. Nothing will prevent him.....succeeding.
A. in B. at C. from D. on
8. Jack has three brothers, all ofare married.
A. whom B. who C. whose D. that
9., he would have been able to pass the exam.
A. If he studied hard B. If studying hard
C. If he were studying hard D. Had he studied hard
10. Let's go dancing,.....?
A. shall we B. will we C. do we D. let's not we
11. Ms. Thuy's class is different the other.
A. with B. to C. from D. by
12. When he was young, he go swimming with his friends every morning, but he cannot do it now.
A. gets used to B. used to C. is used to D. uses
13. My grandfather a pack of cigarettes a day, but now he has given it up.
A. is used to smoke B. used to smoke
C. used to smoking D. is used to smoking
14. The book aboutI told you yesterday has been stolen.
A. that B. who C. whom D. which
15. We use a to break up the earth and plant the seeds.
A. car B. plough C. dog D. land
16. No one in the class can study as well as Jane. She is thestudent in the class.
A. best B. better C. good D. well

17. Each studenta souvenir on National Day.
 A. gave B. gives C. was given D. was giving
18. Don't forget the lights before living home.
 A. to turn off B. turning off C. turn off D. will turn off
19. They have changed the law.
 A. The law has been change B. The law has been changed
 C. The has to be changed D. The law has been changing
20. The manin the accident was taken to hospital.
 A. injure B. injured C. injuring D. to injure
21. I have received your letters.
 A. Your letters have received B. Your letters have been receive
 C. Your letters has been received D. Your letters have been received
22. A few day ago, Tom's car..... by one of the teenagers in his neighbour.
 A. was stealing B. was stole C. has been stolen D. was stolen
23. You're going to study abroad,?
 A. aren't you B. don't you C. are you D. do you
24. If you right away, you would probably catch the bus.
 A. would leave B. leave C. left D. will leave
25. No matter what may happen, you should never give up hopes.
 A. begin B. create C. want D. stop
26. Tom ... to England to visit one of her cousins at the end of this month.
 A. went B. has gone C. goes D. is going
27. When her for the job was refused, she felt very disappointed.
 A. application B. apply C. applicable D. applicant
28. Please close the windows. The rain
- A. came B. would come C. had come D. is coming
29. They have been in love with each otherthey were young.
 A. until B. while C. since D. are all correct
30. Lack of funs prevented himwith his studies.
 A. from continuing B. with continuing
 C. to continuing D. of continuing
31. "..... did you go yesterday?" – "I went to the post office."
 A. Where B. What C. When D. Why
32.their valuable fur, many animals are hunted.
 A. Therefore B. Because of C. Because D. Inspite of
33. "When?" – "In 1928"
 A. did penicillin discovered B. penicillin was discovered
 C. did penicillin discover D. was penicillin discovered
34. She has the habit of drinking after every meal.
 A. cup of tea . B. a cup of tea C. a tea cup D. a cup for tea
35. Daisy wishes shemore time to spend on her hobbies.
 A. has B. can have C. will have D. had
36. He told me

55. Your sister used to visit you quite often,?
 A. didn't she B. doesn't she C. wouldn't she D. hadn't she
56. When I got home I found that the babyin the living room.
 A. slept B. was sleeping C. has slept D. had been sleeping
57. I am glad so many people have passed the test. In fact, there werewho haven't.
 A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
58. If motorists more careful, there would be fewer accidents.
 A. are B. will be C. would D. were
59. I like going to live shows andmy brothers.
 A. so do B. neither does C. so is D. neither do
60. Dick can swim and
 A. so I can B. I can't C. so can I D. I can
61. The story they have just read Agatha Christie.
 A. was written B. was written by C. wrote by D. was written from
62. All thingsbefore transportation.
 A. frozen B. were froze C. were frozen D. are froze
63. They by a loud noise during the night.
 A. woke up B. are woken up C. were woken up D. were waking up
64. He still can't believe it. His son's bicycle last night.
 A. was stolen B. had been stolen C. stole D. was being stolen
65. He asked me
 A. where did I live B. where do I live
 C. where I live D. where I lived
- 66 They Hue before they moved to Binh Dinh
 A. have been living B. have lived C. had lived D. had been living
- C. No, I play tennis. D. I usually go by motorbike.
67. That's the girl to Jim used to be married.
 A. who B. whom C. which D. that
68. I talked to a man car had broken down on the way to the meeting.
 A. which B. who C. whose D. whom
69. There are too many poor people do not have enough to eat in the world.
 A. whose B. whom C. who D. which
70. She's very ambitious and wants with famous people when she older.
 A. to work B. work C. working D. to working
71. Paul doesn't mind on his own because he's a very quiet person.
 A. live B. living C. to live D. to living
72. Janet is
 A. an old my friend B. an old friend of mine
 C. an old friend of me D. a my old friend
73. Mike and Tom are talking about their favourite fashion.
 Mike: What is your favourite type of clothing?
 Tom:

