

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN THI TIẾNG ANH LỚP 12 HỌC KỲ 1

ENGLISH 12 – REVISION FOR THE 1<sup>ST</sup> TERM EXAMINATION

I. PHONETICS

SOUNDS

- |                                |                          |                            |                           |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <b>A.</b> <u>watched</u>    | B. <u>traveled</u>       | C. <u>opened</u>           | D. <u>cleared</u>         |
| 2. A. <u>aged</u>              | B. <u>sacred</u>         | C. <u>dogged</u>           | <b>D.</b> <u>changed</u>  |
| 3. A. <u>promised</u>          | <b>B.</b> <u>pleased</u> | C. <u>increased</u>        | D. <u>chased</u>          |
| 4. A. <u>surfaces</u>          | <b>B.</b> <u>temples</u> | C. <u>exercises</u>        | D. <u>pages</u>           |
| 5. A. <u>laughs</u>            | B. <u>coughs</u>         | <b>C.</b> <u>ploughs</u>   | D. <u>stops</u>           |
| 6. A. <u>smiles</u>            | B. <u>decides</u>        | <b>C.</b> <u>writes</u>    | D. <u>files</u>           |
| 7. A. <u>measles</u>           | <b>B.</b> <u>meant</u>   | C. <u>leader</u>           | D. <u>teacher</u>         |
| 8. A. <u>heard</u>             | B. <u>search</u>         | <b>C.</b> <u>heart</u>     | D. <u>early</u>           |
| 9. <b>A.</b> <u>pear</u>       | B. <u>near</u>           | C. <u>hear</u>             | D. <u>clear</u>           |
| 10. <b>A.</b> <u>dreamt</u>    | B. <u>leader</u>         | C. <u>bean</u>             | D. <u>clean</u>           |
| 11. A. <u>rough</u>            | B. <u>tough</u>          | C. <u>enough</u>           | <b>D.</b> <u>although</u> |
| 12. A. <u>chemistry</u>        | B. <u>scholarship</u>    | <b>C.</b> <u>exchanged</u> | D. <u>character</u>       |
| 13. <b>A.</b> <u>champagne</u> | B. <u>Christmas</u>      | C. <u>architect</u>        | D. <u>archaeology</u>     |
| 14. <b>A.</b> <u>food</u>      | B. <u>good</u>           | C. <u>took</u>             | D. <u>book</u>            |
| 15. A. <u>tooth</u>            | B. <u>smooth</u>         | C. <u>booth</u>            | <b>D.</b> <u>hook</u>     |

STRESS

- |                                  |                             |                              |                             |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <b>A.</b> <u>inflation</u>    | B. <u>maximum</u>           | C. <u>applicant</u>          | D. <u>character</u>         |
| 2. A. <u>compulsory</u>          | B. <u>biography</u>         | C. <u>curriculum</u>         | <b>D.</b> <u>admirable</u>  |
| 3. A. <u>struggle</u>            | B. <u>anxious</u>           | <b>C.</b> <u>confide</u>     | D. <u>comfort</u>           |
| 4. A. <u>recipe</u>              | B. <u>candidate</u>         | C. <u>instrument</u>         | <b>D.</b> <u>commitment</u> |
| 5. A. <u>conceal</u>             | B. <u>contain</u>           | C. <u>conserve</u>           | <b>D.</b> <u>conquer</u>    |
| 6. A. <u>advantageous</u>        | B. <u>oceanic</u>           | <b>C.</b> <u>compulsory</u>  | D. <u>influential</u>       |
| 7. <b>A.</b> <u>sovereignty</u>  | B. <u>advantage</u>         | C. <u>enrichment</u>         | D. <u>edition</u>           |
| 8. <b>A.</b> <u>considerate</u>  | B. <u>continental</u>       | C. <u>territorial</u>        | D. <u>economic</u>          |
| 9. A. <u>index</u>               | <b>B.</b> <u>commit</u>     | C. <u>preview</u>            | D. <u>open</u>              |
| 10. A. <u>specify</u>            | B. <u>illustrate</u>        | <b>C.</b> <u>interact</u>    | D. <u>fertilize</u>         |
| 11. A. <u>habitat</u>            | <b>B.</b> <u>attendance</u> | C. <u>candidate</u>          | D. <u>wilderness</u>        |
| 12. A. <u>activity</u>           | B. <u>intelligence</u>      | <b>C.</b> <u>observation</u> | D. <u>development</u>       |
| 13. <b>A.</b> <u>arrangement</u> | B. <u>temperature</u>       | C. <u>victory</u>            | D. <u>envelope</u>          |
| 14. A. <u>survive</u>            | B. <u>enlarge</u>           | <b>C.</b> <u>struggle</u>    | D. <u>occur</u>             |
| 15. A. <u>wonderful</u>          | B. <u>confident</u>         | C. <u>regular</u>            | <b>D.</b> <u>impressive</u> |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

- These machines are older models and have to be operated by hand.  
**A.** manually                      B. spiritually                      C. automatically                      D. mechanically
- In the 1980s, TV viewers began to hook up videocassette players to their TVs.  
A. combine                      B. stop                      C. fasten                      **D.** connect
- In the future many corporations will be wiped out and millions of jobs will be lost.  
**A.** large companies                      B. vital services                      C. small supermarkets                      D. commercial farms

