***ĐÁP ÁN EXERCISE 1***

***I. LISTENING***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** | C. clean and paint the house | 0,25 đ |
| **Question 2** | D. they bring them luck. | 0,25 đ |
| **Question 3** | B. children | 0,25 đ |
| **Question 4** | D. All are correct | 0,25 đ |
| **Question 5** | F | 0,25 đ |
| **Question 6** | T | 0,25 đ |
| **Question 7** | F | 0,25 đ |
| **Question 8** | T | 0,25 đ |

**Tapecrips listen I:**

Tet holiday is celebrated on the first day of the Lunar New Year in Viet Nam. Some weeks before the New Year, the Vietnamese clean their houses and paint the walls. New clothes are bought for the occasion.

Tet Holiday is considered the best occassion for family members to return home and get together. During Tết, Vietnamese spend time shopping for the New Year, go to Pagodas and Temples.

One or two days before the festival, people make Chung cake, which is the traditional cake, and kinds of jam. Jam is the common snack to welcome guests on Tet holiday. It is mainly made from dried fruits like carrots, coconuts, apples or some kinds of seeds such as roasted watermelon seeds, sunflower seeds mixed with sugar. The Vietnamese believe eating sweet things on Tet holiday will bring them luck for the New Year.

On the new Year’s Eve, the whole family get together for a reunion dinner. Every member of the family should be present during the dinner in which many different kinds of dishes are served such as spring roll, boiled chicken, fruits, ...

On the New Year morning, the young member of the family pay their respects to the elders. And the children receive lucky money wrapped in red tiny envelops. Then people go to visit their neighbors, friends and relatives.

**Tapecrips listen II:**

The meaning of Mid-Autumn Day is rather different to that in China, though the Vietnamese also celebrate it by eating mooncakes. In Viet Nam the Mid-Autumn Festival is the happiest day for children, during which parents buy their children various kinds of lanterns and snacks.

There are three main fundamental meanings of the festival. First, Gathering – this is one of Vietnam festivals held at the time for family and friend to reunite, or harvest crops. Second, Thanksgiving – people celebrate this festival to express their great thanks for good harvest, or harmonious unions. Third, Praying – this reflects wishes of conceptual or material satisfaction.

Moon Cake is the symbol of the Mid-autumn festival. Vietnamese people buy mooncakes to eat and to give to others as gifts. Businesses also use mooncakes to thank their partners during this time of year. Mooncakes can be kept for months which makes them fit perfectly to be gifts for many reasons.

There are also various activities held to celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival in Viet Nam. The main activities include worshipping the God of Earth, and carrying carp-shaped lanterns. Usually a worshipping platform is set up in the yard during Mid-Autumn night, on which moon cakes, fruits, and snacks are laid.

Later family members sit to gather to eat the food while appreciating the moon. It’s also a tradition for the Vietnamese to light lanterns during the Mid-Autumn night. It is thought that if people walk at night with a carp lantern in hand, they will be safe from the carp spirit. Now, children hold various kinds of paper lanterns and play in the moonlight, while eating moon cakes during the evening of Mid-Autumn Day.

**B. PRONUNCIATION (10 câu)**

***I. Choose a word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from others. (05 câu)***

**1.** A. sound **B. touch** C. down D. account

**2.** A. design B. preserve **C. basic** D. physical

**3.** A. occupation B. occasion C. shake **D. miraculous**

**4.** A. concerned B. received **C. attached** D. concealed

**5.** A. teacher **B. clear** C. reason D. mean

***II. Choose a word that has different stressed syllable from others. (05 câu)***

**1.** A. resident B. cutlery C. ancestor **D. permission**

**2.** A. generation B. presentation **C. necessity** D. obligation

**3.** **A. respect** B. mention C. expert D. worship

**4.** A. pagoda **B. complement** C. society D. tradition

**5.** A. custom **B. explain** C. chopstick D. manner

**C. GRAMMAR POINTS**

**III. WORD FORM (05 câu)**

**1.** Tet’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the longest holiday which may last up to seven to nine days.

**A.** celebrate **B.** celebrated **C.** celebratory **D.** celebration

**2.** We should buy some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the house before Tet.

**A.** decorations **B.** decorative **C.** decorate **D.** decoratively

**3.** As \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dress of Vienamese, Ao dai is worn by men and women.

**A.** tradition **B.** traditional **C.** traditionally **D.** traditionalist

**4.** Parents have to give their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their children to go on school trips.

**A.** permit **B.** permissive **C.** permission **D.** permissiveness

**5.** On New Year’s Eve, the young often go out to watch the firework \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A.** perform **B.** performer **C.** performing **D.** performance

**IV. PREPOSITION (05 câu)**

**1.** The traditional Thai New Year is celebrated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ April each year.

**A.** in **B.** on **C.** of **D.** for

**2.** In Japan, take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your shoes at the entrance to all home, and most businesses and hotels.

**A.** in **B**. to **C.** at **D.** off

**3.** Shaking hands is the most popular way \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ greeting in Britain.

**A.** to **B.** of **C.** against **D.** at

**4.** It’s considered good manners \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ younger generations in the family to invite elders to eat before starting a [meal](https://theculturetrip.com/asia/vietnam/articles/top-10-traditional-vietnamese-dishes-you-need-to-try/).

**A.** on **B.** for **C.** at **D.** up

**5.** The Vietnamese New Year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the first day of the first month of the Lunar calendar for at least three days.

**A.** take up **B.** take after **C.** take off **D.** take place

**V. SPOKEN LANGUAGE (05 câu)**

**1.** We need to talk about our presentation. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meet after school tomorrow?

**A**. How about **B**. Why don’t we **C**. Would you mind **D**. What about

**2.** Nick:In my opinion, a tradition is special belief or custom passed down from generation to generation.

 Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Give me an example of a tradition.

**A.** Yes, spot on. **B.** Sound lovely. **C.** You’re kidding. **D.** Yes, I do.

**3.** Lan:My family has a custom of having lunch together at 11.30 a.m sharp.

 Nam: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Are you sure ? **B.** Spot on! **C.** That’s so sad **D.** Really?

**4.** Hoa:Why don’t you come with us to enjoy the *xoe* dance? You won’t regret it.

 Mai: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** I’m serious. **B.** You must be joking ! **C.** Yes, spot on. **D.** Are you sure?

