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| TRƯỜNG TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG  NGÔ QUYỀN  **TỔ TIẾNG ANH** | **HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP CUỐI HỌC KÌ II, NĂM HỌC 2021-2022**  **MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 10** (Chươngtrình 10 năm) |

**I. NỘI DUNG TRỌNG TÂM**

**1. Ngữ âm:**

- Nguyên âm và đuôi “ED”

- Trọng âm của từ có 2 & 3 âm tiết

**2. Từ vựng, từ loại, từ gần nghĩa, từ trái nghĩa** (đã học trong GETTING, READING VÀ LANGUAGE, WRITING CỦA UNIT 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)

**3. Câu giao tiếp:**

- Đáp lại lời khen

- Hỏi đáp thông tin

**4. Ngữ pháp:**

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành (Present perfect), quá khứ đơn (Simple past), hiện tại tiếp diễn (Present progressive), hiện tại đơn (Simple present), tương lai đơn (Simple future)

- Cụm động từ (Phrasal verbs)

- Giới từ (Prepositions)

- Mạo từ (Articles)

- Thể chủ động và thể bị động của động từ khiếm khuyết. (Active and passive form of Modal verbs)

- So sánh hơn, so sánh nhất (Comparative/ Superlative)

- Mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định và không hạn định (Relative clauses)

- Câu tường thuật với cấu trúc To-infinitive (Reported speech with to infinitive)

- Câu điều kiện loại 1, loại 2 (Conditional sentences type 1, type 2)

**II. HỆ THỐNG NGỮ PHÁP**

**1. ACTIVE AND PASSIVE FORM OF MODAL VERBS**

\* Form:

Active: S + modal verb + V 1 + O

Passive: S (O câu chủ động chuyển về) + modal verb + BE + V3/ed + by O (S câu chủ động chuyển về)

**2. COMPARATIVE/ SUPERLATIVE**

**2.1. COMPARATIVE**

**a. Form:**

\*Short adj / adv: (tính tứ ngắn và trạng từ ngắn)

**S + V + ADJ-ER / ADV –ER +(THAN)+………..**

Ex: She is taller than me.

\* Long adj /adv: (tính tứ dài và trạng từ dài)

**S + V + MORE + ADJ / ADV+(THAN)+………..**

Ex: She is more beautiful than Hoa.

**b. The use:**

So sánh hơn dùng để so sánh giữa 2 người, 2 vật, 2 sự vật hiện tượng.

**NHỮNG TÍNH / TRẠNG TỪ BẤT QUI TẮC KHI CHUYỂN SANG SO SÁNH HƠN.**

ADJECTIVES / ADVERBS COM PARATIVE

good / well better

bad worse

many / much more

far / fur farther / further

little less

**2.2. SUPERLATIVE**

**a. Form:**

\* Short adjective / adverb: **S + V + THE + ADJ-EST / ADV-EST + (NOUN)**

Ex: Mai is the cleverest girl in my class.

\* Long adjective / adverb: **S + V + THE + MOST + ADJ / ADV+ (NOUN)**

Ex: He is one of the most intelligent students in my class.

**b. The use:**

So sánh nhất dùng để so sánh giữa 1 người,1 vật, 1 sự vật hiện tượng với đám đông hoặc 3 đối tượng trở lên.

\* **NHỮNG TÍNH / TRẠNG TỪ BẤT QUI TẮC KHI CHUYỂN SANG SO SÁNH NHẤT**

ADJECTIVES / ADVERBS SUPERLATIVE

good / well the best

bad the worst

many / much the most

far / fur the farthest /the furthest

little the least

**3. RELATIVE CLAUSES**

**a. Definitions:**

***A defining relative clause*** gives details and necessary information without which the sentence is incomplete. It is not placed between commas. (Là mệnh đề có chức năng làm rõ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước nó.)

***A non-defining relative clause*** gives extra information without which the sentence is still complete. It is placed between commas. **(**Là mệnh đề có chức năng cung cấp thêm thông tin cho danh từ đứng trước nó. Nếu không có mệnh đề này thì câu vẫn rõ nghĩa, được tách với các thành phần câu bởi **1 hoặc 2 dấu phẩy**.