4. The medical community continues to make progress in the fight against cancer.  
A. speed                      B. expectation                      **C.** improvement                      D. treatment
5. Let's put off that meeting until next Monday.  
**A.** postpone                      B. schedule                      C. arrange                      D. appoint
6. A nuclear station may take risk going off due to unexpected incidents.  
A. demolishing                      **B.** exploding                      C. developing                      D. running
7. Domestic chores will no longer be a burden thanks to the inventions of laborsaving devices.  
A. Official                      **B.** Household                      C. Schooling                      D. Foreign
8. Telecommunication is bound to have a huge influence on various aspects of our lives.  
A. depression                      B. technique                      C. expect                      **D.** impact
9. Before the interview, you have to send a letter of application and your résumé to the company.  
A. recommendation                      B. reference                      **C.** curriculum vitae                      D. photograph
10. When being interviewed, you should concentrate on what the interviewer is saying or asking you.  
A. be related to                      B. be interested in                      **C.** pay all attention to                      D. express interest to
11. Before I go shopping, I must jot down a list of things which I want to buy.  
**A.** write down                      B. take down                      C. put down                      D. hold down
12. He did not think it plausible that all the differences could be explained in this way.  
A. possible                      **B.** reasonable                      C. understandable                      D. impossible
13. Frost and wet are the lethal combination for plants.  
**A.** devastating                      B. dead                      C. chemical                      D. unusual
14. These chemicals may contaminate the water supply and result in cancer.  
A. manufacture                      B. control                      **C.** bring about                      D. put off
15. There is no alternative. The president must approve the bill if the Congress passes it.  
A. change                      B. amendment                      **C.** other choice                      D. possible agreement

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions**

1. That teacher is always on time.  
**A.** late                      B. punctual                      C. timeless                      D. timely
2. I don't think their plan is feasible.  
A. attainable                      B. workable                      C. practical                      **D.** impossible
3. One of the reasons why families break up is that parents are always intolerant to each other.  
A. aware                      **B.** respectful                      C. different                      D. tired
4. It's discourteous to ask Americans questions about their age, marriage or income.  
A. ill-mannered                      **B.** polite                      C. unacceptable                      D. rude
5. The dim lights made it hard to see, so Ben squinted to make out the stranger's face in the distance.  
A. faint                      B. muted                      **C.** strong                      D. weak
6. Fruits and vegetables are abundant here all the year round.  
A. available                      **B.** rare                      C. plentiful                      D. numerous
7. After five days on trial, the court found him innocent of the crime and he was released.  
**A.** guilty                      B. naive                      C. innovative                      D. benevolent
8. Population growth rates vary among regions and even among countries within the same region.  
A. restrain                      **B.** stay unchanged                      C. remain unstable                      D. fluctuate
9. They grew rich on the proceeds of illicit liquor.

- A. unlawful                      B. illegitimate                      C. outlaw                      **D. legal**
10. The peace agreement has at least temporarily halted the civil war.  
**A. permanently**                      B. seasonally                      C. timely                      D. periodically

### PHRASAL VERBS

1. What may happen if John will not arrive in time?  
A go along                      B . count on                      C keep away                      **D. turn up**
2. Johnny sometimes visits his grandparents in the countryside.  
**A. calls on**                      B. keeps off                      C. takes in                      D. goes up
3. They decided to postpone their journey till the end of the month because of the epidemic.  
A . take up                      B . turn round                      **C. put off**                      D. do away with
4. The stranger came ..... me and asked, "Is there a post office near here?"  
A. on to                      B away from                      C. out of                      **D. up to**
5. Frankly speaking, your daughter does not take ..... you at all.  
**A. after**                      B. along                      C. up                      D. over
6. She is not really friendly. She does not get on well ..... her classmates.  
A. from                      **B. with**                      C. for                      D to
7. I would be grateful if you kept the news ..... yourself. Do not tell anyone about it.  
A. from                      B . to                      **C. for**                      D. at
8. They were late for work because their car ..... down.  
A. got                      B. put                      C. cut                      **D. broke**
9. The World War II .....in 1939.  
A. broke away                      **B. broke out**                      C. broke down                      D. broke off
10. The new policies have brought .....a lot of chances and challenges for business.  
A. up                      B . away                      **C. about**                      D . out
11. The new avenue was named .....a national hero, Le Van Tam.  
A. along                      B. against                      C. upon                      **D. after**
12. I'm not surprised Margaret's ill. With all the voluntary work she's \_\_\_\_\_, she's really been doing too much.  
A. taken off                      **B. taken on**                      C. taken in                      D. taken to
13. At present we are \_\_\_\_\_ an anti-drug campaign.  
A. setting up for                      **B. carrying out**                      C. taking part                      D. joining with
14. At the station, we often see the sigh " \_\_\_\_\_ for pickpockets".  
A. Watch on                      **B. Watch out**                      C. Watch up                      D. Watch at
15. UNESCO \_\_\_\_\_ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.  
**A. stands for**                      B. brings about                      C. takes after                      D gets across
16. Frankly speaking, the child doesn't take .....you.  
A. from                      B. with                      **C. after**                      D. in
17. The bomb exploded in the garage; fortunately no one hurt.  
A. put on                      **B. went off**                      C. got out                      D. kept up
18. My father still hasn't really recovered from the death of my mother.  
A went over                      **B. got over**                      C. took over                      D. looked over
19. If you want to be healthy, you should .....your bad habits in your lifestyles  
**A. give up**                      B call off                      C break down                      D get over
20. Please .....a doctor, my daughter has a very high fever.  
**A. send for**                      B. call out                      C. take after                      D. bring up