**5.** Duong:We have a traditional of not dumping rubbish during the first 3 days of Tet.

 Whisper: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** You must be kidding! **B.** Spot on. **C.** I’m serious. **D.** Sound lovely!

**VI. GRAMMAR (10 câu)**

**1.** Your hair’s too long. I think you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get it cut.

**A.** don’t have to **B.** have to **C.** should **D.** shouldn’t

**2.** You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak when the teacher is speaking.

**A**. needn’t **B**. can’t **C**. don’t have to **D**. musn’t

**3.** John can’t come because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work tomorrow.

**A.** should **B.** can **C.** must **D.** has to

**4.** You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hand in your homework on Tuesday or your mark will be zero.

**A.** shouldn’t **B.** must **C.** mustn’t **D.** should

**5.** She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella. I’m sure it isn’t going to rain.

**A.** has to take **B.** should **C.** doesn’t have to take **D.** can’t take

**6.** I think you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor. You look terrible.

**A.** to go **B.** go **C.** going **D.** went

**7.** I don’t think you’ve understood this. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ look at Unit 12 again.

**A.** I think you should **B.** You shouldn’t **C.** If I were you **D.** You musn’t

**8.** In many countries, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wear a seat belt in the car - it’s the law.

**A.** must **B.** should **C.** have **D.** will

**9.** Sorry, but my train is at 6.00. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leave now.

**A.** shouldn’t **B.** have to **C.** mustn’t **D.** ought to

**10.** You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat squid, duck, or shrimp during Tet because they are seen as bad symbols.

**A.** have to **B.** should **C.** don’t have to **D.** shouldn’t

***VII. Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.* (05 câu)**

**1.** A custom is something that has become an accepted way of doing things.

**A.** agreed **B.** rejected **C.** denied **D.** refused

**2.** When you visit a temple in Thailand, you have to follow some important customs.

**A.** insignificant **B.** significant **C.** unimportant **D.** immaterial

**3.** People shouldn’t wear short shorts and tank tops. This is disrespectful.

 **A.** respectful **B.** deferential **C.** impolite **D.** polite

**4.** Many young people do not follow the tradition of living with their parents.

**A.** break **B.** pursue **C.** shatter **D.** sever

**5.** In my family, all the traditions of our ancestors are strictly followed.

 **A.** gently **B.** kindly **C.** softly **D.** severely

***VIII. Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.* (05 câu)**

**1.** People in some far-away mountainous regions still keep their traditional way of life.

 **A.** modern **B.** usual **C.** established **D.** accepted

**2.** A tradition is something we do that is special and is passed down through the generations.

 **A.** unusual **B.** unique **C.** common **D.** exceptional

**3.** You shouldn’t point the prongs of the fork upwards during the meal.

 **A.** increasings **B.** skywards **C.** risings **D.** downwards

**4.** You should ask someone to pass you a dish.

 **A.** overtake **B.** stop **C.** overstep **D.** exceed

**5.** When we have finished eating, we place our chopsticks on top of our rice bowl.

 **A.** ended **B.** stopped **C.** closed **D.** started

***IX. Choose the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

**(05 câu)**

**1.** You shouldn’t bring a gift when you visit someone’s house.

 **A.** shouldn’t **B.** a **C.** visit **D.** house

**2.** Before beginning the meal, we should eating for the oldest person to start.

 **A.** the **B.** eating **C.** oldest **D.** to

**3.** Some Vietnamese schools make students wear Ao Dai, the tradition dress of Vietnam.

 **A.** Some **B.** make **C.** tradition **D.** of

**4.** They has to wear that costume because it is the family tradition.

 **A.** has to **B.** that **C.** is **D.** tradition

**5.** In the past, Vietnamese people have to live with their parents even after they got married.

 **A.** In **B.** have to **C.** even **D.** got

C. GRAMMAR POINTS

I. VOCABULARY (05 câu)

1. People burn incense to show respect to their.......during Tet.

A. relatives B. ancestors C. friends D. neighbors

2: My mother always tell me that I have to......home by 9 p.m.

A. am B. goes C. be D. were

3. People should ………… their family customs and traditions.

A. respect B.break with C.follow D. destroy

4. The main items of ……… in Western country are the knife, fork and spoon.

A. table manners B. eating styles C. cutlery D. kitchen tools

5. In Viet Nam, people should wait the ………… to invite everybody to start eating.

A. host B. child C. guest D. visitor

II. VERB FORM (05 câu)

1.It’s the custom for guests …………………..their shoes off before going to a Japanese house.

A. take B. to take C. taking D. took

2. My parents always tell me that I should …………things from adults with both hands.

A. takes B. taking C. take D. have taken

3. In Australia you shouldn’t ………………on a person’s accent.

A. comment B. to comment C. commenting D. commented

4. When…………… in a Brazil restaurant, you should tip the waiter 10% of the bill.

A. to eat B. eat C. eats D. eating

5. In India, you shouldn’t …………..hands with women. It’s a taboo.

A. shaking B. to shake C . shake D. shakes

**D. READING:**

***Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbers blanks.***

 **1.** Vietnam is a multiethnic country with 54 ethnic groups. The Viet (Kinh) …………….(1) account for 87% of the country’s population and mainly inhabit the Red River delta, the central coastal deltal, the Mekong …………(2) and major cities. The other 53 ethnic minority groups, totaling over 8 million people, are scattered over mountain areas spreading from the North to the South. The main economic activity of most ethnic peoples is wet rice cultivation. A number of ethnic minorities had mastered som farming techniques. They grew ……………(2) plants in swamped paddy fields and carried out irrigation. Others go hunting, fishing, collecting and live a semi-nomadic life. Each group has its own culture that is diverse and special. Beliefs and religions of the Vietnamese ethnic minority ………(4) are also different from each other.

 1. A.people B.person C. student D.children

 2. . A.river B.delta C. waterfall D.stream

 3. A.fruit B.vegetables C.rice D.fields

 4. A.society B.group C. teams D.groups

**2.** Tet is the biggest festival in Vietnam. To (1) ……………..Tet, Vietnamese people make many tasty (2)……..….foods. The most important food includes ***Chung*** cakes, sausages, boiled chicken, spring rolls, and sticky rice. Chung cake is made of sticky rice, pork, green beans, and other spices, wrapped in green leaves; (3)…….….., this cake needs a lot of preparation . This cake can be kept for a long time, even though the weather is often humid during Tet. Other significant foods that cannot be missed to worship the ancestors are sausages, spring rolls, and sticky rice. Because sausages are difficult to make, people often buy them from famous suppliers. However, sticky rice and spring rolls are easier to prepare and must be (4)………..immediately after they are cooked, so they are often made at home.

