

Phụ lục 3
HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP
KỶ THI TUYỂN DỤNG VIÊN CHỨC
BỆNH VIỆN ĐKKV BÔNG SƠN NĂM 2022
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH

*(Kèm theo Thông báo số /TB-HĐTD ngày /3/2023 của
Hội đồng tuyển dụng viên chức Bệnh viện ĐKKV Bông Sơn năm 2022)*

I. THÔNG TIN CƠ BẢN

1. Nội dung: Kiểm tra năng lực Tiếng Anh của người dự thi: Người dự thi có thể hiểu được các câu và cấu trúc được sử dụng thường xuyên liên quan đến nhu cầu giao tiếp cơ bản (như các thông tin về gia đình, bản thân, đi mua hàng, hỏi đường, làm việc). Có thể trao đổi thông tin về những chủ đề đơn giản, quen thuộc hằng ngày. Có thể mô tả đơn giản về bản thân, môi trường xung quanh và những vấn đề thuộc nhu cầu thiết yếu.

2. Hình thức thi: thi trắc nghiệm trên giấy
3. Số lượng câu hỏi: 30 câu hỏi;
4. Thời gian thi: 30 phút.

II. HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP (THAM KHẢO)

LEVEL A2 – BONG SON

PART 1. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Choose the best option a, b, c or d to complete each sentence

1. Would you mind if Ia photo?
a. took b. am going to take c. would take d. take
2. you send this wedding card to Daisy, please?
a. Had b. Did c. Could d. Are
3. He can play the guitar, the piano, and a couple of other
a. tools b. musicals c. letters d. instruments
4. The lights are on so he be at home
a. might b. must c. won't d. can't
5. You can only apply for this job if you've got ain fashion design.

- a. experience b. course c. skill d. qualification
6. We live in the same building we have hardly seen each other.
a. therefore b. and c. but d. so
7. Everybody in our familyfish to meet.
a. loves b. prefers c. likes d. enjoys
8. "Turn left after the church and at the traffic lights, so on"
a. straight b. far c. right d. left
9. Despite a headache, Jack tried to finish the test.
a. he had b. very c. to have d. of having
10. This hospital in 1945.
a. is built b. built c. building d. was built
11. He began to feel ill whiledown.
a. he is doing the exam b. he would do the exam
c. he was doing the exam d. he did the exam
12. Last week, my professor promised that he today.
a. would come b. will come c. comes d. coming
13. By December next year I..... here for 10 years.
a. will be working b. work
c. have been working d. will have been working
14. There are many ways to Rome.
a. is leading b. are leading c. leading d. led
15. 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
- 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. My shirt is than hers
a. as cheap b. cheaper c. more cheaper d. cheapest
18. Somebody cleans the room every day.
a. The room everyday is cleaned. b. The room is cleaned every day.
c. The room is every day cleaned. d. The room is cleaned by somebody every day.

19. Mark has been watching TV since
- a. 2:30 b. two hours c. long d. a lot of time
20. Could you tell me?
- a. when starts the show b. when the show starts
c. when does the show start d. when does the show starts
21. you enjoy the movie last night?
- a. Did b. Do c. have d. Are
22. Would you mind If we you your first name?
- a. called b. call c. calling d. want to call
23. If I you, I wouldn't invite you to my house.
- a. don't like b. aren't liking c. won't like d. didn't like
24. If Today Sunday, we would have a picnic.
- a. was b. were c. is d. are
25. If itconvenient, let go out for a drink tonight.
- a. be b. is c. was d. were
26. If you're tired, you should a break.
- a. make b. do c. take d. go
27. If my car didn't break down, Iable to go to that meeting.
- a. will be b. would be c. can be d. am
28. If I a car, I would have taken you around the city.
- a. had b. had had c. have had d. did have
29. If hetickets yesterday, he would be lying on the beach now.
- a. had booked b. has booked c. booked d. books
30. My parents reminded me the flowers.
- a. remember to plant b. not to plant c. to plant d. planting
31. Nam wanted to know what time
- a. does the movie begin b. did the movie begin
c. the movie begins d. the movie began
32. The doctor is always busy with his patients,?
- a. isn't he b. is he c. doesn't he d. does he
33. I read book several times since it was published.
- a. had read b. have read c. read d. am reading

34. John asked me why I had not gone to New York the Summer.....
- a. before b. ago c. last d. previous
35. Ba said hesome good marks last semester.
- a. gets b. got c. getting d. have got
36. My doctor told me to bed early.
- a. going b. went c. to go d. to going
37. Stan was driving home a dog ran into the road.
- a. whenever b. when c. so d. that
38. This restaurant isn't as Buck's.
- a. expensive b. more expensive c. as expensive d. most expensive
39. The students don't have library cards can't borrow books from the library,
- a. who b. which c. whom d. whose
40. He could not play in the game his foot injury.
- a. because b. due to the fact that c. because of d. for
41. The flight from New York to London was delayed the heavy fog.
- a. because of b. because c. since d. due to the fact that
42. He was tired that he slept all days.
- a. such b. too c. so d. very
43. We are not rich enough everywhere by taxi.
- a. not travel b. to travel c. for traveling d. can't travel
44. Most of the candidates are to pass the examination.
- a. good enough b. enough good c. too good d. so good
45. Who do you think is, Tom or Mark?
- a. tallest b. taller c. the tallest d. the taller
46. Mai couldn't swim when she was a child and Ann.
- a. so could b. so did c. neither could d. neither did
47. In spite, the baseball game was not cancelled.
- a. the rain b. of the rain. it was raining d. there was a rain
48. the bad weather, the plane landed safety.
- a. Despite b. In spite of c. Despite the fact that d. Though