Mark the letter A, B C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1. It was reported that one hundred thousand men are employed for 20 year to build the Great Pyramid at Gizeh.  
A B C D
2. The guide told the tourists that it was a good restaurant specializing in seafood just round the corner.  
A B C D
3. When mining for gold, you must first obtain the gold ore and then departing the gold from the ore.  
A B C D
4. Mercury and alcohol are widely used in thermometers because their volume increases ununiform with temperature.  
A B C D
5. A number of women earning Master's Degrees has risen sharply in recent years.  
A B C D
6. Mary and her sister have just bought two cotton Japanese jackets at the clearance sale.  
A B C D
7. It was her, Elizabeth I, not her father, King Henry, who led England into the Age of Empire.  
A B C D
8. She refused to tell us why was she crying.  
A B C D
9. The film was so bored that all the audience had gone home before it ended.  
A B C D
10. Many people have complain about the dirt from the factory.  
A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. What beautiful eyes \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. does she have B. she has C. has she D. she doesn't have
2. Make exercise a part of your daily \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. regularity B. chore C. routine D. frequency
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the storm, the ship couldn't reach its destination on time.  
A. In case of B. In spite of C. Because of D. But for
4. He completely \_\_\_\_\_ with what I said.  
A. accepted B. complained C. agreed D. argued
5. I finished my homework a few days ahead \_\_\_\_\_ the deadline.  
A. of B. to C. by D. at
6. He hurried \_\_\_\_\_ he wouldn't be late for class.  
A. since B. as if C. unless D. so that
7. If she \_\_\_\_\_ rich, she would travel around the world.  
A. would be B. is C. has been D. were
8. Mary was the last applicant \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to be interviewed B. to be interviewing C. to interview D. to have interviewed
9. Argentina \_\_\_\_\_ Mexico by one goal to nil in the match.  
A. beat B. scored C. won D. knocked
10. There should be no discrimination on \_\_\_\_\_ of sex, race or religion.  
A. fields B. places C. areas D. grounds
11. The cat was \_\_\_\_\_ to wait for the mouse to come out of its hole.  
A. patient enough B. so patient C. enough patient D. too patient

12. I can't find my purse anywhere; I must \_\_\_\_\_ it at the cinema.  
A. leave                      B. have left                      C. be leaving                      D. have been leaving
13. \_\_\_\_\_ of the workers has his own work.  
A. Every                      B. Each                      C. Other                      D. All
14. The equipment in our office needs \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. moderner                      B. modernizing                      C. modernized                      D. modernization
15. He felt \_\_\_\_\_ when he failed the exams the second time.  
A. discouraged                      B. annoyed                      C. undecided                      D. determined
16. I have bought a present for my mother, and now I need some \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. paper wrapper                      B. wrap paper                      C. wrapped paper                      D. wrapping paper
17. Computer is one of the most important \_\_\_\_\_ of the 20th century.  
A. inventings                      B. inventories                      C. inventions                      D. inventors
18. If they are not careful with their accounts, their business will go \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. poor                      B. bankrupt                      C. penniless                      D. broken
19. It was really kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to help those poor people.  
A. by                      B. of                      C. at                      D. to
20. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. what wrong was it with                      B. what's wrong with it  
C. what wrong was with it                      D. what wrong is it with
21. If you had taken my advice, you \_\_\_\_\_ in such difficulties.  
A. won't be                      B. hadn't been                      C. wouldn't be                      D. wouldn't have been
22. Hair colour is one of \_\_\_\_\_ characteristics to be used in identifying people.  
A. the most obviously                      B. most obvious                      C. obviously the most                      D. the most obvious
23. I would appreciate it \_\_\_\_\_ what I have told you a secret.  
A. you can keep                      B. that you kept                      C. you will keep                      D. if you kept
24. My cat would not have bitten the toy fish \_\_\_\_\_ it was made of rubber.  
A. if she has known                      B. if she should know                      C. had she known                      D. if she knew
25. I wish I hadn't said it. If only I could \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. turn the clock round                      B. turn the clock down                      C. turn the clock back                      D. turn the clock forward
26. \_\_\_\_\_, the results couldn't be better.  
A. No matter what he tried hard                      B. No matter how hard he tried  
C. Although very hard he tried                      D. Despite how hard he tried
27. He gave me his personal \_\_\_\_\_ that his draft would be ready by Friday.  
A. endurance                      B. insurance                      C. assurance                      D. ensurance
28. They will stay there for some days if the weather \_\_\_\_\_ fine.  
A. would be                      B. was                      C. is                      D. will be
29. Many people like the slow \_\_\_\_\_ of life in the countryside.  
A. step                      B. pace                      C. speed                      D. space
30. Many teenagers show signs of anxiety and \_\_\_\_\_ when being asked about their future.  
A. depress                      B. depression                      C. depressing                      D. depressed
31. Constant \_\_\_\_\_ of attack makes everyday life dangerous here.  
A. threat                      B. threaten                      C. threatening                      D. threateningly
32. No one can predict the future exactly. Things may happen \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. expected                      B. unexpected                      C. expectedly                      D. unexpectedly
33. Someone who is \_\_\_\_\_ is hopeful about the future or the success of something in particular.

- A. powerful                      B. optimistic                      C. stagnant                      D. pessimistic
34. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a bus that runs constantly between 2 specific places.  
A. shuttle bus                      B. double desk bus                      C. open topped bus                      D. sightseeing bus
35. An economic \_\_\_\_\_ is a time when there is very little economic activity, causing unemployment and poverty.  
A. improvement                      B. depression                      C. development                      D. mission
36. The more powerful weapons are, the more terrible the \_\_\_\_\_ is.  
A. creativity                      B. history                      C. terrorism                      D. technology
37. The building has a smoke detector \_\_\_\_\_ any fires can be detected immediately.  
A. so that                      B. if                      C. such as                      D. as if
38. I just took it \_\_\_\_\_ that he'd always be available.  
A. into consideration                      B. easy                      C. into account                      D. for granted
39. If she \_\_\_\_\_ sick, she would have gone out with me to the party.  
A. wasn't                      B. hadn't been                      C. hasn't been                      D. weren't
40. Ensure there is at least a 3cm space \_\_\_\_\_ allowing adequate ventilation.  
A. so that                      B. with a view to                      C. in view of                      D. so as to
41. She nearly lost her own life \_\_\_\_\_ attempting to save the child from drowning.  
A. at                      B. for                      C. with                      D. in
42. My father hasn't had much \_\_\_\_\_ with my family since he moved to New York.  
A. meeting                      B. connection                      C. business                      D. contact
43. While southern California is densely populated, \_\_\_\_\_ live in the northern part of the state.  
A. many people                      B. few people                      C. a few of people                      D. a number people
44. Anne persisted \_\_\_\_\_ her search for the truth about what had happened.  
A. at                      B. on                      C. in                      D. about
45. Why don't you ask the man where \_\_\_\_\_ to stay?  
A. he would rather                      B. would he like                      C. he feels like                      D. he would like
46. Prizes are awarded \_\_\_\_\_ the number of points scored.  
A. because of                      B. resulting in                      C. according to                      D. adding up
47. The old houses were \_\_\_\_\_ down to make way for a block of flats.  
A. banged                      B. put                      C. knocked                      D. hit
48. Nowadays children would prefer history \_\_\_\_\_ in more practical ways.  
A. to teach                      B. to be taught                      C. teach                      D. be taught
49. Not until she spoke \_\_\_\_\_ that she was English.  
A. he realized                      B. had he realized                      C. did he realize                      D. that he did realize
50. He was \_\_\_\_\_ speaker!  
A. so a good                      B. what a good                      C. how good a                      D. so good a
51. My car is getting unreliable; I think I'll trade it \_\_\_\_\_ for a new one.  
A. away                      B. in                      C. up                      D. off
52. The two countries have reached an agreement through dialogues described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. productive                      B. productivity                      C. unproductive                      D. counterproductive
53. It was announced that neither the passengers nor the driver \_\_\_\_\_ in the crash.  
A. are injured                      B. were injured                      C. was injured                      D. have been injured
54. \_\_\_\_\_ that she burst into tears.  
A. Such her anger was                      B. She was so anger                      C. So angry she was                      D. Her anger was such
55. The case against the corruption scandal was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. refused                      B. eliminated                      C. discarded                      D. dismissed

