

A. THEORY: UNIT 6 - UNIT 9

PRONUNCIATION:

- Stress in three-syllable adjectives and verbs
- Stress in words with more than three syllables
- Sentence stress
- Rhythm
- Sentence stress

VOCABULARY: Words and phrases related to

- international organisations
- gender equality
- different ways of learning
- the environment and ways to protect it

GRAMMAR

- Comparative and superlative adjectives
- Passive voice
- Relative clauses: defining and non-defining relative clauses with *who, that, which, and whose*
- Reported speech
- Conditional sentences

WRITING:

- Writing about jobs for men and women
- Writing about Viet Nam's participation in international organisations
- Writing about the benefits of blended learning
- Writing about a wildlife organisation

B. TYPES OF EXERCISES

I. Pronunciation:

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. (2 questions)
2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others. (2 questions)

II. Vocabulary and grammar (5 questions)

III. Reorder the sentences into correct arrangement (2 questions)

IV. Reading:

1. Gap filling: (17 questions)
2. Reading text 1: (7 questions)
3. Reading text 2: (5 questions)

C. PRACTICE TEST

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- Question 1. A. hate B. save C. cake D. man
Question 2. A. potential B. important C. integral D. benefit

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 3. A. maximum B. inflation C. applicant D. character
Question 4. A. struggle B. answer C. confide D. comfort

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.

Question 16.

- a. On the contrary, schools in the city typically offer lower-quality education and it can be challenging to find extracurricular activities.
- b. Additionally, they are able to play outside without being concerned about their safety as when they are in the city, where they are kept inside and driven towards using smartphones and computers.
- c. As a result, children can learn to protect the environment and live without modern conveniences.
- d. Firstly, the countryside allows children to be in touch with nature, taking care of animals and helping with gardening.
- e. Some individuals believe that raising children in the country is an ideal option.

A. a- b- c- d-e

B. e- d- c- b- a

C. e- d- b- c- a

D. e- d- b- c- a

Question 17

- a. Dear John, when we look at the positive aspect of social media, we find numerous advantages.
- b. Firstly, it is a great device for education.
- c. Moreover, live lectures are now possible because of social media, so you can attend a lecture happening in America while sitting in India.
- d. Most importantly, it also provides a great platform for young budding artists to showcase their talent for free.
- e. Best wishes.
- f. Students can educate themselves on various topics using social media.

A. a- b- f- c- d-e

B. a- f- b- e- d- c

C. a- f- b- c- d- e

D. a- b- c- d- e- f

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Some people believe that reading stories from a book is better than watching TV or playing computer games for children. Firstly, reading books can help children improve their academic achievements. Children reading books regularly are likely to have competent literacy skills, (18) _____ because schools often require students to comprehend a great deal of knowledge from reading various subjects' content. Hence, being competent in literacy skills can provide children with an added advantage (19) _____. Children with an advantage in literacy skills tend to have higher results in school exams, because they not only have wider knowledge but also better reading and writing skills.

More importantly, reading stories as a way of entertainment is instrumental in cultivating children's creativity. In this technological world, when children depend too much on TV and computers in various life aspects, (20) _____ is an undeniably wonderful stress reliever to keep children away from electronic devices. Besides, reading books encourages children to use (21) _____ to comprehend the plots and characters of these stories, which in turn sharpens their creativity. For illustrations, when immersing into Harry Potter for relaxation, children have to use their creativity to fantasize and (22) _____ with the existence of many fictional characters such as witches, dragons, or monsters.

In conclusion, I once again affirm that engaging in stories from books can bring more benefits for children than spending time (23) _____, because children can gain both educational benefits and great joy when enjoying book stories.

Question 18.

A. which is important for their study

B. make it important for their study

C. that is important for their study

D. it is important for their study

Question 19.

A. when completing their assignments

B. to completing their assignments

C. having completed their assignments

D. complete their assignments

Question 20

A. engrossing in books

B. engross in books

C. to engross in books

D. engrossed in books

Question 21.

A. their imagination

C. her imagination

B. his imagination

D. its imagination

Question 22

A. understand the magical world

B. understands the magical world

C. understanding the magical world

D. understood the magical world

Question 23.

- A. on TV and video games
 B. to TV and video games

- C. TV and video games
 D. at TV and video games

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

We need to attend to the tree loss because of the following tree benefits. Firstly, trees provide shade for homes, office buildings, parks and roadways, cooling surface temperatures. They also take in and evaporate water, (24) _____ cools the air around them. Secondly, trees absorb carbon and remove pollutants from the atmosphere. Trees also reduce energy costs by \$4 billion a year, according to Nowak's study. "The shading of those trees on buildings (25) _____ your air conditioning costs. Take those trees away; now your buildings are heating up, you're running your air conditioning more, and you're burning more fuel from the power plants, so the pollution and emissions go up." (26) _____, trees act as water filters, taking in dirty surface water and absorbing nitrogen and phosphorus into the soil. Last but not least, (27) _____ studies have found connections between exposure to nature and better mental and physical health. Some hospitals have added tree views and plantings for patients as a result of these studies. Doctors are even prescribing walks in nature for children and families due to evidence that nature exposure lowers blood (28) _____ and stress hormones. And studies have associated living near green areas with lower death rates.