 1. A. celebrate B.join C. take part in D.participate

 2. A.delicious B.traditional C. spicy D.tradition

 3. A.because B.while C.therefore D.howerver

 4. A.touched B.smelled C. looked D.served

***Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

1. The Tay live mainly in the Northeastern part of Viet Nam. They live in large and crowded villages with hundreds of houses. They live in houses built on stilts. They are mainly farmers and they grow rice on terraced fields. They also raise cattles and poultry.

Tay traditional dress is made from homegrown cotton. There is usually not much embroidery or other decorations. Women wear skirts or trousers, with short shirts inside and long one on the outside.

They have many festivals and holidays in a year. The Lunar New Year and the mid-July festivals are the most lavishly organized. During festivals, people in many places play con throwing, badminton, tug-of-war, dragon dancing, or chess.

The Tay eat mainly sticky rice. On festival occasions, they make many kinds of cakes, such as banh chung (sticky rice square cakes), banh day (sticky rice round cakes) or banh khao (cakes made of white rice flour).

1.Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?

A. The Tay live in the Northeastern part of Viet Nam.

B. The Tay make many kinds of cakes on festival occasions.

C. The Tay have many festivals and holidays in a year.

D. The life of the Tay in Viet Nam.

2.What do the Tay mainly eat?

A. sticky rice

B. sticky rice round cakes

C. sticky rice square cakes

D. cakes made of white rice flour

3.Which of the following is NOT true of the Tay?

A. They live on stilt houses.

B. They grow rice on terraced fields.

C. They wear clothes with much embroidery.

D. They eat sticky rice.

4.The word "lavishly" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. seriously

B. carefully

C. luxuriously

D. lengthily

2."Li xi" is an important part in Vietnam’s customs of Tet Festival, especially with children. It is a small amount of money that can bring good fortune to the upcoming year. However, "li xi" is not limited only on the first day, but can even last to the 9th or 10th day of Tet Festival, and given when the adults first met the kids.

Besides the money, the tiny red envelope also has its own meaning. It represents the secrecy and privacy to avoid comparison as adults want children to regard the money as the gift of New Year, instead of being jealous of receiving less than other kids. The red color, the most popular color appearing in Vietnamese festivals, signifies the prosperity and great luck according to Asian’s beliefs.

In the morning of the first day of Lunar New Year, children and parents will visit grandparents’ home, wishing for a happy new year and great health, showing respect and gratitude, and giving gifts. After that, it is grandparents and adults’ turn to give children lucky money to welcome their new age.

1. The text tells us about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. the red colour

B. a custom of Tet Festifal

C. the envolopes

D. children’s wishes at Tet

2. For how long can the custom be applied?

A. a day

B. two days

C. For 9 days

D. For 10 days.

3. Why is a red envelope used?

A. Kids want to be lucky

B. Children want adults to regard the money as the gift .

C. To avoid comparison.

D. The money signifies the prosperity and great luck

4. Why do adults give "li xi" to children?

A.To welcome their new age.

B. To happy New Year.

C. Children visit their grandparents’ home.

D. Children show respect and gratitude .

**E. WRITING (10 câu)**

***I. Sentence transformation.***

1. In Thailand*,* **there’s a tradition that**visitors should dress neatly in all religious shrines and temples, and never enter in shorts or sleeveless shirts.
2. **According to the tradition** *,*never climb onto a Buddha image to take a photograph or do anything that may indicate a lack of respect.
3. **Follow the tradition of Thailand,** a monk is not allowed to touch money, so if a man wishes to give money to a monk, he must place it in the bowl.
4. **According to the tradition** *,*the “wai” – a slight bowl with the palms together and the fingertips touching the face – is a way of showing respects or thanks, but you can smile or nod.
5. You have to **follow the tradition of** removing shoes when entering a private Thai home as a sign of respect.
6. You shouldn’t drink at a dinner party until everyone is served
7. You should raise your drink and say “kampai!” (cheers) before you drink
8. You should use a small wet cloth at most Japanese restaurant to wash your hands before eating
9. You should use chopsticks during the meal
10. You shouldn’t tip any situation in Japan

**ANSWER KEY**

**EXERCISE 2**

**A. LISTENING: (08 câu)**

***I. Listen to the short talk twice and circle the correct answer to each of the following questions* (04 câu)**

**1**. Thanksgiving is a…………….. holiday held to give thanks to God for successful harvests.

**A.** seasonal **B.** religious **C.** cultural **D.** lively

**2**. In Canada, it is held on the ………………of October.

**A.** fourth Thursday **B.** second Thursday  **C.** second Monday **D.** fourth Monday

**3.** Families and……………….gather to have a feast.

**A.** teachers **B.** students **C.** only boys **D.** friends

**4.** At Thanksgiving, lots of people help ………………

**A.** the homeless people **B.** the less fortunate **C.** sick people **D.** a needy family

**II. *Listen to the conversation twice and decide whether the following sentences are True or False.* (04 câu)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | Minh is watching television when Hanh phones. | T | F |
| **2.** | Hanh invites Minh to a music festival. | T | F |
| **3.** | Minh can’t go rollerblading because he has no rollerblades. | T | F |
| **4.** | Hanh suggests going to Museum of Ethnology to paint pottery. | T | F |
| **5.** | In the end, Hanh goes to the art fair alone. | T | F |