56. \_\_\_\_\_ speaking, I do not really like my present job.  
A. Honest                      B. Honesty                      C. Honestly                      D. Dishonest
57. A letter of \_\_\_\_\_ is sometimes really necessary for you in a job interview.  
A. recommend                      B. recommended                      C. recommender                      D. recommendation
58. Her job was so \_\_\_\_\_ that she decided to quit it.  
A. interesting                      B. satisfactory                      C. stressful                      D. wonderful
59. Some days of rest may help to \_\_\_\_\_ the pressure of work.  
A. reduce                      B. lower                      C. chop                      D. crease
60. Can you please tell me some information that \_\_\_\_\_ to the job?  
A. indicates                      B. expresses                      C. interests                      D. relates
61. Not all teenagers are well \_\_\_\_\_ for their future job when they are at high school.  
A. interested                      B. satisfied                      C. concerned                      D. prepared
62. Qualifications and \_\_\_\_\_ are two most important factors that help you get a good job.  
A. politeness                      B. experience                      C. attention                      D. impression
63. Knowing your skills and strengths is \_\_\_\_\_ important part of the job search process.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. Ø
64. Although he is handicapped, he managed to conquer .....Mount Everest.  
A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. Ø
65. You must put ..... L-plate on the front and back of your vehicle so they can be seen easily.  
A. a                      B. the                      C. an                      D. Ø
66. I'd like to visit .....River Thame, one of the five clearest rivers in the world.  
A. Ø                      B. a                      C. an                      D. the
67. He is a guitarist. However, he plays .....drum skillfully.  
A. Ø                      B. the                      C. a                      D. an
68. She has just bought a .....  
A. woolen Japanese red sweater                      B. Japanese woolen red sweater  
C. red Japanese woolen sweater                      D. sweater Japanese red woolen
69. I usually have an omelette and bread for .....breakfast.  
A. a                      B. the                      C. Ø                      D. an
70. \_\_\_\_\_, he felt so unhappy and lonely.  
A. Despite of his wealth    B. Rich as he was                      C. Rich as was he                      D. Despite he was so rich

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

1. "Shall I make you a coffee?" the girl said to the lady.  
A. The girl refused to make a coffee for the lady.                      B. The girl wanted to make a coffee for the lady.  
C. The girl promised to make a coffee for the lady.                      D. The girl offered to make a coffee for the lady.
2. The critics undervalued his new book.  
A. The critics had a low opinion of his new book.                      B. The critics turned down his new book.  
C. The critics were fed up with his new book.                      D. The critics rejected his new book.
3. David drove so fast; it was very dangerous.  
A. David drove so fast, then was very dangerous.                      B. David drove so fast, which was very dangerous.  
C. David drove so fast and was very dangerous.                      D. David drove so fast that was very dangerous.
4. The captain to his men: "Abandon the ship immediately!"  
A. The captain suggested his men abandon the ship immediately.  
B. The captain ordered his men to abandon the ship immediately.

- C. The captain invited his men to abandon the ship immediately.  
D. The captain requested his men to abandon the ship immediately.
5. As soon as she had put the phone down, her boss rang back.  
A. Scarcely had she put the telephone down when her boss rang back.  
B. Hardly she had hung up, she rang her boss immediately.  
C. She had hardly put the telephone down without her boss rang back.  
D. As soon as her boss rang back, she put down the telephone.
6. “Believe me. It’s no use reading that book,” Janet told her boyfriend.  
A. Janet tried to convince her boyfriend that the book was not worth reading.  
B. Janet opposed her boyfriend’s idea that reading the book was not useful.  
C. Janet managed to persuade her boyfriend that reading the book was worthwhile.  
D. Janet suggested to her boyfriend that reading the book was useful.
7. The president placed his car at my disposal as a bonus for my good work.  
A. In order to praise me as a good worker, the president took me home in his own car.  
B. To get rid of the car, the president decided to sell it to me, his good worker, at a bonus price.  
C. I was willing to drive the president’s car as a compliment for my good performance at work.  
D. To show his appreciation for my good work, the president allowed me to use his car whenever I liked.
8. “Send this urgent document immediately!” the officer told the soldier.  
A. The officer advised the soldier to send the urgent document right away.  
B. The officer ordered the soldier to deliver the urgent document instantly.  
C. The officer requested that the soldier rush out due to the document’s urgency.  
D. The officer recommended the soldier leave right away because of the urgent document.
9. The early failure of the Spanish squad in the 2014 World Cup deeply disappointed their fans.  
A. That their squad left the 2014 World Cup so early was very disappointing for the Spanish sportsmen.  
B. To the disappointment of their fans, the Spanish squad had to leave the 2014 World Cup too early.  
C. Living up to their fans’ expectation, the Spanish squad left the 2014 World Cup so early.  
D. The Spanish squad was terribly disappointed that their fans had to leave the 2014 World Cup so early.
10. “Why don’t you join us for our next class reunion?” Mary said to me.  
A. Mary insisted on my joining them for the next class reunion.  
B. Mary cordially invited me to join them for the next class reunion.  
C. Mary strongly urged me to join them for the next class reunion.  
D. Mary advised me not to join them for the next class reunion.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

