

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KỲ 1 MÔN TIẾNG ANH 12

A. LÝ THUYẾT:

1. Tense Revision

- ❖ Tất cả các thời: The simple present tense, the present continuous tense, the past simple tense, the past continuous tense, the present perfect tense, the present perfect continuous tense, the past perfect tense, the past perfect continuous tense, the simple future tense, the near future, the future continuous.
- ❖ Ở mỗi thời yêu cầu nắm được: Form (câu trúc), Use (cách dùng), và Time expressions (Cụm từ thời gian đặc trưng)

2. Reported Speech

- ❖ Cách dùng các động từ trần thuật: say, tell, report, ...
- ❖ Các nguyên tắc biến đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp: Đổi ngôi, đổi thời (thì), đổi các từ chỉ không gian và thời gian.
Lưu ý: Những trường hợp không lùi thời: Động từ ở mệnh đề chính ở thời hiện tại hoặc tương lai (eg: say, have/has said, will say) những cấu trúc giả định không có thực (wish, if loại 2 và 3, as if, as though, if only), lời trực tiếp diễn tả một chân lý hoặc một tình huống không đổi.
- ❖ Câu trần thuật ở dạng câu hỏi: có từ để hỏi (Wh- Qs) và câu hỏi không có từ để hỏi (Yes – No Qs)
- ❖ Câu mệnh lệnh và câu yêu cầu (orders and requests), câu có chức năng ngôn ngữ (lời mời, đe dọa, cảnh báo...)

3. Passive Voice

- ❖ Quy tắc chuyển câu chủ động sang bị động và ngược lại.
- ❖ Nội động từ và ngoại động từ.
- ❖ Cấu trúc bị động ở các thời cơ bản, động từ khuyết thiếu.
- ❖ Một số dạng câu bị động khác: bị động sai khiến, bị động của động từ chỉ giác quan, bị động động từ chỉ ý kiến (bị động kép), bị động của câu mệnh lệnh...

4. Conditional Sentences

- ❖ 4 loại câu điều kiện: yêu cầu nắm được cách dùng, cấu trúc mệnh đề phụ chi điều kiện và mệnh đề chính.
- ❖ Chuyển câu điều kiện sang **unless** và ngược lại.
- ❖ Một số từ/ cụm từ có thể dùng thay cho If trong câu điều kiện: Provided (that), as long as, so long as, suppose, supposing, in case, even if...
- ❖ Đảo ngữ của câu điều kiện (cả 3 loại)

5. Relative Clauses

- ❖ Cách dùng đại từ quan hệ và trạng từ quan hệ trong mệnh đề quan hệ: who(m), which, that, whose, why, when, where.
- ❖ Trường hợp có thể bỏ được đại từ quan hệ (omitted relative pronouns)
- ❖ Phân loại mệnh đề quan hệ: xác định (defining relative clause) và không xác định (non-defining relative clause)
- ❖ Giới từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ
- ❖ Dạng rút gọn của mệnh đề quan hệ
- ❖ Những trường hợp không được dùng THAT và những trường hợp bắt buộc dùng THAT
- ❖ WHICH với tư cách là từ nối (connector) thay thế cho cả một mệnh đề đứng đằng trước nó.

6. Concession : (al)though, even though

- ❖ Mệnh đề chỉ sự tương phản: (al)though, even though, even if, no matter, whatever, in spite of the fact that, despite the fact that...
- ❖ Cụm từ chỉ sự tương phản: in spite of, despite, due to,...