- A. Uniforms make us alike in the schoolyard.
 B. They often wear T-shirts on the weekend.
 C. I know jeans are made from cotton.
 D. Baggy pants. They're so comfortable.
74. It's possible a train across Canada.
 A. take B. to take C. taking D. to be taken
75. She suggested to the cinema.
 A. going B. go C. to go D. went
76. This kind of food should in a cool place.
 A. be kept B. keep C. be keeping D. kept
77. It is known that Yuri Gagarin was the first person into space.
 A. has travelled B. travel C. travelling D. to travel
78. She know a lot of people live in Ha Noi.
 A. whose B. who C. of whom D. which
79. Ha Noi capital, I visited recently, has grown to a very rich city over the past ten years.
 A. that B. which C. where D. who
80. If he had more time, he _____ an English course.
 A. takes B. took C. would take D. will take
81. You better be careful not to miss the bus.
 A. would B. had C. should D. did
82. We've never eaten this food before.
 A. It's the first time we've eaten this food.
 B. It's the most tasty food we've ever eaten.
 C. We've never eaten such a good food before.
 D. The food is so good that we've never eaten before.
83. It was to see you again.
 A. wonder B. wonderful C. wonderfully D. more wonder
84. While I to school this morning, I lost my money. I don't know how.
 A. went B. was going C. am going D. going
85. Last week the teacher Tim's mother at school because he to school for a month.
 A. met/ went B. was meeting/ didn't go
 C. met/ had gone D. met/ go
86. I'm really looking forward in the TV programme.
 A. to take part B. take part C. to taking part D. taking part
87. If you don't stop cigarette, your health worse
 A. to smoke/ will be B. smoking/ is
 C. smoking/ would be D. smoking/ will be
88. She often to the National Park on Sunday when she was a child.
 A. goes B. was going C. went D. is going
89. How many modules up to now?
 A. are you studying B. did you study

- A. isn't B. doesn't it C. is it D. does it
108. You have bread and egg for breakfast, you?
A. haven't B. don't C. won't D. have
109. That gift by next Sunday morning.
A. will have come B. has come C. is coming D. was coming
110. Neither of the two men my friend.
A. is B. are C. have been D. has been
111. She has her own friends, she doesn't want
A. our B. ours C. our's D. we's
112. His wife likes watching TV does Jane.
A. so B. either C. neither D. nor
113. It started to rain at 8 o'clock and it is still raining.
A. It has been raining at 8 o'clock. B. It has been raining since 8 o'clock.
C. It has been raining for 8 o'clock. D. It has been raining in 8 o'clock.
114. The baby's gettingeveryday.
A. biggest and biggest B. more biggest
C. more and more bigger D. bigger and bigger
115. "Could you tell me how to get to the post office?" – "....."
A. Excuse me. Is it easy to get there? B. Sorry, it's not very far.
C. It's at the end of this street, opposite the church D. Yes, I could
116. Those dancers performed so
A. beautiful B. beauty C. beautifully D. beautified
117. "Has Mary got any plans for the weekend?" - "Yes, she her relatives"
A. visited B. is going to visit C. is visit D. will visit
118. By the time next summer, you..... your studies.
A. completes B. will complete
C. are completing D. will have completed
119. New laws have been passed to wildlife in this area.
A. establish B. conserve C. produce D. endanger
120. The 14th Asian Games attracted 9,919.....from 44 countries.
A. participants B. participation C. participating D. participant
121. David was always busy with his work,?
A. isn't he B. is he C. wasn't he D. was he
122. This story attracts a lot of readers,?
A. does it B. did it C. doesn't it D. didn't it
123. I her since we students.
A. have known/ are B. know/are C. knew/were D. have known/were
124. We can't go along here because the road
A. is repairing B. is repaired C. repairs D. is being repaired
125.England won the World Cup.
A. It was in 1966 that B. It was on 1966 that
C. It was in 1966 when D. It was 1966 in that