**b. The uses:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Defining relative clause** | **Non-defining relative clause** |
| 1.The man is a computer engineer. He came to visit us.  = The man ***who/that*** *came to visit us*is a computer engineer.  N(người) \_**who /that**\_+ V  **(chủ ngữ)** | 1. Mr. Minh is very kind-hearted. He teaches Mathematics at my school.  = **Mr. Minh,** **who** teaches Mathematics at my school**,** is very kind-hearted.  N(người) **,** \_**who**\_+ V |
| 2**.** The man works for my company. You met him at the wedding.  = The man **whom /that** you met at the wedding works for my company.  N(người) \_(**whom / that )** S + V  **(tân ngữ)** | **2.** Her father works for my company. You met him at the wedding.  **= Her** father, **whom** you met at the wedding, works for my company.  N(người) **,** \_**whom**\_ S + V |
| 3a.The hat is mine. It is on the table.  **=** The hat **which/that** is on the table is mine.  N(vật) \_**which /that\_**+ V  **(chủ ngữ)**  3b. Have you seen the book? I am reading it.  = Have you seen the book **which/that** I am reading?  N(vật) \_(**which /that)**  S + V  **tân ngữ)** | 3a. That hat is mine. It is on the table.  **= That** hat, **which** is on the table, is mine.  3b. Have you seen that book? I am reading it.  = Have you seen that book, **which** I am reading?    N(vật), **which** S + V / V |
| 4**.** I can see a girl and a dog. They are running in the park.  = I can see a girl and a dog **that** are running in the park.  N(người) + N(vật) \_**that + V**\_ |  |
| 5. This is the author. His books are best-selling.  **=** This is the author **whose** books are best-selling.  N \_**whose**\_ N + V ;  N \_**whose**\_ N + S + V | 5. I like this author.His books are best-selling.  = I like this author**, whose** books are best-selling.  N ,\_**whose**\_ N + V ;  N ,\_**whose**\_ N + S + V |

**4. REPORTED SPEECH**

**4.1. NHỮNG THAY ĐỔI KHI CHUYỂN SANG CÂU GIÁN TIẾP**

**a. Change in pronouns:**

\* Subject (CHỦ NGỮ)

Ex: I 🡪 He/She; We 🡪 They; You 🡪 He/She/I/We/They

\* Object (TÂN NGỮ)

Ex: me 🡪 him/her

us 🡪 them

you 🡪 him/her/me

**b. Possessive adjectives:**

Ex: your 🡪 his/her/my/our/their

my 🡪 his/her

our 🡪 their

**c. Changes in time, place and demonstrative heads:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Direct speech** | **Reported speech** |
| time | now  today  tonight  tomorrow  yesterday  last night  two days ago | then/immediately  that day  that night  the next/following day  the day before/the previous day  the night before  two days before/earlier |
| place | here | there |
| demonstrative heads | this  these | that  those |

**d. Changes in tenses:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Direct speech** | **Reported speech** |
| Present simple | Past simple |
| Present progressive | Past progressive |
| Past simple | Past perfect |
| Past progressive | Past perfect progressive |
| Present perfect | Past perfect |
| Present perfect progressive | Past perfect progressive |
| Past perfect | Past perfect |
| Past perfect progressive | Past perfect progressive |
| will/ can/ may/ should /must | would/ could / might /should / had to (must) |

**4.2. CÁC LOẠI CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT:**

**a. COMMAND, REQUEST**

1. Positive: Mệnh lệnh khẳng định: V1 🡪 to V1

S + asked / told / ordered / …+ O + to V1

Ex: “Open your books, please”, Miss Tram said to us.

=> Miss Tram told us to open our books.

2. Negative: Mệnh lệnh phủ định:

Don’t + V1 🡪 not to + V1

S + asked / told / ordered / …+ O + not + to V1

Ex: “Don't tell me such a nonsense!”, he said to them.

* He told them not to tell him such a nonsense.

**b. STATEMENT**

S1 + told + O / said + (that) + S2 + V (lùi 1 thì)

Ex: “I have just bought you a new hat,” my mother said to me.

=> My mother told me (that) she had just bought me a new hat.