49. They are going on flying the kites it rains hard.
 a. as though b. since c. although d. if
50. Grapesin California.
 a. is grown b. is growing c. are grown d. grows
51. Mary took a taxi she could arrive at the conference on time.
 a. in order b. that c. so that d. to
52. It is such an important matter I can't decide anything about it myself.
 a. so b. because c. that d. so that to
53. They go to school their son's teacher.
 a. as long as b. as if c. to d. because
54. While I am waiting for my bus, I often listen music.
 a. on/at b. to c. toward/about d. upon/in
55. According Tim, there's something wrong with my computer.
 a. after b. on c. to d. upon
56. They arrived that station late because their taxi had broken
 a. at b. for c. on d. on
57. Although I did not totally agree feminist's policies. I certainly admired their audacity, dedication and courage.
 a. for b. with c. along d. up
58. When you have finished using computer, you can please it off.
 a. take b. turn c. do d. ago
59. My grandmother is very in history.
 a. interest b. interests c. interested d. interesting
60. Would you mind..... that window?
 a. close b. to close c. closing d. closed
61. His doctor advised him jogging.
 a. to give up b. give up c. giving up d. gave up
62. Jam suggestedfor a walk but no one else wanted to.
 a. to go b. go c. going d. went
63. This soup wonderful.
 a. smelling b. smells c. smell d. melt
64. I'm leave at 4:00.

- a. going b. will c. shall d. going to
65. He is very to go to the cinema to watch his favourite film.
- a. exciting b. excitement c. excited d. exciting
66. What if you are invited to his birthday?
- a. will you do b. would you do c. will do you d. would do you
67. Please the light, it's getting dark here.
- a. turn on b. turn off c. turn over d. turn into
68. Remember off your shoes when you are in a Japanese house.
- a. take b. takes c. to take d. taking
69. Do you usually have noodles breakfast?
- a. at b. for c. about d. in
70. she enjoy the movies?
- a. Had b. Do c. Have d. Did
71. The scientists have the cause of the new disease.
- a. got b. made c. found out d. killed
72. If you park your car in the wrong places, you must pay a(n).....
- a. ticket b. attention c. fee d. fine
73. "Give me another chance,.....?"
- a. shall you b. will you c. don't you d. aren't you
74. I'm really bored..... eating chips.
- a. with b. of c. from d. about
75. we should put garbage bins around the school yard.
- a. Why don't b. What about c. Let's d. I suggest
76. It Magellan over a year to sail around the world.
- a. took b. lasted c. cost d. spent
77. If I had time, I how to play the guitar.
- a. will learn b. would have learned c. would learn d. would learned
78. If the weather fine tomorrow, we'll go on a picnic.
- a. will be b. is c. would d. should
79. My father is interested in music, my mother isn't.
- a. however b. and c. but d. so
80. My son is very good painting.

96. They're used in cold weather now.
 a. to live b. to living c. live d. living
97. They don't have enough money for the house., they will have to borrow some from the bank.
 a. But b. Therefore c. However d. Because
98. If the bus late, I wouldn't have been late for class.
 a. didn't be b. weren't c. wouldn't be d. hadn't been
99. Tom's phone Mary at 5:00.
 a. going b. will c. going to d. shall
100. This car isn't as Fernando's.
 a. as modern b. more modern c. modern d. most modern
101. He has listened that song
 a. 2:30 b. two hours c. long time d. six times
102. Would you mind this question for me, please?
 a. explaining b. explain c. to explain d. explained
103. Do you mind the dishes for me?
 a. wash b. to wash c. washing d. washed
104. Would you mind me your address?
 a. give b. to give c. giving d. given
105. Do you mind me a lift?
 a. give b. to give c. giving d. given
106. Do you mind if I with the dog?
 a. play b. to play c. playing d. played
107. Would you mind if I down the volume?
 a. turn b. to turn c. turning d. turned
108. Daisy goes to school 1p.m to 5p.m
 a. at b. on c. in d. from
109. One of candidates from remote area.
 a. comes b. coming c. come d. are coming
110. you at work place yesterday morning?
 a. Do b. Did c. Are d. Were
111. Their class at 7 o'clock every morning.

- a. begin b. is begin c. begins d. beginning
112. When they come, we dinner.
- a. have b. to have c. are having d. having
113. She tea to coffee.
- a. likes b. loves c. prefers d. enjoys
114. When I first met him he in a restaurant.
- a. worked b. works c. to work d. was working
115. The man wife you talked to is my uncle.
- a. who b. that c. whom d. whose
116. It's the film won all the Oscars last year.
- a. which b. in which c. where d. at which
117. My uncle, you met yesterday, is a lawyer.
- a. which b. what c. whose d. whom
118. He never talks about the people he has helped.
- a. by whom b. whom c. which d. whose
119. My flat is the third floor of the building.
- a. on b. by c. at d. in
120. We usually have fine weather Summer.
- a. at b. on c. in d. while
121. There was a very strong last night and it blew down some tree.
- a. fog b. wind c. cloud d. rain
122. There was sorain last night that the river flooded.
- a. much b. many c. little d. few
123. Michel learnt the piano when he was six years old.
- a. playing b. played c. plays d. to play
124. I my daughter to post my letter on her way to the bus stop.
- a. reminded b. remembered c. explained d. suggested
125. My father has a friend.....has never met the President of the United States.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
126. Her father won'tdrive his car.
- a. allow her b. permit her c. leave her d. let her
127. We are not usedlate at night.