126. I've never eaten this food before.
 A. It's the first time I've eaten this food. B. It's the most tasty food I've ever eaten.
 C. I've never eaten such a good food before. D. The food is so good that I've never eaten before.
127. It getsto understand what the professor has explained.
 A. the more difficult B. more difficult than
 C. difficult more and more D. more and more difficult
128. That's the woman to Jim used to be married.
 A. who B. whom C. which D. that
129. her almost two hours to drive from the city centre to the river.
 A. It spent B. She spent C. It took D. She took
130. You have tea for breakfast, you?
 A. haven't B. don't C. won't D. have
131. He has left for Paris,..... ?
 A. hasn't he B. has he C. does he D. doesn't he
132. The I get to know you, the I understand you.
 A. most/ least B. more/ least C. more/ less D. much/ less
133. What do you use that box.....?
 A. of B. with C. on D. for
134. She doesn't want to stay at home today,?
 A. does she B. doesn't she C. will she D. did she
1235.you study for these exams,you will do.
 A. The harder/the better B. The more/the much
 C. The hardest/the best D. The more hard/the more good
136. My mouth is burning! This is spicy food that I don't think I can finish it.
 A. such B. so C. very D. too
137. It's possiblea train across Canada.
 A. take B. to take C. taking D. to be taken
138. Nobody has seen him since then.
 A. He wasn't seen since then. B. He has been seen by nobody.
 C. He has seen them since then. D. He hasn't been seen since then.
139. The flowers should in a cool place.
 A. be kept B. keep C. be keeping D. kept
140. In Vietnam, many species have become due to the irresponsible activities of people.
 A. danger B. dangerous C. endangered D. endanger
141. Jack went to London engineering.
 A. study B. to studying C. studying D. to study
142. Vinh Long, I visited recently, has grown to a very rich city over the past ten years.
 A. that B. which C. where D. who
143. If he had more time, he a Business English course.

- A. There are many logs in the forest.
- B. It is easy to find trees in the forest.
- C. There is a lot of wood in the forest.
- D. All of the above.

2. According to your opinion, where do you think there are rock houses?

- A. Near the sea.
- B. Near the forest.
- C. Near the mountain.
- D. Near the city.

3. Why do houses have bedrooms?

- A. For sleeping.
- B. For cooking.
- C. For relaxing.
- D. For building things.

4. Where is the attic of a house?

- A. Beside the house.
- B. Above the house.
- C. Under the house.
- D. None of the above.

5. What do people do in the living room?

- A. They sleep.
- B. They take a bath.
- C. They talk.
- D. They do gardening.

II.

Many people are now wondering what robots will be able to do in 20 years' time. Scientists believe that robots will be able to learn a language, recognize your face and understand what you say. They will also be able to walk and run, just like humans.

In the home, domestic robots will cook your meals and do the housework. They will be able to talk to other machines in your house, like the fridge and the washing machine. Old people will have robot friends to look after them, and rich people will have a lot of robot servants to do anything for them, even to drive theft car.

However, robots will not be able to do complicated things like playing football or writing a book. And they will not look like humans, they will still look like machines.

1. Scientists believe that robots will be able to learn
A. what to say B. your face C. a language D. how to run
2. In the home, robots will be able to
A. buy and prepare your food B. do the housework
C. manage other machines D. look after children
3. Who will have robot friends in the future?
A. Old people B. Rich people C. Servants D. Scientists
4. Who will have robot servants in the future?
A. Old people B. Rich people C. Servants D. Scientists
5. The word "they" in the last sentence refers to
A. robots B. things C. humans D. machines

III.