### 1 GREAT FIRE OF 1910

This firestorm (1) ..... for two days and killed 87 people, mostly firefighters. The fire was started due to an extremely hot summer (2) ..... led to an abundance of fire fuel and hot cinders flung from locomotives, sparks, lightning, and backfiring crews led to small fires raging in the region. On August 20, hurricane force winds (3) ..... hundreds of fires into two blazing infernos. The outcome of this wildfire was a new respect and awareness of forests as natural resources.

These wildfires (4) ..... down millions of hectares of forests destroying all flora and fauna, killed off animals and humans in their path, and demolished thousands of years’ old ecosystems within minutes. They should be considered a lesson (5) ..... by nature to safeguard our natural resources.

1. A. lengthened                      B. lasted                      C. prolonged                      D. took  
2. A. when                              B. who                              C. what                              D. which

- |                    |              |                    |             |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 3. A. included     | B. contained | <u>C.</u> combined | D. composed |
| 4. <u>A.</u> burnt | B. cut       | C. held            | D. put      |
| 5. A. teaching     | B. to teach  | <u>C.</u> taught   | D. teach    |

## 2 JOB INTERVIEW

The interview is one of the most important (1) ..... in the job search process. When an employer call you for an interview, he is indicating an interest in yourself. The interview gives (2) ..... of you the opportunity to exchange enough (3) ..... to determine if you are a good "fit" for each other. Think of an interview as a highly focused professional conversation. You should spend the limited amount of time you have learning about the employer's needs and discuss the ways you can (4) ..... these needs. In many cases, you will interview at least twice before being employed for a position. Once in a brief screening interview and at least once again in a (5) ..... serious meeting when you may also talk to many of your potential coworkers.

- |                    |                       |                    |              |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. <u>A.</u> parts | B. roles              | C. fields          | D. facts     |
| 2. A. most         | B. each               | C. both            | D. every     |
| 3. A. news         | <u>B.</u> information | C. qualification s | D. documents |
| 4. A. make         | B. spend              | <u>C.</u> meet     | D. apply     |
| 5. A. most         | B. mostly             | <u>C.</u> more     | D. almost    |

## 3 RED TIDE

Red tide is a common name for a (1) ..... known as an algal bloom when it is caused by a few species of dinoflagellates and the bloom takes on a red or brown color. Red tides are events in which estuarine, marine, or fresh water algae accumulate rapidly in the water column, (2) ..... in coloration of the surface water. It is usually found in coastal areas. It kills many manatees every (3).....

These algae, a form of phytoplankton, are single-celled protists, plant-like organisms (4) ..... can form dense, visible patches near the water's surface. Some red tides are associated with the production of natural toxins, depletion of dissolved oxygen or other harmful effects, and are generally described as harmful algal blooms. The (5) ..... conspicuous effects of these kinds of red tides are the associated wildlife mortalities of marine and coastal species of fish, birds, marine mammals, and other organisms.

- |                         |              |                     |                |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. <u>A.</u> phenomenon | B. symptom   | C. syndrome         | D. situation   |
| 2. A. resulted          | B. to result | <u>C.</u> resulting | D. result      |
| 3. A. day               | B. week      | C. month            | <u>D.</u> year |
| 4. A. what              | B. which     | C. who              | D. where       |
| 5. A. more              | B. most      | C. almost           | D. mostly      |

## 4 DROUGHT

A drought is a period of below-average precipitation in a given region, (1) ..... in prolonged shortages in its water supply, whether atmospheric, (2) ..... water or ground water. A drought can last for months or years, or may be declared after as few as 15 days. It can have a substantial impact (3) ..... the ecosystem and agriculture of the affected region and harm to the local economy. Annual (4) ..... seasons in the tropics significantly increase the chances of a drought developing and subsequent bush fires. Periods of heat can significantly worsen drought conditions (5) ..... hastening evaporation of water vapour.

- |                      |              |                     |               |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. succeeding     | B. confiding | <u>C.</u> resulting | D. persisting |
| 2. <u>A.</u> surface | B. land      | C. air              | D. under      |

- |             |              |         |               |
|-------------|--------------|---------|---------------|
| 3. A. with  | <u>B.</u> on | C. to   | D. for        |
| 4. A. rainy | B. wet       | C. cold | <u>D.</u> dry |
| 5. A. with  | <u>B.</u> by | C. for  | D. to         |

## 5 WATER POLLUTION

Water pollution is a major global (1) ..... which requires ongoing evaluation and revision of water resource policy at all levels. It has been suggested that water pollution is the leading worldwide (2) ..... of deaths and diseases, and that it accounts for the deaths of more than 14,000 people daily. An estimated 580 people in India die of water pollution related illness every day. About 90 percent of the water in the cities of China is polluted. As of 2007, half a billion Chinese had no (3)..... to safe drinking water. In addition to the acute problems of water pollution in developing countries, developed countries also continue to struggle with pollution problems. For example, in the most recent national report (4) ..... water quality in the United States, 44 percent of assessed stream miles, 64 percent of assessed lake acres, and 30 percent of assessed bays and estuarine square miles were classified as polluted. The head of China's national development agency said in 2007 that one quarter the length of China's seven main rivers were so poisoned that the water (5) ..... the skin.