- a. for studying b. to studying c. to study d. being studied
128. We are listening to her advice.
- a. interested with b. tired in c. bored in d. tired of
129. She said she met you once at a meeting last year. since?
- a. Have you met her b. Did you met her
- c. Had you met her d. Were you met her
130. The secretary has been busy all afternoon.
- a. to type b. type c. typing d. typed
131. If you had come the party, youher.
- a. would meet b. had met c. would have met d. met
132. It was a boring speech that I felt asleep.
- a. such b. so c. very d. too
133. The villagewe are going to visit is far from here.
- a. where b. which c. that d. b&c are correct
134. I don't like to ask people for help but I wonder if you could me a favor?
- a. make b. do c. give d. find
135. Take this road and you will At the hotel in five minutes.
- a. come b. reach c. find d. arrive
136. The childrenbetter leave now, It's getting late.
- a. should b. had c. would d. ought
137. The patient listen to his doctor's advice.
- a. avoided b. refused c. should d. had better
138. The weather was awful. I wish it warmer.
- a. was b. had been c. were d. will be
139. They can be instructed in swimming they are very young.
- a. in spite b. in spite of c. despite d. in spite of the fact that
140. This is the first time I to play badminton.
- a. have tried b. am trying c. was trying d. would be trying
141. She's got blue eyes,?
- a. isn't she b. hasn't she c. doesn't she d. is not she
142. If it rained heavily, there floods.

- a. will be b. had been c. can be d. would be
143. The tree had been there
- a. since centuries b. before centuries c. for centuries d. centuries long
144. Georgemaking speeches.
- a. loves b. is loving c. has been loving d. was loving
145. He suggested a double railway tunnel.
- a. to build b. building c. build d. that building
146. Climate change will effect people inpart of the world.
- a. all b. any c. some d. every
147. Ice creamof milk, sugar, eggs and cream.
- a. contains b. consists c. includes d. involves
148. The hill was veryand they were tired when they finally reached the top.
- a. deep b, long c. steep d. large
149. Would youmy opening the window now?
- a. want b. worry c. concern d. mind
150. This is the churchI attended their wedding ceremony 2 years ago.
- a. which b. where c. that d. when

PART 2: READING (A)

Read the text below and choose the best words for the spaces

I.

The country is more beautiful than a town and pleasanter to live in. Many people think so and go to the country(1)..... the summer holidays though they can not live(2)..... all the year round. Some have a cottage built in a village so that they can go there whenever they can find the time.

English villages are not all alike, but(3).... some ways they are not very different ... (4)... each other. Almost every village has a church, the round or square tower of which can be seen from many miles around. Surrounding the church is the churchyard(5).... people are buried.

The village green(6)..... a wide stretch of grass, and houses or cottages are(7)..... round it. Country life is now fairly comfortable and many villages(8).... the water brought through pipes into each house.

Most villages are so close to some small towns ... (9).... people can go there to buy(10).... they can't find in the village shops.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. a. for | b. from | c. on | d. at |
| 2. a. where | b. that | c. which | d. there |
| 3. a. at | b. in | c. on | d. no |
| 4. a. to | b. in | c. from | d. with |
| 5. a. where | b. that | c. which | d. why |
| 6. a. being | b. is | c. are | d. be |
| 7. a. build | b. building | c. built | d. builds |
| 8. a. have | b. has | c. to have | d. had |
| 9. a. what | b. where | c. which | d. that |
| 10. a. which | b. how | c. when | d. what |

II.

During the teenage year, many young people can at time be difficult ...(1)... talk to. They often seem to dislike being questioned. They may seem unwilling to talk ...(2)... their work at school. This is a normal development ...(3)... this age. Thought it ...(4)... be very hard for parents to understand, it is part of becoming independent of teenagers ...(5)... to be adult while they're still growing up. Young people are usually unwilling to talk if they ...(6)... that questions are trying to check up on ...(7)....

Parents should do their ...(8)... to talk to their son and daughter about school, work and future plans but should not push them to talk if they don't want to. Parents should ...(9)... watch for danger signs. Some young people in trying to be adult may experiment with sex, drugs, alcohol or smoking. Parents ...(10)... to watch for any signs of unusual behavior which may be connected with these and help if necessary.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. a. in | b. with | c. for | d. to |
| 2. a. about | b. with | c. to | d. for |
| 3. a. at | b. for | c. of | d. with |
| 4. a. can | b. do | c. does | d. did |
| 5. a. try | b. trying | c. tried | d. be tried |
| 6. a. speak | b. talk | c. tell | d. believe |
| 7. a. their | b. them | c. they | d. themselves |
| 8. a. good | b. better | c. best | d. the best |
| 9. a. also | b. be | c. too | d. very |
| 10. a. needs | b. to need | c. need | d. needing |

III.