Each nation has many good people who take care of others. For example, some of high school and college students in the United States often spend many hours answering volunteers in hospitals, orphanages or home for the aged. They read books to the people in these places, or they just visit them and play games with them or listen to their problems. Other young volunteers go and work in the homes of people who are sick or old. They paint, clean up or repair their houses, do their shopping and mow their lawns. For boys who no longer have fathers, there is an organization called Big Brothers. College students and other men take these boys to the baseball games or on fishing trips and help them to get to know things that boys usually learn from their fathers. Each city has a number of clubs where boys and girls can go and play games or learn crafts. Some of these clubs show movies or organize short trips to the mountains, the beaches, museums or other places of interest. Most of these clubs use a lot of high school and college students as volunteers because they are young enough to remember the problems of younger boys and girls. Volunteers believe that some of the happiness people in the world are those who help to bring happiness to others.

1. What do volunteers usually do to help those who are sick or old in their homes?
A. They tell them stories, sing, and dance for them.
B. They take them to baseball games
C. They cook, sew, and wash their clothes.
D. They mow lawn, do shopping, and clean up their houses.
2. What do they help boys whose fathers do not live with them?
A. To learn things that boys usually learn from their fathers.
B. To learn things about their fathers.
C. To get to know things that boys want from their fathers.
D. To get to know things about their fathers.
3. Which activity is NOT available for the students at the clubs?

- A. Going to the interesting places. B. Learning photography.
 - C. Watching films D. Playing games
4. Why do they use many high school and college students as volunteers? Because....
- A. They know how to do the work.
 - B. They are good at playing games and learning crafts.
 - C. They can understand the problems of younger boys and girls.
 - D. They have a lot of free time.
5. What do volunteers believe?
- A. The happiness people in the world are those who are young and healthy.
 - B. Bringing happiness to others makes them the happiness people in the world.
 - C. The happiness people in the world are those who make themselves happy.
 - D. In order to make others happy, they have got to be happy.

IV.

WE ALL NEED EXERCISE

The body needs exercise. Exercise uses up food and keeps the body strong. It makes your heart work hard in order to send blood to your muscles. So exercise makes your heart and muscles strong. Exercise also makes you feel good. If you do exercise a few times a week, you will stay healthy and happy.

Some people in American do not get enough exercise. They have to work too much, so they don't have enough exercise. They work in office buildings sitting in a chair all day in front of computers. They live far from their offices, and they have to drive their cars to get to work. Therefore, when they get home at night, they don't want to exercise after work.

Today, many Americans are overweight. This causes health problems for some people. Doctor say that exercise can help people both lose weight and improve their health. So, many people are trying to get more exercise. But it takes time to change, and when people do not see a difference right away, they lose interest in exercising.

1. The writer says that exercise

 - A. Only makes your muscles strong.
 - B. Sends blood to your muscles.
 - C. Is only done in a gym.
 - D. Makes your heart work hard to send blood to your muscle.

2. According to the reading, which fact is Not true?

 - A. Exercise makes you feel good.
 - B. Some people do not get enough exercise.
 - C. Many people have to drive their cars to work.
 - D. Many people don't want to get exercise after work because they are lazy.

3. The writer mentions that in America,

 - A. Many people spend much time driving to work.

- B. Most office workers can get a lot of exercise.
 - C. Many people are overweight because they don't get enough exercise.
 - D. Americans don't like doing exercise.
4. Why don't American get enough exercise?
- A. They find it difficult to exercise.
 - B. They don't have enough time to exercise.
 - C. They feel tired of exercising.
 - D. They don't want to lose weight.
5. What does the phrase 'lose interest' in the passage mean?
- A. Become bored with
 - B. Do not find something
 - C. Lose weight
 - D. Feel like doing something

V.