**5. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 1, TYPE 2**

**5.1. Câu điều kiện loại 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Công thức** | **Cách dùng** |
| **If + S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + will + V1**  If it rains, we will stay at home.  *(Nếu trời mưa, chúng tôi sẽ ở nhà.)* | Diễn tả về tình huống có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai. |
| **If + S + V (hiện tại đơn), V1 / Don't V1+ ...**  If you know the answer, raise your hand.  *(Nếu bạn biết câu trả lời, hãy giơ tay.)*  If you need the help, don't hesitate to call me.  *(Nếu bạn cần giúp đỡ, đừng chần chừ gọi cho mình nhé.)* | Dùng để đưa ra lời chỉ dẫn, yêu cầu hoặc mệnh lệnh |
| **If + S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + V (hiện tại đơn)**  If you eat too much, you are overweight.  (*Nếu bạn ăn nhiều, bạn sẽ béo phì)*  If you put a bowl of water in the sun, it evaporates.  *(Nếu bạn để một bát nước dưới trời nắng, nó sẽ bốc hơi.)* | Diễn tả sự thật hiển nhiên, một quy luật tự nhiên hoặc một hành động xảy ra thường xuyên. |
| **Đảo ngữ của ĐK loại 1: tức là bỏ If khỏi mệnh đề này, công thức**  **If + S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + will + V1**  **= Should + S + V1, S + will/can/may... + V1**  Should you see her, remind her to call me as soon as possible.  *(Nếu bạn gặp cô ấy, nhắc cô ấy gọi cho mình càng sớm càng tốt nhé.)* | Để câu nói thêm trang trọng ta dùng đảo ngữ (thay "if" bằng "should".) |

**5.2. Câu điều kiện loại 2**

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| **Công thức** | **Cách dùng** |
| **If + S + V2/ed, S + would/could/might + V1**  If I had money now, I would buy a new car.  *(Nếu tôi có tiền bây giờ, tôi sẽ mua một chiếc ô tô mới.)*  *CHÚ Ý: TO BE:* ***WERE*** *CHO MỌI CHỦ NGỮ* | Diễn tả những giả định trái ngược với thực tế ở hiện tại. |
| **Đảo ngữ của ĐK loại 2: tức là bỏ If khỏi mệnh đề này, gồm 3 công thức**  **\* Công thức 1:**  **If S + were +…, S would + V1 => Were + S + ..., S + would/could/might + V1**  Ex: If you were in my situation, what would you do?  => Were you in my situation, what would you do?  **\* Công thức 2:**  **If + S + V2/ed, S + would/could/might + V1**  **=> Were + S + to + V1, S + would/could/might + V1**  Ex:If I knew her address, I would write to her.  => Were I to know her address, I would write to her.  **\* Công thức 3:**  **If it weren't for + N, S + would/could/might + V**  **=> Were it not for + N, S + would/could/might + V**  (Nếu không vì/ nhờ…thì…)  Ex: If it weren't for pollution, the city life would be wonderful.  => Were it not for pollution, the city life would be wonderful. | Để câu nói thêm trang trọng ta dùng đảo ngữ (đảo "were" lên đầu câu nếu động từ trong mệnh đề if là "be").  Để câu nói thêm trang trọng ta dùng đảo ngữ (đảo "were" lên đầu câu và động từ trong mệnh đề if đưa về "to V" nếu động từ đó là động từ thường).  Để nhấn mạnh danh từ trong cấu điều kiện loại 2. |
| **ĐẶC BIỆT: But for/without + N, S + would/could/might + V1**  (nếu không vì /nhờ ... thì...)  **= If it weren't for + N, S + would/could/might + V1**  But for/without his father's help, he wouldn't succeed.  **=** If it weren’t for his father's help, he wouldn't succeed. |  |

**6.** **PRONUNCIATION OF THE ENDING “ED”**

Khi **“ed”** đứng sau một từ thì có ba cách đọc:

1. Đọc là / id / khi “ed” đứng sau phụ âm / t /, / d /

Ex: wanted, needed, decided, …

2. Đọc là / t / khi “ed” đứng sau các phụ âm / f /, / k /, / p /, /s /, /ʧ /, / ʃ /

Ex: laughed, talked, stopped, kissed, watched, washed, …

3. Đọc là /d /: Các trường hợp còn lại

Ex: planned, arrived, cleaned, ...