- Question 24.** A. which B. whose C. that D. what
Question 25. A. reduces B. increases C. pays D. values
Question 26. A. However B. Consequently C. Besides D. Afterwards
Question 27. A. much B. every C. each D. many
Question 28. A. stream B. pressure C. line D. drop

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

Electronic devices are becoming increasingly common in educational environments. The term most commonly used for such devices is "educational technology". This is not actually a new idea, as the rewritable wax tablets, often with lined surfaces to guide novice writers used in antiquity or the blackboard itself are both **instances** of technological innovations to support pedagogy.

There are many different ways in which electronic devices are used in education. For example, students in STEM (science, technology, engineering medicine) fields have been making **extensive** use of sophisticated calculators for many years (the abacus and slide rule were non-electronic predecessors to calculators).

In humanities as well as sciences, students use computers or equivalent devices to do research and write papers.

In all fields, courses are now likely to have websites, and many instructors use course management software such as Blackboard, to post information for students, record grades, set up online discussions, and check for plagiarism.

In lecture classes, many instructors project slides or notes on a screen and may even upload lecture notes so that students can review them. Some courses are hybrid, meaning that **they** have a strong online component, or offered entirely online. Many courses taught in conventional lecture halls are streamed online, and may use devices such as clickers to become more interactive.

Any device (including tablets or cell phones) that instructors incorporate into a learning environment functions as educational technology.

- Question 29:** According to the passage, the term "educational technology" refers to _____.
 A. electronic devices used in education B. the rewritable wax tablets used in STEM
 C. sophisticated calculators D. course management software

- Question 30:** The word "**instances**" mostly means _____.
 A. special types B. typical cases C. excellent chances D. right occasions

- Question 31:** The word "**extensive**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. great B. maximum C. full D. poor

- Question 32:** The word "**they**" in the passage refers to _____.
 A. classes B. instructors C. students D. courses

Question 33: According to the passage, which of the following does NOT function as educational technology?

- A. the blackboard B. the abacus C. the tablet D. the cellphone

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

Over the last several decades, environmental specialists have proposed various strategies aimed at slowing down this process of deforestation in developing countries. Many of these proposals are indeed valuable ideas in that they are realistic attempts to address some of the causes of deforestation, such as farming, cattle ranching, and commercial logging. All of **them** rely on government involvement of some kind.

There are three broad categories of solutions: state economic policies, internal agreements, and international programs. Economic policies generally attempt to limit the activity of small farmers through government action. Government actions can include the clear proper definition and enforcement of property rights, meaning that squatting, or illegally setting on land, would be more difficult. Subsidies can be used to encourage conservation. That is, money may be paid to supplement the income of those farmers who make an effort to reduce the usual amount of damage to the forest that their farms cause. In addition, taxes can act as a **deterrent** to undesirable land use.

An internal agreement may be made between governments and indigenous or native people living in the moist rainforests and open woodlands of the tropics, where the vast majority of this deforestation is occurring. Such an agreement would allow people to carry on traditional activities adapted for some economic benefit.

Finally, international agreements usually involve the exchanges of monetary aid in return for government action to protect its forests. One such plan seeks to help pay a nation's debt in exchange for restrictions on certain kinds of activities in rainforests. Instead of selling logging concessions to pay down that obligation, the government receives money for banning or restricting logging in its forests. There is also the proposal of a global fund created in order to grant money to countries that choose to protect their environments.

It is clear that something must be done to protect the forests of the world. If the current rate of deforestation continues, the world's rainforests will **vanish** within 100 years, causing numerous adverse effects on the global climate and eliminating the majority of plant and animal species on the planet.

(Adapted from Mastering skills TOEFL IBT Advanced)

Question 34. The word **vanish** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. develop B. flourish C. disappear D. remain

Question 35. The word **them** in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. proposals B. developing countries C. decades D. the causes of deforestation

Question 36. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The three types of solutions mentioned will save the rainforests.
B. Deforestation is not a very serious problem.
C. State economic policies are more effective than international agreements.
D. Indigenous people in the tropics depend on forestry to make money.

Question 37. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Environmental experts have been concerned about the impact of deforestation.
B. Governments should provide economic incentives for responsible land use.
C. Several plans for minimizing the adverse environmental effects of deforestation.
D. Suggestions for indigenous peoples and governments to modern environmental situations.

Question 38. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Government can offer subsidies to enhance preservation.
B. Internal agreements are likely to help poor countries to pay national debt.
C. State economic policies can be one of three broad categories of solutions.
D. All of the proposals count on government participation.

Question 39. The word **deterrent** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. incentive B. punishment C. improvement D. hindrance

Question 40. According to paragraph 4, an international agreement is _____.

- A. among indigenous groups B. more effective than an internal agreement
C. between countries D. in state economic policies

----- THE END -----