I am often asked whether we will do anything about the taxes we all have to pay. Of course, what people mean is that they don't want to pay so much. But, I have to ask in return which services they would like to lose. For we cannot expect to have modern hospitals, well-kept roads, good schools or attractive parks if we are not prepared to pay for these things. Our children do not think that schools and colleges are only for the sons and daughters of the rich, as once they were. More and more of us are living longer and longer. We all feel that we should be able to see a doctor when we need to. Old people should not suffer because we are afraid of the doctor's bill. In our society, we are proud of the fact that no one is asked whether they can pay the bill before they are allowed into a hospital. But if we want to continue to provide for all the needs of our society, we must remember that nothing in life is free. My party does not promise to cut taxes immediately. But we do promise to continue all the services that our taxes pay for, and we hope that we will manage things so well that after a short time some taxes may be reduced.

1. This is from
- A. a teacher's diary
 - B. a personal letter
 - C. a political message
 - D. a medical book
2. What is the writer's intention?
- A. to explain his ideas
 - B. to describe the past
 - C. to warn about money problems
 - D. to ask for advice
3. The writer thinks people who complain about taxes should
- A. remember that services cost money
 - B. realise that services cost nothing
 - C. pay taxes for welfare services
 - D. pay for their hospital bills
4. The attitude of modern children towards education is that
- A. education is only for children of the rich
 - B. education is only for children of the disabled
 - C. education is for all children

D. education is only for children of the poor

5. One of these people shares the same ideas as the writer. Whose idea is it?

A. I just don't know where I'm going to find the money I need. There's so much to pay for.

B. The trouble with people nowadays is that they all want something for nothing. They think they should be able to get whatever they want. But they don't realize that someone is going to have to pay for it in the end.

C. I know I ought to go and see the doctor, but I don't think I can afford ; it. I know he will tell me to buy some medicine, but I just haven't got the money.

D. What the government ought to do is give people control of their own money, if we didn't have to pay taxes we'd be able to afford to pay all our own bills.

VI.

The nuclear family, consisting of a mother, father, and their children, may be more an American ideal than an American reality. Of course, the so-called traditional American family was always more varied than we had been led to believe, reflecting the very different racial, ethnic, class, and religious customs among American groups.

The most recent government statistics reveal that only about one third of all current American families fit the traditional mold and another third consists of married couples *who* either have no children or have none still living at home. Of the final one, about 20 percent of the total number of American households are single people, usually women over sixty-five years old. A small percentage, about 3 percent of the total, consists of unmarried people who choose to live together, and the rest, about 7 percent, are single, usually divorced parents, with at least one child. Today, these varied family types are typical, and therefore, normal. Apparently, many Americans are achieving supportive relationships in family forms other than the traditional one.

1. With what topic is the passage mainly concerned ?

- A. The traditional American family. B. The nuclear family.
C. The current American family. D. The ideal family.

2. The author implies that

A. there have always been a wider variety of family arrangements in the United States.

B. racial, ethnic, and religious groups have presented the traditional family structure.

C. the ideal American family in the best structure.

D. fewer married couples are having children.

3. The word "*who*" in paragraph 2 refers to

- A. government B. married couples C. American families
D. unmarried couples

4. According to the passage, married couples whose children have grown or who have no children represent
- A. 33 percent of households. B. 20 percent of households.
 C. 7 percent of households. D. 3 percent of households.
5. Who generally constitutes a one-person household ?
- A. A single man in his twenties. B. A elderly man.
 C. A single woman in her late sixties. D. A divorced woman.

VII.

TRAFFIC IN OUR CITIES

The volume of traffic in many cities in the world today continues to expand. This causes many problems , including serious air pollution, lengthy delays, and the greater risk of accidents. Clearly, something must be done, but it is often difficult to persuade people to change their habits and leave their cars at home. One possible approach is to make it more expensive for people to use their cars by increasing charges for parking and bringing in tougher fines for anyone who breaks the law.

In addition,drivers could be required to pay for using particular routes at different times of the day. This system, known as ‘road pricing’ , is already being introduced in a number of cities, using a special electronic card fixed to the windscreen of the car. Another way of dealing with the problem is to provide cheap parking on the outskirts of the city , and strictly control the number of vehicles allowed into the centre . Drivers and their passengers then use a special bus service for the final stage of their journey.