**7. QUY TẮC TRỌNG ÂM ĐỐI VỚI TỪ CÓ HAI HOẶC BA ÂM TIẾT**

***7.1. Những từ có hai âm tiết: Nếu là***

*a. Danh từ và Tính từ* thì trọng âm thường ở âm tiết thứ nhất.

Ex: teacher, table, window, classroom, careful, hopeless, pretty, friendly, …

*b. Động từ thì* Trọng âm chính thường ở âm tiết thứ hai.

Ex: attract, provide, complain, allow, permit, …

Ngoại lệ: open, listen, visit, travel, follow, …

**\* CHÚ Ý: Khi một từ có hai âm tiết có chức năng vừa là danh từ vừa là động từ ; nếu là danh từ thì trọng âm ở âm tiết thứ nhất ; nếu là động từ thì trọng âm ở âm tiết thứ hai.**

Ex: import (v) import (n)

export (v) export (n)

record (v) record(n)

present (v) present (n)

***7.2. Những từ có ba âm tiết***

- Thường có trọng âm ở âm tiết thứ nhất: **ci**nema, **ca**lendar.

- Nếu âm tiết thứ nhất là tiền tố thì trọng âm thường rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai: ab**nor**mal,at**ten**tive**.** Nếu âm tiết thứ nhất và âm tiết thứ hai cũng là tiền tố thì trọng âm thường rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba: disapp**rove**, discon**nect**……

- Khi một từ được tạo lập bằng cách thêm một hoặc nhiều tiền tố hoặc hậu tố (ngoài những tiền tố và hậu tố được nêu ở quy tắc I,II,III bên dưới) vào từ gốc thì trọng âm của từ ấy cũng là trọng âm của từ gốc.

Ex: happy, unhappy, unhappiness

question, questionable, unquestionable

- Những từ có 3 âm tiết nếu có các hậu tố đặc biệt được nêu ở quy tắc **I, II, III** dưới đây thì trọng âm của từ sẽ tuân theo 3 quy tắc này.

**\* Quy tắc I**: Những từ có các hậu tố sau đây có ***trọng âm ở âm tiết thứ ba kể từ sau tới:***

- ate: discriminate, demonstrate, ….

- ous: adventurous, dangerous….

- ize: modernize, revolutionize, …

- tude: attitude, longitude, …

- fy: disqualify, satisfy, …

- al: natural, cultural, …

\* **Quy tắc II:** Những từ có các hậu tố sau đây có ***trọng âm ở âm tiết đứng ngay trước hậu tố ấy.***

- ic: mechanic, economic, …

- ious: ambitious, ingenuous, …

- ial, -ical:: commercial, financial, electrical, …

- ety, -ity: variety, community, …

- logy, - logist, -nomy, -graphy, -metry: biology, biologist, economy, geography, geometry,…

- tion, -sion: decision, education, …

**\* Quy tắc III:** Những từ có các hậu tố sau đây có ***trọng âm ở ngay hậu tố ấy***:

- ade: charade, persuade,…

- ee: absentee, employee,…

- ese: Chinese, Vietnamese,…

- eer: career, volunteer, engineer,…

- oo: kangaroo, shampoo,…

- oon: afternoon, cartoon,…

- ette: kitchenette, etiquette,…

- esque: picturesque, humoresque,…

**III. LUYỆN TẬP**

**A. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN**

***Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.***

1. We cannot exchange articles which customers have bought during the sale.

=>...........................................................................................................................

2. Nobody can deny that she has a beautiful voice.

=>It ......................................................................................................................

3. They will catch all the prisoners again tonight.

=> All the prisoners ..............................................................................................

4. Visitors must leave umbrellas and sticks in the cloakroom.

=>..........................................................................................................................

5. He could repair the broken vase.

=> The broken vase ..............................................................................................

6. We spent our holiday in Scotland last year. Scotland is in the North of Great Britain

=> Last year we ...................................................................................................

7. I gave you that book. It had many pictures.

=> That book ......................................................................................................

8. I am reading a book at the moment. It is very interesting.

=> The book .......................................................................................................

9. These sweets are delicious. I bought them yesterday.

=> These sweets ..................................................................................................

10. The football match was very exciting. My friend played in it.

=> The football match ........................................................................................

11. “I haven’t been at home this evening, Stephen”, said Bill.

=> Bill ................................................................................................................