**B. PRONUNCIATION (10 câu)**

***I. Choose a word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from others. (05 câu)***

**1.** **A.** minority **B.** ethnic **C.** tradition **D.** religion

**2.** **A.** community **B.** computer **C.** museum **D.** customs

**3.** **A.** celebration **B.** wrestling **C.** reunion **D.** procession

**4. A.** incense **B.** musician **C.** specialty **D.** politician

**5. A.** ritual **B.** ancestor **C.** saint **D.** fast

***II. Choose a word that has different stressed syllable from others. (05 câu)***

**1. A.** tradition **B.** family **C.** magician **D.** departure

**2. A.** historian **B.** authority **C.** librarian **D.** celebration

**3. A.** anniversary **B.** university **C.** personality **D.** appreciation

**4. A.** preservation **B.** performance **C.** companion **D.** attention

**5. A.** ceremony **B.** carnival **C.** emperor **D.** prosession

**C. GRAMMAR POINTS**

**I. VOCABULARY (05 câu)**

1. Festivals are very costly, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they are culturally significant.

**A**. or **B.** and **C.** so **D.** but

2. We go to Huong pagoda every year to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tradition alive.

**A.** do **B.** take **C.** keep **D.** preserve

3. Christmas is an occasion for family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Western countries.

**A.** reunion **B.** participation **C.** childhood **D**. blossom

4. Buffaloes are good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Vietnamese farmers.

**A.** humans **B.** companions **C**. fairies **D.** offspring

5. The story is part of the ancient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Hung King.

**A**. legendary **B**. court **C**. legend **D**. heritage

**II. VERB FORM (05 câu)**

1. The Giong Festival \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Soc Son District, Hanoi.

**A**. holds **B**. is held **C.** was held **D**. held

2. Children like Tet because they can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new clothes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lucky money.

**A.** wear/ receive **B.** wearing/ receiving **C.** wears/ receive **D**. wear/ received

3. Yesterday while I was sweeping the floor, my sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. cooked **B.** cooks **C.** was cooking **D**. were cooking

4. Peter regrets not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part in Hue Festival.

**A.** take **B**. took **C**. taken **D**. taking

5. Why don’t you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Tet holiday?

**A**. come **B.** coming **C.** came **D.** to come

**III. WORD FORM (05 câu)**

1. At the Mid-Autumn Festival children carry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lanterns.

**A**. beauty **B.** beautify **C**. beautiful **D.** beautifully

2. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our house with a lot of flowers to welcome Tet.

**A.** decorate **B.** decorated **C.** decoration **D.** decorating

3. People go to the pagoda to pray for good fortune and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** happy **B**. happiness **C.** happily **D.** unhappiness

4. There are also many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities at the Hung King Temple Festival.

**A.** joy **B.** joyful **C.** joyfully **D.** joyfulness

5. This is a statue in commemoration of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hero.

**A.** nation **B.** nationality **C.** national **D.** nationally

**IV. PREPOSITION (05 câu)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tet, everyone cleans their house, but during Tet, no one sweeps the floor.

**A.** On **B**. After **C**. Before **D.** At

2. Tet is an occasion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnamese people to worship their ancestors.

**A.** for **B.** of **C.** in **D.** with

3. People waited for hours to see the firework display \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ New Year’s Eve.

**A**. up **B.** at **C**. in **D**. on

4. The Lim Festival is held in Bac Ninh, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12th of the first lunar month.

**A**. in **B**. on **C**. since **D**. for

5. Whale Festival is a festival to worship the whale and pray for the good fortune of the fishermen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Quang Nam.

**A.** of **B.** at **C.** in **D**. on

**V. SPOKEN LANGUAGE (05 câu)**

**1.** Lan:"Let’s go to Lim Festival together.”

 Nam: "\_\_\_\_"

**A.** You won’t regret it. **B.** Are you sure ? **C.** Sounds great ! **D.** You’re kidding.

**2.** Lan:"I really want to visit a festival when I travel to Korean.”

 Nam: "\_\_\_\_"

**A.** Me neither. **B.** How about the Chuseok Festival.

**C.** Why don’t you come for that . **D.** When is it ?

**3.** Lan:"Can I ask you some questions about this festival?”

 Nam: "\_\_\_\_"

**A.** No, I don’t mind at all. **B.** What’s there to ask ?

**C.** What do you need ? **D.** Yes, sure

**4.** Lan:"There are so many events in the Hue Festival’s program.”

 Nam: "\_\_\_\_"

**A.** I think Hue Festival is great event . **B.** I recommend going to the Ao Dai show. **C.** Why don’t you go? **D.** Will you be here for Hue Festival ?

**5.** Lan:"What a lovely shirt you’re wearing!”

 Nam: "\_\_\_\_"

**A.** Thank you . **B.** It’s not lovely. **C.** I know. **D.** I don’t think so.

**VI. GRAMMAR (10 câu)**

**1.** You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information about a custom or tradition.

**A.** finds **B.**found **C.**finding **D.**find

**2.** In the UK, there are lots of customs for table manners. For example , we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use a knife and for kat dinner .

**A.** have to **B.** are having **C.** has to **D.** having to

**3.** Welcome \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Springfield!

**A.**at **B.**to **C.**in **D.** for

**4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spring comes , many Vietnamese villages prepare for a new festival season .

**A.** While **B.** When **C.** Nevertheless **D.** However

**5.** In Vietnam, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use only the first name to address peopl older than you .

**A.** should **B.** must **C.** shouldn’t **D.** have to

**6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a religious son that people sing at Christmas.

**A.** Carol **B.** Poem **C.** Christmas card **D.**Patron saint

**7.** I thanked my classmate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helping me with my homework.

**A.** for **B.** about **C.** of **D.**to

**8**. Galileo said that the earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ round.

**A.** was **B.** were **C.** has been **D.** was being

**9.** The journey from the airport to the university \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about half an hour.