Of course, the most important thing is to provide good public transport. However, to get people to give up the comfort of their cars, public transport must be felt to be reliable, convenient and comfortable , with fares kept at an acceptable level.

1. Which of the following is not mentioned as a problem of the increasing traffic in cities ?
- A. serious air pollution. B. traffic jams.
 C. difficulty changing people’s habits. D. greater risk of accidents.
2. According to the passage, the problem can be solved by
- A. making it more expensive to use cars.
 B. providing cheap parking in the city.
 C. providing good, reliable and expensive public transport.
 D. All of the above
3. According to the passage, driving can be made more expensive by
- A. increasing parking fees. B. applying fines for any car users.
 C. requiring pay for using roads in the city. D. using a special electronic card.
4. According to the passage, “road pricing”
- A. is already applied in some cities.
 B. is a system aiming at making driving more expensive.
 C. means drivers have to pay to use roads in cities.

D. both A and B are correct.

5. To get people to use public transport, it must not be

- A. comfortable B. reliable C. convenient D. expensive

VIII.

Man discovered fire many thousands years ago. The first time he saw was probably when a tree was struck by lightning. He soon learned how to make fire for himself. However, man probably made his fire by rubbing two sticks together. Fire was very important to man. He needed fire to keep himself warm at night. He used fire to cook his food. He used fire to frighten away enemies and wild animals. In some parts of the world he used fire to signal messages. Red Indians, for example, used fire to make smoke signals. In some other countries people lit fires to warn their friends of danger. Fire was also used to give light. Before the invention of oil lamp, men used burning sticks as torches. And before man discovered gas and electricity, he hung small fires in wire baskets from posts to light the streets. One man even used fire to tell the time. He invented a candle clock. He made a candle that took exactly twelve hours to burn. Then he marked this candle in twelve equal parts. He lit the candle and could tell the time by counting the number of parts of the burning candle. But the candle clock did not always work well. If there was a wind blowing on the candle, the flame burned too quickly.

1. Man probably first made fire.....

- A. from a tree struck by lighting. C. from wire baskets hung on poster.
B. by rubbing two sticks together. D. from a candle.

2. Man probably first used fire

- A. to tell the time. C. to light the streets.
B. to send signals. D. to keep warm at night.

3. Fire was used by Red Indians

- A. to make gas and electricity. C. to burn down the street.
B. to frighten away the enemies. D. to send messages.

4. The first street lights were

- A. large fires. C. burning trees.
B. candles. D. small fires in hanging baskets.

5. The candle clock burned for

- A. one hour C. a day
B. 12 hours D. 12 days

IX.

When the first white men came to America, they found vast amounts of natural resources of tremendous value. Forests covered a large part of the nation; later gas, oil and minerals were found in unbelievable amounts. There was a great abundance of very fertile soil. Forests, prairies, streams and rivers *abounded with* wildlife. So vast were these resources that it seemed that they could never be used up. So forests were destroyed to make way for farmland. Grasslands and prairies were ploughed and harrowed. Minerals and oil were used in great quantities to supply a young industrial nation. Almost every river became the scene of

factories, mills and power companies. Mammals and birds were slaughtered for food and sport.

Within a short time, the results were obvious. Floods caused millions of dollars worth of damage yearly. The very fertile soil was washed away or blown up in great clouds. The seemingly inexhaustible oil and minerals showed signs of depletion. Rivers were filled with *silt* from eroding farms and wastes from factories. Many of the rivers were made unfit for fish. Several species of birds disappeared, and some mammals seemed on the verge of going. Future timber shortages were predicted. In short, Americans soon became to realize that some sort of conservation program must be set up, if future as well as present Americans were to share in the resources that are the heritage of every American.