12. “Don’t eat that meat. It is very dangerous” said Mary to me.

=> Mary warned .................................................................................................

13. She said, “I must go home this evening.”

=> She said .........................................................................................................

14. “Do your homework, Sue.” said Mr. Mike.

=> Mr. Mike .......................................................................................................

15. Tom always overeats at lunch because he never eats breakfast.

=> If ………………………………………………………………....................

16. I don’t know enough about the machine, so I can't mend it myself.

=> If ………………………………………………………………....................

17. I don’t ride the bus to work every morning because it’s always so crowded.

=> If ………………………………………………………………....................

18. Unless she earned a lot of money, she wouldn’t go home.

=> If ………………………………………………………………....................

19. Unless you break his car, he won’t call the police.

=> If ………………………………………………………………....................

**B. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM**

***Part I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of others.***

1. A. women B. follow C. concentrate D. project

2. A. address B. allow C. traffic D. rural

3. A. minimum B. influence C. eliminate D. bias

4. A. prevent B. education C. dependent D. eliminate

5. A. encourage B. contribute C. delicious D. college

6. A. protest B. wedding C. reception D. success

7. A. lifted B. lasted C. happened D. decided

8. A. collected B. changed C. formed D. viewed

9. A. walked B. entertained C. reached D. looked

10. A. admired B. looked C. missed D. hoped

11. A. filled B. cleaned C. ploughed D. watched

12. A. visited B. decided C. engaged D. disappointed

***Part II. Choose the word that has the main stress different from others.***

1. A. environment B. advantageous C. ecotourism D. mechanic

2. A. integral B. funeral C. emotion D. celebrate

3. A. various B. divide C. challenge D. picture

4. A. activity B. investigate C. century D. diversity

5. A. oversize B. satellite C. plastic D. existence

6. A. conservation B. variety C. reconstruction D. circulation

7. A. disease B. cancer C. sickness D. visit

8. A. career B. gender C. equal D. bias

9. A. enroll B. rural C. allow D. prefer

10. A. happy B. perfect C. formal D. married

***Part III. Choose the word to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

1. Language and music make humans different ………….. all other animals.

A. from B. with C. of D. by

2. Nam prefers cartoons ………….. love films.

A. in B. on C. at D. to

3. The United Kingdom is divided …………..parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

A. between B. among C. into D. for

4. Pouring chemicals and waste water into the rivers can lead ………….. water pollution.

A. about B. off C. to D. on

5. She doesn’t like her job. It’s so …………..

A. bore B. boring C. bored D. Boringly

6. She gave me a ………….. look and said nothing.

A. mysteriously B. mystery C. mysteries D. mysterious

7. Nowadays, many women are aware of gender preferences in favour of boys.

A. fail B. ignore C. deny D. acknowledge

8. Many women had to pay a heavy price to win equality.

A. achieve B. lose C. attempt D. respect

9. Traditional women are often passive and dependent on their husbands.

A. free B. reliant C. adhered D. strong

10. Women will be exhausted if they have to cover both jobs at work and at home.

A. very relaxed B. very pleased C. very tired D. very happy

11. Men should share household chores with women in their families.

A. cover B. finish C. take D. split

12. Wage discrimination affects women negatively.

A. motivates B. influences C. encourages D. affords

13. We should encourage women to join more social activities.

A. prevent B. stimulate C. permit D. forbid

14. Women's salaries are becoming important to their household budgets.

A. funds B. costs C. expenses D. fees

15. Experiences at work help women to widen their knowledge.

A. eliminate B. broaden C. restrict D. spoil

16. For very young children, electronic devices may help promote listening and speaking skills.

A. advertise B. popularize C. discourage D. improve

17. You can download free lessons and put them in your media player or other similar mobile devices. Then you can listen and study anywhere because these devices are portable.

A. affordable B. available C. feasible D. carriable

18.This new invention is useful in the classroom because it can engage students and provide them with opportunities to communicate meaningfully.