Desert biomes are the driest ...(1)... all the biomes. In fact, ...(2)... most important characteristic of a desert is that it receives very little rainfall. Most deserts receive less than 300 mm a year compared ...(3)... rainforests, which receive over 2,000 mm. That means that the desert only gets 10 percent of the rain that a rainforest gets! The temperature in the desert can ...(4)... drastically from day to night because the air is ...(5)... dry that heat escapes rapidly at night. The daytime temperature averages 38°C ...(6)... in some deserts it can get down to -4°C at night. The temperature also varies greatly depending ...(7)... the location of the desert.

Since desert conditions are so severe, the plants that live there need to have adaptations to compensate for the lack ...(8)... water. Some plants, such as cacti, store water in their stems and use it very slowly, ...(9)... others like bushes conserve water by growing few leaves or by having large root systems to gather water or few leaves. Some desert plant species ...(10)... a short life cycle of a few weeks that last only during periods of rain.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. a. of | b. from | c. for | d. with |
| 2. a. a | b. an | c. the | d. that |
| 3. a. with | b. for | c. about | d. in |
| 4. a. change | b. exchange | c. transform | d. transfer |
| 5. a. such as | b. such | c. so much | d. so |
| 6. a. when | b. while | c. as | d. because |
| 7. a. at | b. to | c. on | d. of |
| 8. a. for | b. in | c. out | d. of |
| 9. a. but | b. while | c. that | d. although |
| 10. a. has | b. to have | c. have | d. Having |

IV.

A pilot and four passengers were flying ...(1)... an airplane. The passengers were the president ...(2)... the United States, ...(3)... university professors, a student and a priest. All of sudden the plane began to fall. The pilot said to the passengers. "I'm sorry, but there are only four parachutes for the five ...(4)... us"

"I'm the most important man in the country"; said the president of the United States. "I'm must live!". He took a parachute and jumped.

"I'm the ...(5)... intelligent man in the country", said the University professor, "I must live!". He took ...(6)... parachute and jumped.

The priest said to the student, "You take the last parachute, son. I'm ready ...(7)... go to the heaven."

“It’s OK”. Said the student. “There ...(8)... two parachutes left”.

“How can that be?” asked the priest. “There were only ...(9)... parachutes for five of us.”

“...(10)... right,” said the student. “But the most intelligent man in the country jumped out of the plane with my packpack.”

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1. a. on | b. at | c. for | d. in |
| 2. a. of | b. from | c. for | d. in |
| 3. a. an | b. a | c. the | d. that |
| 4. a. among | b. in | c. of | d. from |
| 5. a. more | b. most | c. only | d. also |
| 6. a. a | b. an | c. the | d. rest |
| 7. a. for | b. so | c. to | d. into |
| 8. a. is | b. were | c. was | d. are |
| 9. a. two | b. three | c. four | d. five |
| 10. a. That’s | b. This’s | c. He’s | d. We’re |

V.

I am going to a wedding ... (1) ... Saturday. My great friend, Marie, and her fiancée, George, are getting married. They have known each other ...(2)... five years, ...(3)... they have only been going out together for a short time. I must say, we were all rather delighted when ...(4)... announced that they were engaged.

The wedding will be ...(5)... the church near Marie’s home and afterward there will be ...(6)... party in the Church Hall. There will be almost a hundred ...(7)... at the party. Besides both ...(8)... families, all Marie’s friends from college will be ...(9)... the wedding and Marie and George have also ...(10)... a lot of people from the office where they both work. The party should be great fun. There will be lots of food and drinks.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. a. last | b. next | c. at | d. from |
| 2. a. for | b. since | c. before | d. after |
| 3. a. and | b. so | c. but | d. so that |
| 4. a. we | b. they | c. he | d. she |
| 5. a. in | b. on | c. to | d. after |
| 6. a. an | b. the | c. no article | d. a |
| 7. a. guests | b. visitors | c. members | d. crowds |
| 8. a. my | b. their | c. her | d. his |
| 9. a. in | b. on | c. at | d. for |
| 10. a. called | b. discussed | c. met | d. invited |

VI.

Abraham Lincoln became President of the United States of American ...(1)... November 1860. John Kennedy became President in November 1960. Lincoln was ...(2)... in Ford's Theatre. Kenendy was shot in a car made ...(3)... Ford Motors. The car was called a Lincoln!

Lincoln's secretary was called Kennedy, Kennedy asked Lincoln ...(4)... go to the theatre ...(5)... the day he was killed Kennedy had a secretary called Lincoln told Kennedy not to go to Dalllas on the day he was killed

John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's murderer was born in 1839. Lee Harvey Oswald, the man ...(6)... killed Kennedy, was born in 1939. Booth killed him in the theatre and then ran ...(7)... a warehouse. He shot Kennedy from a warehouse and then ran into ...(8)... theatre.

The man who became president ...(9)... Lincoln was called Johnson and was born in 1808. The man who became president after Kennedy was ...(10)... called Johnson and was born in 1908!