**A.** spends **B.** takes **C.**wants **D.** passes

**10.** Anita is fond \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ playing the piano.

**A.**in **B.** on **C.** of **D.** for

***VII. Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.* (05 câu)**

**1.** Ten countries participated in the discussion.

**A.** took park in **B.** held **C.** went to **D.** arranged

**2.** Tet is a festival which occurs in late January or early February.

**A.** finds **B.** takes **C.** takes place **D.** prepare

**3.** You should go to the Hung King Temple Festival, where there are a lot of joyful activities there.

 **A.** relative **B.** emperor **C.** offspring **D.** neighbor

**4.** The festival uses a bamboo snake performance to retell the story of Le Mat Village.

**A**. competition **B.** ancient **C.** show **D.** display

**5.** Among the many festivals in Vietnam, Tet is the most joyful one.

**A.** interesting **B.** skillful **C.** expensive **D.** good

***VIII. Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.* (05 câu)**

**1.** I will never forget the day when I met you then.

 **A.** take part in **B.** remember **C.** organize **D.** celebrate

**2.** She seems satisfied with her preparations for Tet .

**A.** happy **B.** exciting **C.** disappointed **D.** important

**3.** Although sticky rice cake is very tasty, it’s hard to eat it every day.

**A.** delicious **B.** good **C.** joyful **D.** terrible

**4.** People should lower their voice inside the temple.

**A.** go out **B.** shout out **C.** hang out **D.** come out

**5.** Ancient ceremonies related to farming sometimes take on additional meanings the commemoration of heroic deeds.

**A.** old **B.** historic **C.** modern **D.** young

***IX. Choose the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

**(05 câu)**

**1.** Christmas tree is usually decorated by colored lights and shiny balls .

 **A.** by **B.** Christmas **C.** is usually decorated **D.** colored lights

**2.** A custom is something that has become an accepting way of doing things.

 **A.** something **B.** accepting **C.** become **D** things**.**

**3.** If you are interested on helping , just show up on Saturday .

 **A.** show up **B.** on Saturday **C.** interested on **D.** are

**4.** Many Vietnamese people prepare for the holiday by cleaning and decorate their homes .

 **A.** prepare for **B.** Vietnamese **C.** decorate their homes **D.** cleaning

**5.** They would like to attend Giong Festival although they want to show their love for motherland.

 **A.** to show **B.** for motherland **C.** would like **D.** although

**D. READING:**

***Read the following passages and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbers blanks.***

**Passage 1.**

Nha Trang Sea Festival takes place every two years for a week (1) around June in Nha Trang City, Khanh Hoa Province. This is a colorful and dynamic sea festival which honors natural beauty of Nha Trang – the charming city overlooking the sea. The first Nha Trang Sea Festival was (2) in 2003 when Nha Trang Beach was proclaimed as a member of the Most Beautiful Bays in the World Club. Coming to Nha Trang at the time of festival, visitors will be able to take part in various cultural and recreational events. First of all is an abundant opening (3) by Vietnamese and international art groups. Besides, many interesting(4) also take place during the festival like seafood competition, wine festival, beach volleyball, art kite flying festival, underwater group wedding, etc. The festival is also a great chance for tourists to know more about Viet Nam through special events. Nha Trang Sea Festival will definitely give you an unforgettable impression about Vietnam’s charming beauty as well as time-honored traditional values.

1. A. in B. at C. on D. from

2. A. hold B. held C. holds D. been hold

3. A. ceremony B. event C. celebrates D. festival

4. A. activities B. activity C. actions D. act

**Passage 2.**

Kate Festival is (1) by the Cham people for 3 days at the beginning of October. This event is held in a large space in the three Champa Towers (Po Nagar, Po Klong Garai and Po Rome). The main purpose of the festival is to (2) their heroes like Po Klong Garai and Po Rome. (3) , the festival is a chance for the local people to relax, to meet and wish one another (4) in the future.

1. A. organize B. held C. hold D. organized

2. A. see B. commemorate C. watch D. love

3. A. However B. Nevertheless C. Moreover D. Therefore

4. A. fortune B. happy C. lucky D. dream

***Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

|  |
| --- |
| **Passage 1.**  The meaning of Mid-Autumn Day is rather different to that in China, though the Vietnamese also celebrate it by eating mooncakes. In Viet Nam the Mid-Autumn Festival is the happiest day for children, during which parents buy their children various kinds of lanterns and snacks.  There are also various activities held to celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival in Viet Nam. The main activities include worshipping the God of Earth, and carrying carp-shaped lanterns.  Usually a worshipping platform is set up in the yard during Mid-Autumn night, on which mooncakes, fruits, and snacks are laid. Later family members sit together to eat the food while appreciating the moon.  It's also a tradition for the Vietnamese to light lanterns during the Mid-Autumn night. It is thought that if people walk at night with a carp lantern in hand, they will be safe from the carp spirit. Now, children hold various kinds of paper lanterns and play in the moonlight, while eating mooncakes during the evening of Mid-Autumn Day. |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | What is Vietnamese Mid-Autumn festival different from that of China in? |

 |   |   |   |
|

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | A. time | B. food | C. meaning |

 |   |   |   |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2. | Parents buy children all of these things EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

 |   |   |   |
|

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | A. mooncakes | B. carps | C. lanterns |

 |   |   |   |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3. | What are the main activities in Vietnamese Mid-Autumn Festival? |

 |   |   |   |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | A. worshipping the God of Earth |

 |   |   |   |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | B. carrying carp-shaped lanterns |

 |   |   |   |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | C. Both A and B |

 |   |   |   |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 4. | Why do children carry a carp lantern? |

 |   |   |   |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | A. To scare the carp spirit. |

 |   |   |   |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | B. Because it is very beautiful. |

 |   |   |   |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | C. To enjoy the moonlight better. |

 |   |   |   |

**Passage 2.**

This holiday is the New Year festival in ancient calendar of Khmer people. Held in mid-April, the festival occurs in 3 days (4 days for the leap year). People prepare new clothe, food and drinks for whole festival days. They also repair, clean and decorate their house. Everyone is excited to care for holiday.

 At night of New Year’s Eve, every family prepares a lavish meal, burns incense and candles to welcome the new god, farewell the old god. On the altar, they present 5 flower branches, 5 candles, 5 incenses, 5 cereal seeds and fruit crops. They pray for health and luck in the New Year.

 On the first New Year – Chol Chnam Thmay, major activities are bathing, dressing nice, bringing sacrifice gifts to the temple in good time which has been selected.

 On Wonbof day – the second day, they make rice offerings and cover the sand mountain. People cook rice and bring it to the temple in the morning and the afternoon.

 On Lom Sak day – the third day, they do Buddha bathing and monk-bathing ceremony. In the morning, people bring breakfast to monks and listen to the sermon. At noon, they burn the lamps, offer sacrifice gifts and bring fragrant water to bathe Buddha statues. After the ceremony at the temple, the monks go to the grave to pray for the souls of those who died.