A. pull B. attract C. encourage D. participate

19. Air pollution is a consequence of fossil fuel burning by motor vehicles, factories, aircraft and rockets.

A. product B. example C. harm D. result

20. In the UK, 18-year-olds tend to receive a silver key as a present to ………….. their entry into the adult world.

A. symbol B. symbolic C. symbolize D. symbolist

21. In the past, the ………….. and engagement ceremonies took place one or two years before the wedding.

A. propose B. proposing C. proposal D. proposed

22. Viet Nam has kept a variety of superstitious ………….. about daily activities.

A. believe B. believing C. beliefs D. believable

25. Learning about cultural differences in politeness helps you avoid a lot of …………..

A. embarrass B. embarrassment C. embarrassed D. embarrassing

26. Personal ………….. devices are useful for learning.

A. electric B. electrical C. electronic D. electronical

27. What would you do if you ………….. a million dollars?

A. win B. won C. will win D. had won   
28. If I ………….. you, I wouldn't accept the invitation.

A. had been B. were C. are D. has been

29. If I knew her number, I ………….. her.

A. phone B. will phone C. would phone D. had phoned

30. I………….. if they invite me.

A. accept B. could accept C. accepted D. will accept

31. If your mother………….. that car for you, will you be happy?

A. buy B. buys C. could have bought D. will buy

32. I got ………….. envelope this morning. There was 500,000$ in ………….. envelope.

A. the/ the B. a/ an C. a/ the D. an/ the

33. ………….. earth moves round ………….. sun.

A. The / the B. A / a C. An / the D. An / an

34. ………….. tennis is my favorite sport, but sometimes I play ………….. guitar.

A. The/a B. X / the C. A / an D. An/ X

35. Why are you so sad?”- “I think I­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­…………in the exam next week”.

A. would fail B. will fail C. failed D. fail

36. I ………………..to the cinema for 5 years.

A. doesn’t B. haven’t been C. don’t go D. didn’t go

37. My sister ………….. to school every day.

A. walk B. to walk C. walks D. walking

38. How………….. since we ………….. school?

A. are you / left B. have you been / have left

C. were you / left D. have you been / left

39. Gender discrimination must ………….. in order to create a better society.

A. eliminate B. be eliminating C. be eliminated D. eliminated

40. This company can ………….. for wage discrimination among workers of different genders.

A. be sued B. be suing C. sue D. sued

41. Poor women in disadvantaged areas should ………….. more help by governments.

A. offer B. be offered C. be offering D. offered

42. Married women should ………….. to pursue a career of their preference.

A. encouraged B. be encourage C. be encouraged D. be encouraging

43. All the homework ………….. at home.

A. should done B. should do C. should be doing D. should be done

44. Lucy answered the questions ………….. than Sarah.

A. intelligent B. most intelligent C. more intelligently D. more intelligent

45. Jim is five centimeters ………….. than Tom.

A. higher B. tall C. tallest D. taller

46. No one in my class is ………….. beautiful ………….. her.

A. as/as B. more/as C. as/than D. the/more

47. Apples are usually ………….. oranges.

A. cheap than B. more cheap C. the cheapest D. cheaper than

48. The picture ………….. my sister was looking was nice.

A. on which B. in which C. which D. at which

49. Mr. John, ………….. has won the championship, is my uncle.

A. who B. whom C. that D. A and C

50. That’s my friend, ………….. comes from Japan.

A. which ` B. who C. that D. all are correct

51. The man ………….. wallet I found gave me a reward.

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

52. Colin told me about his new job, ………….. he’s enjoying very much.

A. that B. which C. whose D. all are correct

53. The doctor ………….. took care of my father had a heart attack recently.

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

54. John, ………….. is playing the guitar, is my oldest friend.

A. that B. who C. whom D. A and B are correct

55. What is the name of the blonde girl …………..?

A. whom just came in B. who just came in

C. when I have just seen D. who she met you.

56. ………….. I don't have enough free time, I can't help you now.

A. Because B. So C. But D. However

57. Mary didn’t wear the raincoat, ………….. she got cold.

A. because B. so C. but D. however

58. "The dog ate my homework!” said Ivan.

=> Ivan said the dog ………….. his homework.

A. was eating B. has eaten C. ate D. had eaten

59. "At one o'clock, I was having lunch," said Molly.

=> Molly said she ………….. lunch at one o'clock.

A. had been having B. has had C. is having D. has been having

60. "You'll get wet without an umbrella," Dad said.

=> Dad said I………….. wet without an umbrella.