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. a. in | b. on | c. since | d. at |
| 2. a. kill | b. be killed | c. killed | d. kills |
| 3. a. in | b. of | c. from | d. by |
| 4. a. to | b. not | c. not to | d. no |
| 5. a. at | b. on | c. in | d. with |
| 6. a. whom | b. which | c. who | d. whose |
| 7. a. to | b. into | c. in | d. at |
| 8. a. the | b. an | c. a | d. no article |
| 9. a. then | b. after | c. before | d. when |

10. a. both b. very c. often d. also

VII.

Are you unlucky in love or unhappy at work? Maybe you should change the arrangement ...(1)... furniture in your home or office. According ...(2)... the traditional Chinese philosophy of FengShui, changes in physical environment can affect our health ...(3)... happiness. Here is some advice that can make a difference.

First, keep rooms ...(4)... and neat. Too much stuff, like furniture, books, clothes or papers, blocks the energy. If your front door ...(5)... in a straight line with the back door, the energy leaves the house too quickly. Put ...(6)... small table or a plant near the door to slow it down. It's also not a good idea to work directly across ...(7)... an open door.

Balance the different kinds ...(8)... energy in a room. In the kitchen, where a sink is next to stove, put something wooden between ...(9)... This balances the energy of water and water. In an office, put a plant ...(10)... to a computer to counteract for electromagnetic energy.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. a. of | b. off | c. and | d. or |
| 2. a. from | b. with | c. to | d. of |
| 3. a. but | b. or | c. with | d. and |
| 4. a. clean | b. clear | c. smooth | d. drier |
| 5. a. are | b. be | c. is | d. being |
| 6. a. the | b. a | c. an | d. no article |
| 7. a. to | b. from | c. into | d. by |
| 8. a. with | b. for | c. of | d. in |
| 9. a. them | b. their | c. they | d. themselves |
| 10. a. near | b. beside | c. in | d. next |

VIII.

A very new, young officer was at a railway station. He was on his way to visit his mother in ...(1)... town. He wanted to telephone her to tell her the time of his train, ...(2)... she could meet him at the ...(3)... in her car. He looked ...(4)... all his pockets, but found that he did not have the right money for the telephone, so he went on and looked ...(5)... for someone to help him. At last an old soldier came by, and the young officer stopped him and said, "Can you change the money ...(6)... me?" "Wait a moment," the soldier ...(7)..., and he began to put his hand in his ...(8)... "I'll see whether I can help you."

“Don’t you know how to speak to an officer” the young officer said angrily “Now let’s ...(9)... again, Can you change the money for me?”

“No, sir,” the old soldier answered ...(10)...

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1. a. other | b. the other | c. another | d. one |
| 2. a. so | b. so that | c. because | d. when |
| 3. a. place | b. station | c. street | d. stop |
| 4. a. around | b. out | c. up | d. at |
| 5. a. up | b. down | c. around | d. into |
| 6. a. to | b. with | c. for | d. and |
| 7. a. answered | b. spoke | c. told | d. smiled |
| 8. a. coat | b. handbag | c. wallet | d. pocket |
| 9. a. start | b. to begin | c. doing | d. asked |
| 10. a. easily | b. fast | c. happily | d. quickly |

IX.

LITTLE CAT, LITTLE CAT, WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN?

When Bo the cat decided to explore a furniture van, she had a bigger adventure than she expected. She was discovered (1)— the driver, after he had completed a (2)— of over 500 kilometres. It was (3)— end of a long day. The driver and the cat were both hungry! He gave her some milk and started making enquiries. He telephoned his last (4)— but they had not lost a cat. It was getting late, so he took Bo home for the night and (5)— morning delivered her to an animal hospital.

The cat’s owner (6)— done some detective work too. After (7)— everywhere for the cat, he suddenly remembered the furniture van (8)— had made a delivery to a neighbour. Fortunately, he (9)— the name of the company. He called their office and in a short time Bo was (10)— safely.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. a. of | b. from | c. at | d. by |
| 2. a. trip | b. visit | c. tour | d. travel |
| 3. a. an | b. some | c. the | d. any |
| 4. a. shoppers | b. buyers | c. callers | d. customers |
| 5. a. next | b. following | c. tomorrow | d. other |
| 6. a. has | b. is | c. had | d. was |
| 7. a. seeing | b. searching | c. watching | d. spying |
| 8. a. what | b. this | c. it | d. which |
| 9. a. called | b. remembered | c. saw | d. reminded |

10. a. given b. brought c. returned d. take

X.

The UK Government ensures that all schools in the UK (1) _____ certain standards, and this includes independent schools as well as those that are (2) _____ by the Government. All qualifications are awarded by national agencies accredited by the Qualification and Curriculum Authority (QCA), (3) _____ the quality of the qualifications you will gain is guaranteed. At many independent schools in England, you will be encouraged to take part (4) _____ extracurricular activities to develop your hobbies and learn new skills, and you may be encouraged to take graded music exams (5) _____ by the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, or Trinity College. The exam grades gained from these are widely accepted toward university entry (6) _____. Independent schools do not usually offer vocationally focused qualifications but if you are (7) _____ in these qualifications, you can find out more in the ‘career-based and pre-university qualifications’ section. The (8) _____ you pay to attend independent school, include your course fees, accommodation and may include some or all extracurricular activities. To check exactly what is included with the school you may be asked to pay extra for language tuition. Fees (9) _____ from school to school and are at the discretion of the institution; there are no national standards. You should expect to pay a minimum of £8,000 per year and fees can be (10) _____ high as £25,000.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. See | b. meet | c. Notice | d. Look |
| 2. a. Run | b. Worked | c. Indicated | d. shown |
| 3. a. If | b. Although | c. So | d. Because |
| 4. a. for | b. In | c. On | d. Of |
| 5. a. offer | b. to offer | c. Offering | d. offered |
| 6. a. questions | b. troubles | c. problems | d. requirements |
| 7. a. interested | b. Excited | c. Concerned | d. worried |
| 8. a. Bills | b. funds | c. Fees | d. donations |
| 9. a. transfer | b. Vary | c. Exchange | d. Interfere |
| 10. a. As | b. much | c. More | d. Far |