1. When is Christmas the New Year festival of Khmer people held?

1. When is Christmas the New Year festival of Khmer people held?

 A. In mid-April B. Ancient calendar

 C. In the middle of the year D. no information

2. At night of New Year’s Eve, people do all of these things EXCEPT .

 A. prepares a lavish meal B. pray for health and luck

 C. go out for dinner D. burns incense and candles

3. On the first New Year, people .

 A. give each other presents B. bringing sacrifice gifts to the temple

 C. have parties D. all are correct

4. Which of the following is not true?

 A. People bring breakfast to monks and listen to the sermon.

 B. People go to the grave to pray for the souls of those who died.

 C. People make rice offerings and cover the sand mountain.

 D. People cook rice and bring it to the temple.

**E. WRITING (10 câu)**

***I. Sentence transformation.***

**1.** Tien Dung was a daughter of the 18th Hung King but she married a poor man, Chu Dong Tu.

→ Even though **Tien Dung was a daughter of the 18th Hung King, she married a poor man, Chu Dong Tu.**

**2.** Lac Long Quan missed his life under the sea, so he decided to take fifty of his sons back there

→ Because **Lac Long Quan missed his life under the sea, he decided to take fifty of his sons back there.**

**3.** Although she wants to prepare a five- fruit tray, she hasn’t got enough fruit.

→ She wants **to prepare a five- fruit tray but she hasn’t got enough fruit.**

**4.** The Huong Pagoda Festival is always crowed. We like to go there to pray for good fortune and happiness (yet)

 → **The** **Huong Pagoda Festival is always crowed yet we like to go there to pray for good fortune and happiness.**

**5.** I won’t to take part in the festival, but I will buy you some green rice flakes.

→ Though **I won’t to take part in the festival, I will buy you some green rice flakes.**

**6.** Most Vietnamese return home to welcome Tet because it is an important festival.

→ Tet **is an important festival, so most Vietnamese return home to welcome Tet.**

**7.** Mr. Nam was very busy; however, he spent the whole day at the Le Mat Village Festival.

→ Although **Mr. Nam was very busy, he spent the whole day at the Le Mat Village.**

**8.** Although the Mongols were very powerful, Tran Quoc Tuan defeated them three times during the 13th century.

→ The Mongols **were very powerful but Tran Quoc Tuan defeated them three times during the 13th century.**

**9.** The Khmer believe they have to float lanterns. They may not get good luck (otherwise)

 → **The Khmer believe they have to float lanterns; otherwise, they may not get good luck.**

**10.** The Hung King Temple Festival was a local festival. It has become a public holiday in Viet Nam since 2007. (nevertheless)

→ **The Hung King Temple Festival was a local festival; nevertheless, it has become a public holiday in Viet Nam since 2007.**

***II. Paragraph writing. (1 đoạn)***

***Write a paragraph (about 60-80 words) to talk about a festival in Viet Nam that you know or you like best. The following questions may help you.***

1. Name of the festival

2. Where and when is it held?

3. Who does it worship or commemorate?

4. What are the main activities? (at least 2 activities)

5. Why is it impressive?

6. Why do you like it?

**F. SPEAKING**

**TOPIC**

**FESTIVALS IN VIET NAM**

**PART 1: Introduction and interview on familiar topics**

1. The examiner asks the students about himself/herself, his/her family, his/her hobbies, his/her favourite foods and drinks, and his/her studies,…
2. **Do you like celebrations?**
3. **Which is your favourite festival?**

 4. **Are there many celebrations in your hometown?**

**PART 2: Talk about a national festival in your country**

You should talk about:

**– when it takes place**
**– why it takes place**
**– what the people do during this festival**
**and explain why this festival is important to you**

**PART 3:**

1. **What do you usually celebrate in your hometown?**
2. **Do you think festivals are important?**

**EXERCISE 3**

**A. LISTENING: (08 câu)**

***I. Listen to the short talk twice and circle the correct answer to each of the following questions* (04 câu)**

1.What kind of music do they play?

A. Modern rock B. Jazz C. Old rock

2. What time does the show begin?

A. 9:00 B. 10:30 C. 11:00

3. Where is the show?

A. next to the museum B. next to the music center C. in Bell Street

4. How much do tickets cost for students?

A. 4 pounds B. 8 pounds C. 12 pounds

**II. Listen to the conversation between Trang and Mike. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Circle T or F. You will listen TWICE.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  1. | Mike thinks *Tam Cam* is similar to *Cinderella*. | T | F |
| 2. | Like Tam, Cinderella dropped a shoe. | T | F |
| 3. | Like Tam, Cinderella was killed and reborn many times. | T | F |
| 4. | The last time Tam was reborn, she was a bird. | T | F |