A. will be getting B. got C. would be getting D. would get

61. "He can juggle five balls!" said Angie.

=> Angie said he ………….. five balls.

A. juggled B. had juggled C. would juggle D. could juggle

62. “You must give me your essays," Mrs. White said.

=> Mrs. White said we ………….. give her our essays.

A. were having to B. would have to C. had to D. must

63. “Please don't leave your dirty football boots in the hall," Mum said to David.

=> Mum told David ………….. dirty football boots in the hall.

A. that he doesn't leave his B. not to leave his

C. not to leave your D. don't leave his

***Part IV. Read the following passage and choose the word to to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered.***

Nowadays, people are more aware that wildlife all over the world is in (1) ………….. . Many (2) ………….. of animals are threatened, and could easily become (3) ………….. if we do not make an effort to (4) ………….. them. There are many reasons for this. In some cases, animals are (5) ………….. for their fur or for other valuable parts of their bodies. Some birds, (6) ………….. as parrots, are caught alive and sold as pets. For many animals and birds, the problem is that their habitat - the (7) ………….. where they live - is (8) …………… More and more land is used for farms, for houses and for industry. All the Earth is being polluted seriously. If we do not control our action, there will be only one successful animal on the Earth - human beings.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. problem | B. vanishing | C. threat | D. danger |
| 2. A. forms | B. species | C. more | D. marks |
| 3. A. disappeared | B. empty | C. vanished | D. extinct |
| 4. A. safe | B. serve | C. harm | D. protect |
| 5. A. game | B. chased | C. hunted | D. extinct |
| 6. A. like | B. such | C. or | D. where |
| 7. A. spot | B. point | C. place | D. site |
| 8. A. disappearing | B. disappears | C. being disappeared | D. disappeared |

***Part V. Read the following passage and choose the word to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

For Catherine Lumby, deciding to take on the role of breadwinner in her relationship was not a difficult choice. When she discovered she was pregnant with her first child, she had just been offered a demanding new role as Director of the Media and Communications department at the University of Sydney. But she didn't see this as an obstacle, and was prepared to use childcare when the children were old enough. It came, therefore, as a surprise to Lumby and her husband Derek that, after the birth of their son, they couldn’t actually bear the thought of putting him into childcare tor nine hours a day. As she was the one with the secure job, the role of primary care-giver fell to Derek, who was writing scripts for television. This arrangement continued for the next four years, with Derek working from home and caring for both of their sons. He returned to full-time work earlier this year.

Whilst Lumby and her husband are by no means the only Australians making such a role reversal, research suggests that they are in the minority. In a government-funded survey in 2001, only 5.5 percent of couples in the 30-54 year age group saw the women working either part- or full-time while the men were unemployed.

The situation is likely to change, according to the CEO of Relationships Australia, Anne Hollonds. She suggests that this is due to several reasons, including the number of highly educated women in the workforce and changing social patterns and expectations. However, she warns that for couples involved in role-switching, there are many potential difficulties to be overcome. For men whose self-esteem is connected to their jobs and the income it provides to the family, a major change of thinking is required. It also requires women to reassess, particularly with regard to domestic or child-rearing decisions, and they may have to learn to deal with the guilt of not always being there at key times for their children. Being aware of these issues can make operating in non-traditional roles a lot easier.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Men being the bread winners B. Traditional roles of women

C. Women being the home makers D. Reversed roles between men and women

2. Catherine and her husband decided that Catherine would be the primary earner because …………..

A. she had a badly paid job B. she was not good at childcare

C. she had a reliable job D. she wanted her husband to stay at home

3. In paragraph 1, the word “him" refers to …………..

A. their son B. her husband C. Derek D. her colleague

4. They decided that Derek would look after their son because they …………..

A. couldn’t afford to put their child in care for long periods each day

B. didn’t want to put their child in care for long periods each day

C. thought childcare was not safe enough for their children

D. worried about their son’s health problems

5. In paragraph 2, the word “reversal" is closest in meaning to …………..

A. stability B. modification C. rehearsal D. switch

6. One reason tor a change in the number of men staying home is …………..

A. the stability in the number of highly-educated women who are working

B. the fall in the number of highly-educated women who are working

C. the rise in the number of highly-educated women who are working

D. the fluctuation in the number of highly-educated women who are working

**---THE END---**