PART 3: READING (B)

Read the text and choose the best answer for questions

I.

One day a well-known singer was invited by a rich lady to her house. His name was Corney. He was asked to sing to the guests. But he was not invited to have dinner with them; dinner was ordered for him downstairs together with the lady's servants.

He had a good dinner and after that he addressed the servants:

"Well, now, my good friends," he said, "I want to sing to you"

The servants were, of course, very glad and he sang to them. There was no piano, but he sang for half an hour even without it.

At ten o'clock the singer was asked to come upstairs to the lady's guests. Corney went there. All the guests were already waiting for him.

"We are ready", said the lady.

"Ready for what?" asked Corney

"For your song", she answered.

"But I sang only an hour ago and I can't sing twice in the evening".

"It's impossible! Where did you sing?" explained the lady.

"I'm sorry that you were not there," said Corney, "but you know, I always have dinner with the company to which I sing".

And with these words he left the house.

1. Corney was
 - a. a rich lady
 - b. the lady's guests
 - c. a famous singer
 - d. the lady's servants
2. The singer had a good dinner with.....
 - a. the rich lady
 - b. the lady's guests
 - c. my good friends
 - d. the lady's servants
3. The servants were very happy when.....
 - a. they heard Corney sing
 - b. they sang together
 - c. Corney had a good dinner
 - d. the singer was asked to come upstairs
4. The singer said that.....
 - a. he sang for an hour
 - b. he couldn't sing in evening
 - c. he was sorry that he was not there
 - d. he only sang to those he had dinner with
5. The word "company" used in the story means
 - a. business firm
 - b. poor servants
 - c. group of people
 - d. lady's guests

II.

In the last few weeks I have spent every Saturday in my flat and have done nothing more exciting than work at home, read the newspapers, and watch television. I had begun feeling bored with this and so, last weekend I thought I would do something different. I phoned several of my friends and we decided to go to London for the day. I was really excited as I hadn't been to London since I was ten. We decided to go by coach as this was the cheapest means of transport. In London we decided to take a sightseeing tour as we wanted to see some of the famous buildings. After the tour, we bought some sandwiches and ate them in the small park. In the afternoon some of us went shopping and the others went to the theater. We met up again at 6.30 PM and went to a small restaurant in Sotho. The meal was really good, but, unfortunately, it took much longer than we had expected. We had to get a taxi back to the coach station. Luckily, we got there just two minutes before our coach left.

1. According to the passage, the writer -----
 - a. has lived in London for ten years
 - b. went to London with some of his friends
 - c. usually spends his weekend in London
 - d. felt bored with his tour
2. He felt so excited about going to London because -----
 - a. he hadn't been there for a long time
 - b. he hadn't been there before
 - c. he hadn't been there for ten years
 - d. he went there ten years ago
3. Why did they decide to go by coach?
 - a. Because they wanted to start early
 - b. Because they were excited about taking it to London
 - c. Because it was expensive
 - d. Because other means of transport were more expensive
4. Which of the following is true?
 - a. They made a sightseeing tour and then had lunch
 - b. They had lunch in a small restaurant.
 - c. They all went shopping before going to the theater
 - d. They left the city at 6.60 PM.
5. Why did they have to catch a taxi?

- a. Because it was raining heavily then
- b. Because they were too tired to walk.
- c. Because the coach station was very far from the restaurant.
- d. Because they didn't have enough time to walk to the coach station

III.

The computer is a useful machine. It is the most important invention in many years. The oldest kind of computer is the abacus, used in China centuries ago, but the first large, modern computer was built in 1946. A computer then could do Maths problems quite fast. Today computers are used in many ways and can do many kinds of work. In a few years the computer may touch the life of everyone, even people in faraway villages. In the last few years, there have been great changes in computers. They are getting smaller and smaller, and computing faster and faster. Many scientists agree that computers can now do many things, but they cannot do everything. Who knows what the computers of tomorrow will be like? Will computers bring good things or bad things to people? The scientists of today will have to decide how to use the computers of tomorrow.

1. The computer is a machine.
 - a. helpful b. strange c. large d. dangerous
2. The first large, modern computer was built about years ago.
 - a. a few b. forty c. sixty d. eighty
3. The computers of today are than before.
 - a. bigger b. fewer c. smaller d. taller
4. Computers can do
 - a. everything b. anything c. nothing d. lots of things
5. The scientists of today how to use the computers of tomorrow.
 - a. may decide b. must decide c. can make d. needn't make

IV.