- |                |                 |                   |              |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. hardship | B. event        | <u>C.</u> problem | D. factor    |
| 2. A. reason   | <u>B.</u> cause | C. solution       | D. answer    |
| 3. A. door     | B. way          | <u>C.</u> access  | D. reach     |
| 4. A. in       | B. with         | C. for            | <u>D.</u> on |
| 5. A. worsen   | <u>B.</u> harm  | C. damage         | D. destroy   |

## 6 STRONG WIND

The wind controls our planet's weather and climate. But how much do we understand about this complex force (1) ..... can kill and spread fear?

On the night of October 15, 1987, the south of England was struck by strong winds. Gusts of over 130 km/h (2) \_\_\_\_\_ through the region. Nineteen people were killed, £1.5-billion worth of damage was caused and 19 million trees were blown down in just a few hours. Although people thought of this as a hurricane, the winds of 1987 were only a force 7 storm. They remain far better known (3) ..... the much more serious storms of January 25, 1990, when most of Britain was hit by daytime winds of up to 173 km/h. On this (4) ....., 47 people were killed, even though, unlike in 1987, the weather (5) ..... issued accurate warnings.

- |                |                |                    |                       |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. what     | B. when        | <u>C.</u> which    | D. where              |
| 2. A. spread   | <u>B.</u> blew | C. ran             | D. flew               |
| 3. A. to       | B. for         | C. as              | <u>D.</u> than        |
| 4. A. chance   | B. time        | <u>C.</u> occasion | D. event              |
| 5. A. speakers | B. journalist  | C. MC              | <u>D.</u> forecasters |

## READING COMPREHENSION

### READING PASSAGE 1

Millions of people are using cellphones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cellphones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a **means** of communication - having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.



energy needs for the next 5,000 years. It is a staggering fact, and an exciting one. Since the energy from the sun is responsible for renewable resources such as wind, tides, and heat, solar energy seems to offer the brightest future for not only cars, but for the entire energy crisis. Despite the appearance that solar energy may be the least feasible among the current crop of alternative fuel propositions, new solar powered devices and more specifically solar powered cars are beginning to be developed. How do Solar Cars work?

The photo-voltaic cells absorb photons from sunlight. This action generates heat, which the cells then **convert** into electrical energy and stores in an on-board battery. This process of conversion is called the photovoltaic effect. Not surprisingly, such a vehicle has zero emissions, and is very environmentally friendly. Unfortunately, at the moment photovoltaic cells are extremely inefficient, yet as time progresses the efficiency of these cells will grow. This will make solar energy and solar cars the fuel and car of the future—a closer reality.

- According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. up to now, we have designed some solar cars  
B. solar cars have been very popular for many years  
C. we have not produced any solar cars yet  
D. solar cars have already replaced gasoline cars
- What does the word “it” in line 5 refer to?  
A. solar car  
B. electrical energy  
C. sunlight  
D. the sun
- A solar car is supplied power from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. gas  
B. petrol  
C. photovoltaic cells  
D. electricity
- Which can not help us to solve the problem of energy crisis?  
A. wind  
B. tide  
C. the sun  
D. heat from the moon
- According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. no powered solar devices have been developed so far  
B. besides solar car, we have also developed solar powered device  
C. solar energy plans are more feasible than wind energy plans  
D. tide can supply more energy than the sun
- What can best replace the word “**convert**” in line 11?  
A. make  
B. force  
C. form  
D. change
- The photovoltaic effect is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the process of operating a solar car  
B. the process of absorbing photons from the sun  
C. the developing of solar cars and devices  
D. the converting of heat from the sun into electricity

### READING PASSAGE 3

Carbohydrates, which are sugars, are essential part of healthy diet. They provide the main source of energy for the body, and they also **function** to flavor and sweeten foods. Carbohydrates **range** from simple sugars like glucose to complex sugars such as amylose and amylopectin. Nutritionists estimate that carbohydrates should make up about one-fourth to one-fifth of a person’s diet. This translates to about 75-100 grams of carbohydrates per day.

A diet that is deficient in carbohydrates can have an adverse effect on a person’s health. When the body lacks a sufficient amount of carbohydrates it must then use its protein supplies for energy, a process called gluconeogenesis. **This**, however, results in a lack of necessary protein, and further health difficulties may occur. A lack of carbohydrates can also lead to ketosis, a build-up of ketones in the body that causes fatigue, lethargy, and bad breath.

- What is the main idea of this passage?  
A. Carbohydrates are needed for good health.  
B. Carbohydrates prevent a build-up of proteins.  
C. Carbohydrates can lead to ketosis  
D. Carbohydrates are an expendable part of good diet.
- The word “function” as used in line 2 refers to which of the following?  
A. neglect  
B. serve  
C. dissolve  
D. profess
- The word “range” as used in line 2 is closest in meaning to which of the following?  
A. probe  
B. proceed  
C. hail  
D. extend
- According to the passage, what do most nutritionists suggest?