 **B. PRONUNCIATION (10 câu)**

***I. Choose a word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from others. (05 câu)***

**1.** **A.** folk **B.** plot **C.** ogre **D.** golden

**2.** **A.** brave **B.** table **C.** castle **D.** tale

**3.** **A.** suggest **B.** cunning **C.** luxury **D.** ugly

**4. A.** heaven **B.** mistreat **C.** ahead **D.** jealous

**5. A.** shout **B.** found **C.** announce **D.** couple

***II. Choose a word that has different stressed syllable from others. (05 câu)***

**1.** A. suggest **B.** ugly **C.** cunning **D.** jealous

**2. A.** intelligent B. honest **C.** become **D.** emperor

**3. A.** character **B.** repay **C.** surprised **D.** believe

**4. A.** emotion **B.** celebration **C.** information **D.** understand

**5. A.** politely **B.** pagoda **C.** generous **D.** magician

**C. GRAMMAR POINTS**

**I. VOCABULARY (05 câu)**

**1.** Thach Sanh was so that he could push back the troops with his magical rice pot.

**A.** kind **B.** clever **C.** hard-working **D.** fast

**2.** An Tiem was very to move to a deserted island

**A.** brave **B.** honest **C.** kind **D.** generous

**3.** Tam was a very girl who had to work all day.

**A.** mean **B.** generous **C.** hard-working **D.** lazy

**4.** Luu Binh was very to invite Duong Le to come and live with him.

**A.** selfish **B.** kind **C.** mean **D.** brave

**5.** Khoai was very , but his landowner was

**A.** lazy - cunning **B.** clever - brave **C.** honest - wise **D.** honest - cunning

**II. VERB FORM (05 câu)**

**1.** What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at this time yesterday ?.

**A.** do you do **B.** did you do **C.** were you doing **D.** are you doing

**2.** Tom off the ladder while he was painting the ceiling.

**A.** falls **B.** fell **C.** fallen **D.** was falling

**3.** The light went out while we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dinner.

**A.** have **B.** had **C.** have had **D.** were having

**4.** Were you watching TV when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you ?

**A.** am phoning **B.** was phoning **C.** phoned **D.** have phoned

**5.** Thu \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to Minh on the phone at 8:30 last night.

**A.** was talking **B.** talked **C.** talks **D.** is talking

**III. WORD FORM (05 câu)**

**1.** The king and the queen were always \_\_\_\_\_\_ to keep the princess away from spindles

**A.** care **B.** caring **C.** careful **D.** carefully

**2.** Everyone was scared when the witch made the dog \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_disappear

**A.** magic **B.** magician **C.** magical **D.** magically

**3.** While Cam lived\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , Tam had to work very hard

**A.** luxuriously **B.** luxury **C.** luxurious D. luxurily

**4.** Alice was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when she suddenly heard footsteps behind her

.**A.** frighten **B.** frightened **C.** frightening **D.** frightens

**5.** Although the old and wicked fairy was not invited, she came to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_anyway

.**A.** celebrate **B.** celebrated **C.** celebrating **D.** celebration

**IV. PREPOSITION (05 câu)**

**1.** I was doing some internet research \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Vietnamese legends for my project.

**A.** in **B.** on **C.** of **D.** for

**2.** A traditional story was originally passed on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people in a spoken form.

**A.** to **B**. in **C.** at **D.** from

**3.** The girl was picking flowers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the side of the road

**A.** to **B.** for **C.** by **D.** at

**4.** Thanh Giong was already 3 years old, but he couldn’t sit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_or say any words.

**A.** on **B.** in **C.** down **D.** up

**5.** The hare always boasted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_how fast he could run.

**A.** about **B.** in **C.** of **D.** on

**V. SPOKEN LANGUAGE (05 câu)**

**1.** Lan:"Why don’t we read a fairy tale?"

 Nam: "\_\_\_\_"

**A.** Yes, we do. **B.** That’s a good idea. **C.** Not at all. **D.** You’re welcome.

**2.** Lan:Thank you so much, Phong.

 Phong: "\_\_\_\_"

**A.** Yes, thank you. **B.** That’s a good idea. **C.** That’s right. **D.** You’re welcome.

**3.** Lan: "Do you like Vietnamese fairy tales?"

 Ms Jackson: "\_\_\_\_"

A. Yes, they do. B. That’s right C. Not at all. D. Yes, of course

**4.** Lan:"Have you read the legend of Lac Long Quan and Au Co before?"

 Nam: "\_\_\_\_"

**A.** Yes, I have. **B.** No, You haven’t. **C.** Yes, I am. **D.** Yes, I do

**5.** Lan:"What’s the story like?"

 Nam: "\_\_\_\_"

**A.** Very interested. **B.**Very bored . **C.**Very interesting **D.**Very happily

**VI. GRAMMAR (10 câu)**

 **1.** the head of the household cleans the dual and ashes from the altars, children are in charge of sweeping and scrubbing the floor.

**A.** When **B.** While **C.** Because **D.** Although

 **2.** When days before Tet, each Vietnamese family offers a farewell ceremony for “Ong Tao” (the Kitchen Gods) to go up the Heaven Place, his task is to make an annual report to the Jade Emperor of the family's affairs throughout the year.

**A.** and **B.** but **C.**so **D.** yet

 3. the yellow apricot blossoms are more adaptable to the hot weather of southern regions, the pink peach blossoms match well with the dry, cold weather from the North.

**A.** if **B.** Although **C.** When **D.** While

 **4.** you take the fruit, you should think of the grower.

**A.** Although **B.** However **C.** When **D.** While

**5.** You address a person older than you as Mrs., Miss., Ms. or Mr. until the person allows you to use her or his first name.

**A.** should **B.** shouldn’t **C.** don’t have to **D.** could

**6.** Lucky money is put in red envelopes, the red envelopes symbolize luck and wealth.

**A.** and **B.** because **C.**so **D.** yet

**7.** tips are not given in fast food shops, tipping is the usual custom in expensive restaurants in England.

**A.** However **B.** Moreover **C.** Even **D.** Although

**8.** Once day, Mai An Tiem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a bird eating a red fruit

**A.** sees **B.** saw **C.** was seeing **D.** seen

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the princess at midnight last night?

A. Was a fairy talking B. Did a fairy talk

C. Has a fairy talked D. Does a fairy talk

10. When Tam\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her hair, Cam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all fish from Tam’s basket into hers.

A. washed – poured was B. washing – was pouring

C. was washing – poured D. was washing – was pouring

***VII. Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.* (05 câu)**

**1.** Words about the fruit reached the mainland and many merchants tried to find the way to the island.

**A.** farmers **B.** business people **C.** villagers **D.** rich people

**2.** Before the competition, several villages of An Giang Province, best pairs for cows chosen for joining the activity go under special treatment for months

**A.** event **B.** race **C.** match **D.** party

**3.** The hunter asked the woman to go to the market to prepare for dinner.

 **A.** get rid of **B.** go on **C.** get ready **D.** cook

**4.** If an English speaker is speaking too fast, ask them to speak a little more slowly.

**A.** slowly **B.** quickly **C.** well **D.** badly

**5.** The two festivals are held in the same lunar month

 **A.** performed **B.** organized **C.** arranged **D.** set up

***VIII. Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.* (05 câu)**

**1.** Thach Sanh was very generous when he let Ly Thong and his mother go back to their home town.

A. selfish B. mean C. generous D. brave

**2.** An Tiem disobeyed the King's order and was asked to move to a deserted island

 **A.** empty **B.** crowded C. poor **D.** rich

**3.** The Apsara is performed by a woman in a traditional dress.

 **A.** old **B.** modern **C.** good **D.** beautiful

**4.** If you are a guest, it is polite to wait until your hosts start eating.

 **A.** impolite **B.** unpolite **C.** necessary **D.** bad

**5.** At first, Mai An Tiem found a green fruit as big and round as a ball and he did not eat it because he was afraid it was poisonous.