One after another the store along Main Street open for the day. The clothing store and the grocery store get ready for business. You can smell the fresh bread as you walk by the bakery. Just as Mr. Fisher unlocks the bank, the clock above the door strikes nine. Today Doctor Harmon is opening his office next to the bank as the same time. But he doesn't keep regular office hours. If people are very sick, he visits them at home. Sometimes he has to drive out in the country to a farm house. Once in a while he even stops to talk with his friends who aren't sick at all.

1. Mr. Fisher unlocks the bank at
 - a. 1 o'clock
 - b. 9 o'clock
 - c. in the morning
 - d. noon
2. Doctor Harmon's office is
 - a. along Main Street
 - b. next to the bank
 - c. near the clothing store
 - d. in the country
3. He doesn't keep regular office hours because
 - a. if the people are very sick, he visits them at home
 - b. he is lazy
 - c. sometimes he has to drive out in the country to a farm house
 - d. B and C are correct
4. At times, he even stops to talk with
 - a. sick people
 - b. villagers who are not sick
 - c. sick friends
 - d. friends who are not sick
5. How many stores did the author mention in this story?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4

V.

Are you interested in country music? I like it very much! It will take me away for a while after I am tired. The guitars and songs will take me to mountains and fields. Country music usually talks of everyday life and feelings. It's the spirit of America easy to understand slow and simple. Country music developed in the Southern United States. It was the folk music of American countryside. Many of songs tell about the lives of farmers. They talk about love, crops or death. The life of the countryside can be hard, so the words in country music are often sad. At first, people played the music only at family parties. But it became more popular later. In the 1920s, people played country songs on the radio, and they made them into records. When people in the countryside moved to towns and cities to look for work, they took their music with them. Country music continued to change and became popular across America. John Denver was one of America's most famous country singers in the 1970s. His song "Take Me home, Country Roads" is well-known and people still play it today.

1. Country music is usually about
 - a. everyday life and feelings
 - b. farmers' feelings
 - c. the lives of workers
 - d. the love
2. Country music developed
 - a. in John Denver's city
 - b. in the Southern United States

- c. in the Northern United States d. in the countryside
3. People began to make country song records
- a. in the 1920s b. in 1920 c. in the 1970s d. in the 1970
4. Why did Country music become popular in America?
- a. Because city people liked the music.
- b. Because farmers moved to cities with their music and it continued to change.
- c. Because country music talked about city people's lives.
- d. Because music was considered as their lives.
5. Who is famous for the song "Take Me Home, Country Roads"?
- a. A farmer in the countryside.
- b. A person who moved to towns
- c. John Denver.
- d. A musician.

VI.

An artist went to a beautiful part of the country for a holiday, and stayed with a farmer. Every day he went out with his paints and brushes and painted from morning to evening, and then when it got dark, he went back to the farm and had a good dinner before he went to bed.

At the end of his holiday he wanted to pay the farmer, but the farmer said, "No, I do not want money but give me one of your pictures. What is money? In a week it will all be finished, but your painting will still be here."

The artist was very pleased and thanked the farmer for saying such kind things about his paintings. The farmer smiled and answered, "It is not that. I have a son in London. He wants to become an artist. When he comes here next month, I will show him your picture, and then he will not want to be an artist any more, I think."

1. Where did the artist spend his holiday?
- a. With his paints and brushes b. With farmer
- c. On a farm d. In a beautiful part of the country
2. What did he do during his holiday?
- a. He went out everyday. b. He painted all day.
- c. He went back to the farm. d. He made paints and brushes.
3. What did the farmer ask the artist for at the end of the holiday?
- a. A picture b. His wage c. many picture d. money

4. Why did the farmer ask the artist for the picture?
 - a. Because the farmer wanted his son to see the picture.
 - b. Because the artist didn't want to pay the farmer.
 - c. Because the farmer wanted to say the kind things about the picture.
 - d. Because the picture was beautiful.
5. The farmer's son didn't want to become an artist any more
 - a. because he live in London.
 - b. because he had the artist's picture.
 - c. after he had seen the artist's picture.
 - d. when he came there

VII.

A Young Businessman

Although he is only twelve, James Harries has his own antiques business and a flower shop. "He has a good eye for a bargain," says his mother. "He was only 8 when he bought that for 5p." she points to a china statuette worth \$4,000. "James gets most of his stock of antiques from jumble sales. Last year he bought a necklace for 10p which turned out to be valuable. He sold it for \$8,000."

James didn't get on at school so his parents hired a private tutor. "Other children think I'm strange because I earn my own living and I don't want to join in their games."

James explains the success of his flower shop: "My prices have risen less than those of my competitors this year. Also I've got a special offer for wedding parties. I give them a Rolls - Royce for the day if they spend more than \$100 on flowers. My employees don't particularly like working for a 12-year-old, but I pay their wages so they can't complain!" With his high income, James could afford many luxuries, but he prefers to save his money. "I put aside as much as I can. I have a lot of plans for the future and I will need to be rich to carry them out."