- A. Sufficient carbohydrates will prevent gluconeogenesis.  
B. Carbohydrates are simple sugars called glucose.  
C. Carbohydrates should make up about a quarter of a person's daily diet.  
D. Carbohydrates should be eaten in very small quantities
5. Which of the following do carbohydrates NOT do?  
A. prevent ketosis  
C. provide energy for the body  
B. cause gluconeogenesis  
D. flavor and sweeten food
6. What does the word "this" in line 7 refer to?  
A. using protein supplies for energy  
C. having a deficiency in carbohydrates  
B. converting carbohydrates to energy  
D. having an insufficient amount of protein
7. According to the passage, which of the following does NOT describe carbohydrates?  
A. a protein supply      B. a necessity      C. a range of sugars      D. an energy source

#### READING PASSAGE 4

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

1. What is the main topic of this passage?  
A. The nature of radar.      B. History of radar.      C. Alternatives to radar.      D. Types of ranging.
2. According to the passage, what can radar detect besides location of objects?  
A. Shape.      B. Size.      C. Speed.      D. Weight.
3. The word "**exemplified**" in the passage can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. "specified"      B. "resembled"      C. "illustrated"      D. "justified"
4. The word "**shouts**" in the passage most closely means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. "exclaims"      B. "yells"      C. "shoots"      D. "whispers"
5. According to the passage, the distance between a radar set and an object can be determined by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the time it takes for a burst of radio waves to produce echoes when the waves bounce off the object  
B. the term "ranging" used for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set  
C. the time it takes for the radio waves to produce echoes and bounce off the object  
D. the time it takes for the echoes produced by the radio waves to return to the radar set
6. Which type of waves does radar use?  
A. tidal      B. sound      C. heat      D. radio
7. The word "tracking" in the passage most closely means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sending      B. searching for      C. ranging      D. repairing
8. What might be inferred about radar?  
A. It takes the place of a radio.      B. It has improved navigational safety.  
C. It was developed from a study of sound waves.      D. It gave birth to the invention of the airplane.

### READING PASSAGE 5

On her first day in Indonesia, Lisa thought people were ignoring her requests. The day was hot and she needed a cold drink. She went into a store and asked, “Do you have cold drinks?” The woman there didn’t say anything. Lisa repeated her question. Still the woman said nothing. At this point, Lisa gave up and left the store. She soon learned that the woman had answered her. She had lifted her eyebrows, which in Indonesia can mean “yes”.

**This** reminded Lisa of an experience in Bulgaria. She went into a restaurant that was famous for its stuffed cabbage and asked the waiter, “Do you have stuffed cabbage today?”. He nodded his head and Lisa eagerly waited. The cabbage never arrived. In Bulgaria, a nod means “no”.

In China, Lisa had a different kind of problem. When she asked her students, “Can we meet at 8:00 next week instead of our usual time?”, they immediately answered “yes”. So Lisa was greatly surprised when the students never came to class. Her friends explained that the students couldn’t come at 8:00 but they said they could. In China, it is disrespectful to disappoint someone, especially a superior, by saying “no”.

- Lisa left her store because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the store keeper didn’t answer her question  
B. the woman in the store didn’t hear anything  
C. she thought people were ignoring her requests  
D. she needed a cold drink
- How did the store keeper answer Lisa’s question?  
A. By saying “yes”.  
B. By saying something impossible to understand.  
C. By lifting her eyebrow.  
D. By nodding her head.
- The word **This** in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The day was hot in Indonesia.  
B. Lisa wanted to drink a cold drink.  
C. People ignored Lisa’s requests.  
D. What the store keeper did to Lisa in Indonesia.
- Why did Lisa ask for stuffed cabbage?  
A. Because that Bulgaria restaurant was famous for it.  
B. Because she enjoyed eating it.  
C. Because she was very hungry.  
D. Because she eagerly waited for it.
- Who was Lisa?  
A. She is a shopkeeper.    B. She is a waitress.    C. She is a student.    D. She is a lecturer.
- People living in \_\_\_\_\_ think it disrespectful to make a superior disappointed.  
A. Indonesia    B. China    C. Bulgaria    D. England
- The word **immediately** in the passage has the closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. right here    B. once again    C. at once    D. hurriedly

### READING PASSAGE 6

In the twenty century, people demand on unlimited energy to power their everyday lives. A wide range of energy-run devices and modern conveniences are taken for granted, and although it may seem that we will never be in danger of living without those conveniences, the fact is that many supplies of energy are **dwindling** rapidly. Scientists are constantly searching for new sources of power to keep modern society running. Whether future populations will continue to enjoy the benefits of abundant energy will depend on the success of this search.

Coal, oil and natural gas supply modern civilization with most of **its** power. However, not only are supplies of these fuels limited, but they are a major source of pollution. If the energy demands of the future are to be met without seriously harming the environment, existing alternative energy sources must be improved or further explored and developed. These include nuclear, water, solar, wind, and geothermal power, as well as energy from new, nonpolluting types of fuels. Each of these alternatives, however, has advantages and disadvantages.

Nuclear power plants efficiently produce large amounts of electricity without polluting the atmosphere; however, they are costly to build and maintain, and they pose the daunting problem of what to do with nuclear wastes. Hydroelectric power is inexpensive and environmentally safe, but impractical for communities located far from moving

water. Harnessing energy from tides and waves has similar drawbacks. Solar power holds great promise for the future but methods of collecting and concentrating sunlight are as yet inefficient, as are methods of harnessing wind power.

Every source of energy has its disadvantages. One way to minimize them is to use less energy. Conservation efforts coupled with renewable energy resources, such as a combination of solar, water, wind and geothermal energy and alternative fuels, such as alcohol and hydrogen, will ensure supplies of clean, affordable energy for humanity's future.

- The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the difficulties in finding new sources of energy.  
B. the way to use less energy.  
C. the advantages and disadvantages of some sources of energy.  
D. the current situation of energy demands.
- The word **dwindling** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doubling                      B. declining                      C. rocketing                      D. distributing
- According to the passage, which of the following may be the disadvantage of natural gas?  
A. It is polluted.                      B. It is inaccessible                      C. It is expensive.                      D. It is rare
- What does the word **its** in paragraph 2 refer to?  
A. coal                      B. oil                      C. natural gas                      D. modern civilization
- According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?  
A. Scientists are on their way to look for alternative sources of energy.  
B. Just like coal, nuclear energy is a pollutant to the air.  
C. It is hard for people away from the water to use hydroelectric power.  
D. Wind power and solar power have the same problem.
- What can be inferred from the passage?  
A. Using hydroelectric energy can be harmful to our atmosphere.  
B. Scientists will not resume the search for new types of energy until they have found a perfect one.  
C. It is impossible for some groups of people to enjoy water energy.  
D. The only way to decrease the disadvantages of sources of energy is to use them less.
- What can be inferred about wind power?  
A. It is promising but very expensive.  
B. People living far away from rivers and oceans cannot benefit it.  
C. An effective way to harness wind power has not been figured out.  
D. Combining it and solar energy can ensure humanity's future energy demands
- The author of this passage is trying to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. present some new sources of energy.  
B. calculate the energy demands of the future.  
C. support scientists in their search for new sources of energy.  
D. explain the benefits and shortcomings of some kinds of energy.