1. *According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT* .
 - A. They plowed ;and harrowed grasslands and prairies
 - B. They killed animals for food and sport
 - C. The early American settlers used a lot of minerals and oil
 - D. They grew different kinds of plants in prairies
2. *One reason why many of our rivers are no longer suitable living places for fish is that*
 - A. factories have dumped waste into the rivers
 - B. too many fish have been caught
 - C. a conservation program has been set up
 - D. floods have caused much damage
3. *Americans soon came to realize that*
 - A. they can not give up exploiting minerals
 - B. they should not reclaim the land
 - C. they should not stop killing animals for food
 - D. they must establish a conservation program
4. *Some species of birds and mammals seemed*
 - A. to become extinct
 - B. to be on the verge
 - C. to be killed
 - D. to be slaughtered
5. *The word "silt" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to*
 - A. dust
 - B. earth
 - C. land
 - D. mud
6. *The use of America's natural resources by the early settlers was*
 - A. scientific
 - B. believable
 - C. predicted

D. careless

7. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- A. The story of America's natural resources
- B. The cause of timber shortages
- C. What the first white men found in America
- D. The loss of topsoil

8. It seemed to the early American settlers that

- A. the natural resources were inexhaustible
- B. there was a shortage of minerals
- C. fertile soil was scarce
- D. forests should not have been cut

X.

Like schools in Britain and other English speaking countries, those in the US have also always stressed “character” or “social” “skills” through extracurricular activities, including organized sports. Because most schools start at around 8 o’clock every morning and classes often do not finish until 3 or 4 o’clock in the afternoon, such activities mean that many students do not return home until the early evening. There is usually a very broad range of extracurricular activities available. Most schools, for instance, publish their own student newspapers, and some have their own radio stations. Almost all have student orchestras, bands, and choirs.

Many different sports are also available and most schools share their facilities- swimming pools, tennis courts, tracks, and stadiums-with the public. Often the students themselves organize and support school activities and raise money through car washes, baby-sitting, or by moving lawns. Parents and local business often also help a group that, for example, has a chance to go to a state music competition, to compete in some sports championship, or take a camping trip. Such activities not only give pupils a chance to be together outside of normal classes, they also help develop a feeling of “school spirit” among the students and in the community .

1. How many hours do the children stay at school a day ?

- A. eight
- B. seven
- C. six
- D. four

2. Which extracurricular school activities are not mentioned ?

- A. writing newspapers
- B. singing in a choir
- C. helping old people
- D. working in a radio station

3. Which sports facilities are not mentioned in the text ?

- A. swimming pools
- B. tennis courts
- C. playground
- D. stadiums

4. What do the students do to support school activities ?

- A. look after a baby
- B. repair cars
- C. sell lawn movers
- D. sell newspapers

5. Which activities are not helped by parents and local business ?

- A. performing at a state music competition
- B. working in a TV station
- C. playing in a sport competition
- D. having a camping trip

PART 2: READING (B)

Read the text below and choose the best words for the spaces by bolding the letter A, B, C or D

I.

Music is an art that put sounds together in a way that people like or find interesting. Most music includes people ...(1)... with their voices or ...(2)... musical instruments, such as a piano, a guitar, or drums. People can enjoy music by ...(3)... to it. They can go to the ...(4)... to hear musicians perform. Classical music is usually(5)... in concert halls, but sometimes huge ...(6)... are organized in which it is performed outside, in a field or a stadium, like pop festivals. People can listen to music on CDs, computers, IPods, televisions, radios, cassette/record-players and even ...(7).... People can ...(8)... to play a musical instrument such as the piano, the guitar, the bass, the trumpet, the drums, or the flute. Anyone can make up his or her own ...(9)...of music. It is not difficult to ...(10)... simple songs or melodies, but it's easier for those who can play an instrument themselves.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. saying | B. thinking | C. singing | D. telling |
| 2. A. playing | B. singing | C. doing | D. making |
| 3. A. writing | B. typing | C. listening | D. chatting |
| 4. A. concerts | B. plays | C. dramas | D. movies |
| 5. A. done | B. performed | C. read | D. made |
| 6. A. songs | B. meetings | C. festivals | D. classes |
| 7. A. books | B. mobiles | C. songs | D. poems |
| 8. A. tell | B. work | C. learn | D. understand |
| 9. A. piece | B. unit | C. part | D. lesson |
| 10. A. do | B. compose | C. say | D. make |

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