1. What does James Harries trade in?
 - a. Antiques and flowers.
 - b. Antiques.
 - c. A flower shop.
 - d. Flowers.
2. The necklace he bought last year
 - a. was worthless.
 - b. cost him a lot of money.
 - c. brought him a lot of money.
 - d. was worth 10p.
3. James is different from other children because he
 - a. didn't get on at school.
 - b. he had a private tutor.
 - c. makes money and supports himself.
 - d. he is strange.
4. His employees don't like working with him because

- a. he pays their wages.
- b. he is too young.
- c. they can't complain.
- d. he is 12 years older

5. Which of the following is NOT true about James?

- a. He spends a lot of money on many luxuries.
- b. He had a tutor because he didn't do well at school.
- c. He earns a lot of money.
- d. He saves money for his future plans.

VIII.

Smoking causes lung cancer, which is the number one cancer among men. Ninety percent of the people who get lung cancer die. Smoking is also the leading cause of mouth cancer, tongue cancer, and throat cancer. Many smokers have heart disease and pneumonia. Smoking causes one million early deaths in the world every year.

Smokers not only harm themselves but also harm others. Smokers breathe smoke out into the air. They breathe it out on their children and their wives or husbands. Children whose parents smoke have more breathing and lung problems than other children. Women who are married to smokers are more likely to have lung cancer than those married to non-smokers. We are all aware that smoking is bad. So why do people smoke?

- 1. The number one cancer among men is.....
 - a. tongue cancer
 - b. throat cancer
 - c. lung cancer
 - d. mouth cancer
- 2. The main cause of mouth cancer, tongue cancer and throat cancer is
 - a. drinking
 - b. overeating
 - c. breathing
 - d. smoking
- 3. Every year, smoking causes about one million
 - a. cancer patients
 - b. killing diseases
 - c. early deaths
 - d. injured men
- 4. The word "it" in the second passage refers to
 - a. cancer
 - b. smoke
 - c. air
 - d. breath
- 5. Who are more likely to have lung cancer and lung problems?
 - a. People who live in the city
 - b. People who live with smokers.
 - c. People who live with non-smokers.
 - d. People who live in the country.

IX.

Greenhouse gases refer to the atmosphere gases that cause greenhouse effect. Some of these gases happen naturally, while others are caused by human activities. Carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, nitrous oxide, and water vapor are some examples of greenhouse gases.

Greenhouse gases act like a natural blanket to the earth. They keep the temperature of the earth warmer and longer. Greenhouse gases cause many environmental and ecosystem problems.

Because the temperature of the globe is warmer, the glaciers and polar ice caps begin to melt. As a result, sea levels have risen. The studies also show that floods and droughts are more severe. There are also more reports of extreme weather, like hurricane Katrina. There will be more tidal wave and beach erosion on the coasts.

Many species of plants and animals also face the danger of extinction from global warming, because they will not be able to adapt to the change in the weather and climate. For instance, the rises in sea level can increase the salinity of freshwater across the globe. Many species of freshwater fish and plants will be affected by this change. It is estimated that over a million species of plants and animals will be extinct by 2050.

1. The first paragraph

- a. is about the effects of greenhouse gases
- b. lists greenhouse gases
- c. is about human activities that cause pollution
- d. says that all greenhouse gases are natural

2. Greenhouse gases

- a. are a blanket
- b. reduce the temperate of the earth
- c. make the earth warmer
- d. have no effect on the environment

3. Which is not the result of greenhouse effect?

- a. The rising of sea level
- b. Extreme weather
- c. Hurricanes
- d. Volcanic eruptions

4. The third paragraph is about

- a. bad weather at the beach
- b. studies on weather and climate
- c. the glaciers and polar ice caps
- d. the bad results of greenhouse effect

5. Global warming

- a. causes species extinction
- b. makes plants and animals more productive
- c. has no effect on fresh water fish and plants
- d. The bad results of greenhouse effect

X.

Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows how to make it. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated, but there are lots of ways for you to make a more basic version at home. When you make pizza, you must begin with the crust. The crust can be hard to make. If you want to make the crust yourself, you will have to make dough using flour, water, and yeast. You will have to knead the dough with your hands. If you do not have enough time to do this, you can use a prepared crust that you buy from the store. After you have chosen your crust, you must then add the sauce. Making your own sauce from scratch can take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peel them, and then cook them with spices. If this sounds like too much work, you can also purchase jarred sauce from the store. Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home. Now that you have your crust and your sauce, you need to add the cheese. Cheese comes from milk, which comes from cows. Do you have a cow in your backyard? Do you know how to milk the cow? Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not, you might want to buy cheese from the grocery store instead of making it yourself. When you have the crust, sauce, and cheese ready, you can add other toppings. Some people like to put meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables. Some people even like to add pineapple! The best part of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite ingredients.

1. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to
 - a. describe the history of pizza
 - b. teach a healthier way to make pizza
 - c. outline steps to make a basic pizza at home
 - d. provide tips about how to make your pizza especially delicious
2. As used in paragraph 1, which word means the opposite of complicated?
 - a. Difficult
 - b. Simple
 - c. Easy
 - d. Manageable
3. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for purchase?
 - a. Forget
 - b. Buy
 - c. Ask
 - d. Cook
4. In paragraph 3, the author writes, "Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home" The purpose of this statement is to
 - a. Clarify a later statement
 - b. Provide an example
 - c. Clarify an earlier statement
 - d. Support the previous paragraph
5. Which of the following words best describes how the author feels about making a pizza from scratch?
 - a. Helpful
 - b. understanding
 - c. enthusiastic
 - d. negative