**A.** brave **B.** frightened **C.** generous **D.** weak

***IX. Choose the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

**(05 câu)**

**1.** Last night I made cake when the lights went out.

 **A.** Last **B.** made **C.** when **D.** out

**2.** This Buddhist Festival is held annual and lasts for 3 months from the first to the third lunar month.

 **A.** Buddhist **B.** lasts **C.** annual **D.** first

**3.** Au Co gave birth to a bag of one hundred egg which produced one hundred baby boys.

 **A.** egg **B.** gave birth **C.** bag of **D.** baby boys

**4.** The teacher was writing on the board since we arrived

 **A.** the **B.** was writing **C.** arrive **D.** since

**5.** Some questions are not asked in Australia if you know a person very well.

 **A.** very well **B.** questions **C.** asked **D.** if

**D. READING:**

***Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbers blanks.***

 **1. *The Little Match Girl***

(1) New Year's Eve, a little girl was wandering the streets in bare feet, trying to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ matches. Both her shoes got lost, (3) she got very cold in the snow. She held her arms and legs close to her body, and lighted a match to warm her hands. She could see warm stove in front of her. She lighted a second match, and could see through the wall of the house she would go to. On the table (4) all kinds of delicious foods.

1. **A.** In **B.** At **C.** On **D.** Until

2. **A.** sell **B.** buy **C.** sold **D.** bought

3. **A.** yet **B.** but **C.** or **D.** so

4. **A.** is **B.** are **C.** was **D.** were

***2. The Little Match Girl***

She lighted a third match, and saw that she was sitting (1) a Christmas tree. (2) , she saw a shooting star, and her mother, who was dead. She lighted another, and saw a vision of her grandmother. She (3) lighting matches to make her grandmother close, and then her grandmother took her and flew (4) heaven. The girl's dead body was found the next morning

1. **A.** on **B.**at **C.** under **D.**in

2. **A**. Since then **B.** Right then **C.** Now **D.** After

3. **A**. keep **B.** kept **C.** keeping **D.**to keep

4. **A**. up to **B.** up **C.** through **D.** on

***Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

**1.** Once upon a time, there was a girl called Cinderella who did all the work in the kitchen while her lazy sisters did nothing. One night her sisters went to a ball at the palace. Cinderella was left at home, feeling very sad. After a time her fairy godmother appeared and told Cinderella that she could go to the ball, but she had to return home by midnight. So she went to the ball in a beautiful dress and a wonderful coach. She danced with the prince, but at midnight she ran back home, leaving one of her shoes on the dance floor. The prince wanted to see her again and went to every house in the capital until he found that the shoe was the right size for Cinderella. The prince and Cinderella were married and lived happily ever after

 1. Where did Cinderella's sisters go one night?

**A.** A ball at the party B. A ball at the palace

C. A party at the palace D. A ball at home

2. How was Cinderella when she was left at home?

**A.** She was very happy **B.** She was very worried

**C.** She was not sad **D.** She was unhappy

3. Who appeared and helped Cinderella?

**A.** A prince **B.** A fairy godmother **C.** A fairy god father **D.** Her sister

4. At the end of the story, the price and Cinderella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** got married and lived happily together. **B.** didn’t get married and live together.

**C.** got married and lived unhappily together **D.** didn’t get married and lived happily together

**2.** Once upon a time, there lived in Morocco one of the richest men on earth. He was King

Jodas. He loved gold more than anything else in the world except his lovely, young

daughter with silky, black hair and sparkling eyes. Whenever King Jodas walked among his fruit trees and flower bushes, he wished he could turn them all into gold.

Early one morning, a god called Terrus came to visit King Jodas in his palace. He came to reward King Jodas for doing him a favor. Terrus offered to grant King Jodas whatever he wanted on earth. The King immediately asked that everything he touched be turned into gold. Terrus unwillingly granted King Jodas his wish and vanished.

Everything was fine till one fateful day. The King wept aloud in despair as he hugged a

golden figurine he loved so much. He did not mean to turn her into gold. He begged Terrus to take away the curse of the golden touch.

1. Which of the following was King Jodas’ most favoured?

A. gold B. fruit trees C. flower bushes D. his daughter

2. King Jodas’ love for gold tells me that he was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ,

A. greedy B. selfish C. rich D. cruel

3. Terrus was in Morroco because he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. wanted to visit King Jodas B. wanted to return King Jodas a favour

C. decided to marry King Jodas’ daughter D. heard about King Jodas’ wish

4. King Jodas cried because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ,

A. Terrus was not going to grant him his wish B. Terrus vanished

C. his daughter was turned into gold D. Terrus took away his wish

**E. WRITING (10 câu)**

***I. Sentence transformation.***

**1.** My Chau was a beautiful princess

→ What a beautiful princess My Chau was!

**2.** Trong Thuy was a cunning prince

→ What a cunning prince Trong Thuy was!

**3.** Thach Sanh had a magical guitar.

→ What a magical guitar Thach Sanh had.!

**4.** Aladdin had a wonderful lamp.

 → What a wonderful lamp Aladdin had!

**5.** Khoai had a big bamboo.

→ What a big bamboo Khoai had!

**6.** Luu Binh was very kind to invite Duong Le to come and live with him

→ Lun Binh was not selfish to invite Duong Le to come and live with him

**7.** Nobody can solve this problem easily.

→ This problem can’t be solved easily

**8.** They will catch all the prisoners again tonight

→ All the prisoners will be caught again tonight

**9.** They are going to clean the street this week.

 → The street is going to be cleaned this week

**10.** He could repair the broken vase.

→ The broken vase could be repaired by him

***II. Paragraph writing. (1 đoạn)***

***Write a paragraph (about 60-80 words) about one of your favorite fairy tales.***

***The following questions may help you:***

1. What’s the title?

2. What are the main characters?

3. What the fairy tale happened?

4. Why do you like it?

**F. SPEAKING**

**TOPIC 1**

**FOLK TALE**

**PART 1:** **Introduction and interview on familiar topics**

1. The examiner asks the student about him/herself, his/her family, his/her hobbies, his/her favorite foods and drinks, and his/her studies,…
2. What is your favorite fairy tale?
3. When did you first read/hear it?
4. How often do you read fairy tales?

**Part 2:** **Talk about your favorite fairy tale**

**You should talk about:**

* + What the title the fairy tale is
	+ When did you last read it
	+ What it is about.
	+ What the main characters are.
	+ Why you like it.

**Part 3:**

1. Do many young children in your home town like reading fairy tales nowadays? Why?
2. What should you do to encourage students to read fairy tales?