### READING PASSAGE 7

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today **emerged** around 1350, after having incorporated many **elements** of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion off 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not expanded even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two century, English began too spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of English, speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80 percent of the information **stored** on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airport, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are non-native speakers, constituting the largest number of non-native users than any other language in the world.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?  
A. The number of non-native users of English.      B. The French influence on the English language.  
C. The expansion of English as an international language.      D. The use of English for science and technology.
2. In the first paragraph, the word "**emerged**" is closest in meaning to  
A. appeared      B. hailed      C. frequented      D. engaged
3. In the first paragraph, the word "**elements**" is closest in meaning to  
A. declaration      B. features      C. curiosities      D. customs
4. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England? \_\_\_\_ .  
A. In 1066      B. around 1350      C. before 1600      D. after 1600
5. According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world \_\_\_\_ .  
A. the slave trade      B. the Norman invasion      C. missionaries      D. colonization
6. In the second paragraph, the word "**stored**" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_ .  
A. bought      B. saved      C. spent      D. valued
7. According to the passage, approximately how many non-native users of English are there in the world today ?  
A. a quarter million      B. half a million      C. 350 million      D. 700 million

### READING PASSAGE 8

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time. If corrected too much, he will stop talking. **He** notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language those around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, children learn all the other things they learn to do without being taught – to talk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle – compare their own performances with **those** of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself, let alone correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it unless he was made to. Soon he becomes dependent on the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't find the way to get the right answer. Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams, and marks. Let us throw them all out, and let the children learn what all educated persons must someday learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

Let them get on with this job in the way that seems most sensible to them, with our help as school teachers if they ask for it. The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learnt at school and used for the rest of one's life is nonsense in a world as complicated and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, "But suppose they fail to learn something **essential**, something they will need to get on in the world?" Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

1. What does the author think is the best way for children to learn things?  
A. By listening to explanations from skilled people      B. By making mistakes and having them corrected  
C. By asking a great many questions      D. By copying what other people do
2. The passage suggests that learning to speak and learning to ride a bicycle are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. basically the same as learning other skills      B. more important than other skills  
C. basically different from learning adult skills      D. not really important skills
3. The word “**he**” in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. other people      B. their own work      C. children      D. a child
4. What does the author think teachers do which they should not do?  
A. They encourage children to copy from others      B. They point out children’s mistakes to them  
C. They allow children to mark their own work      D. They give children correct answers
5. The word “**those**” in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. skills      B. things      C. performances      D. changes
6. According to the first paragraph, what basic skills do children learn to do without being taught?  
A. Talking, climbing and whistling      B. Reading, talking and hearing  
C. Running, walking and playing      D. Talking, running and skiing
7. Exams, grades and marks should be abolished because children’s progress should only be estimated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. parents      B. the children themselves      C. teachers      D. educated persons
8. The word “**essential**” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dramatic      B. imperative      C. important      D. necessarily

### SPEECH

1. - “\_\_\_\_\_ detective stories?”  
- “In my opinion, they are very good for teenagers.”  
A. What do you think about      B. Are you fond of      C. How about      D. What do people feel about
2. - “Would you mind lending me your bike?”  
- “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
A. Yes. Here it is      B. Not at all      C. Great      D. Yes, let’s
3. - “Has an announcement been made about the eight o’clock flight to Paris?”  
- “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
A. Not yet      B. Yes, it was      C. I don’t think that      D. Sorry, I don’t
4. - “Mum, I’ve got 600 on the TOEFL test.”  
- “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
A. Good way!      B. You are right.      C. Oh, hard luck!      D. Good job!
6. Lora: “Your new blouse looks gorgeous, Helen!”  
Helen: “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
A. Thanks, I bought it at Macy’s      B. It’s up to you      C. I’d rather not      D. You can say that again
7. - “Don’t fail to send your parents my regards.”  
- “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
A. You’re welcome      B. Good idea, thanks      C. Thanks, I will      D. It’s my pleasure
8. - “Should we bring a lot of money on the trip?”  
- “Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ we decide to stay longer.”  
A. So that      B. Though      C. Because      D. In case
9. - “How do you like your steak done?”  
- “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
A. I don’t like it much      B. Very little      C. Well done      D. Very much
10. Liz: “Thanks for the nice gift you brought to us!”  
Jennifer: “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
A. All right. Do you know how much it costs?      B. Not at all. Don’t mention it.  
C. Actually speaking, I myself don’t like it.      D. Welcome! It’s very nice of you.
11. Margaret: “Could you open the window, please?”  
Henry: “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
A. I feel sorry      B. Yes, I can      C. I am, of course      D. Yes, with pleasure

12. Mr. Black: "I'd like to try on these shoes, please."  
Salesgirl: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. That's right, sir.      B. By all means, sir.      C. I'd love to.      D. Why not?
13. Ben: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
Jane: "Never mind."  
A. Would you mind going to dinner next Sunday?      B. Sorry for staining your carpet. Let me have it cleaned.  
C. Congratulations! How wonderful!      D. Thank you for being honest with me.
14. Bill: "Can I get you another drink?"  
Jerry: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Not just now      B. No, I'll think it over      C. Forget it      D. No, it isn't
15. - "Is it all right if I use your bike?"  
- "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. I don't care.      B. Sure, go ahead.      C. Oh, forget it.      D. I accept it.