B. BÀI TẬP

Part 1: Phonetics

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>e</u> liminate | B. <u>e</u> lephant | C. <u>e</u> ndanger | D. <u>e</u> rosion |
| 2. A. <u>o</u> rked | B. <u>o</u> pped | C. <u>o</u> atched | D. <u>o</u> isited |
| 3. A. <u>ea</u> sant | B. <u>ea</u> se | C. <u>ea</u> son | D. <u>ea</u> se |
| 4. A. <u>ai</u> ted | B. <u>ai</u> ted | C. <u>ai</u> ted | D. <u>ai</u> ted |
| 5. A. <u>a</u> veled | B. <u>a</u> red | C. <u>a</u> nded | D. <u>a</u> stened |
| 6. A. <u>o</u> ccupation | B. <u>o</u> llege | C. <u>o</u> mfortable | D. <u>o</u> nowledge |
| 7. A. <u>d</u> etermined | B. <u>d</u> esearched | C. <u>d</u> obtained | D. <u>d</u> arboored |
| 8. A. <u>ij</u> ngling | B. <u>ij</u> mplicity | C. <u>ij</u> erity | D. <u>ij</u> fficulty |
| 9. A. <u>i</u> nsect | B. <u>i</u> pes | C. <u>i</u> seal | D. <u>i</u> whales |
| 10. A. <u>f</u> orest | B. <u>r</u> esort | C. <u>r</u> eason | D. <u>v</u> isit |
| 11. A. <u>s</u> ummary | B. <u>m</u> ultiply | C. <u>s</u> ubtract | D. <u>i</u> nstruction |
| 12. A. <u>br</u> ushed | B. <u>p</u> unched | C. <u>p</u> umped | D. <u>st</u> imulated |
| 13. A. <u>m</u> ankind | B. <u>c</u> ancer | C. <u>a</u> lcohol | D. <u>s</u> urvival |
| 14. A. <u>h</u> umans | B. <u>d</u> reams | C. <u>c</u> oncerts | D. <u>s</u> ongs |
| 15. A. <u>c</u> ommunicates | B. <u>m</u> istakes | C. <u>c</u> omplains | D. <u>d</u> evelops |

II. Choose the word which has different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. technical | B. introduce | C. villager | D. family |
| 2. A. technology | B. important | C. popularity | D. impossible |
| 3. A. borrow | B. agree | C. await | D. prepare |
| 4. A. decide | B. educate | C. supply | D. provide |
| 5. A. ocean | B. divide | C. modem | D. water |
| 6. A. pacific | B. satellite | C. century | D. animal |
| 7. A. organism | B. investigate | C. diversity | D. technology |
| 8. A. entrapment | B. gestation | C. population | D. intelligent |
| 9. A. shortage | B. complete | C. release | D. increase |
| 10. A. destroy | B. planet | C. farmer | D. forest |
| 11. A. destruction | B. movement | C. important | D. appearance |
| 12. A. national | B. establish | C. tropical | D. interest |
| 13. A. refusal | B. acceptance | C. suitable | D. minority |
| 14. A. express | B. classical | C. occasion | D. emotion |
| 15. A. popular | B. different | C. integral | D. expression |

Part 2: Grammar and Vocabulary

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following sentences.

- Is your father willing to _____ a hand with cleaning the house? A. work B. give C. join D. take
- What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary! - _____ .
A. Thank you very much. I am afraid. C. Thank you for your compliment.
B. You are telling a lie. D. I don't like your saying.
- She has been very _____ during my illness. A. supporting B. support C. supportive D. supported
- I love joining _____ my father _____ mending things around the house.
A. with / for B. Ø / with C. with / in D. Ø / in
- It is parents' duty and responsibility to _____ hands to take care of their children and give them a happy home.
A. shake B. hold C. join D. give
- My friend often shows her _____ whenever I have troubles.
A. sympathy B. sympathize C. sympathetic D. sympathetically
- In Vietnam, two, three or even four generations live _____ one roof. A. in B. over C. with D. under
- My close friend is often concerned _____ all problems that I mention. A. over B. with C. in D. on
- The boy learns hard in his _____ to be the top in every exam, which will leave a good impression on his girlfriend
A. try B. attempt C. way D. wish
- A (n) _____ child means a child who behaves badly and saddens his parents.

- A. impress B. impression C. impressive D. impressively
43. Nam has lived with his grandparents since he _____ a little boy so he is quite obedient.
A. is B. was C. has been D. had been
44. In my family, the interest we share closely _____ watching films on TV. A. is B. are C. was D. were
45. In my family, my father is the person I always talk to before _____ an important decision. A. make B. makes C. making D. made
46. During the school year, my mother doesn't allow me _____ to bed late. A. to go B. go C. going D. went
47. I _____ allowed to use my father's motorbike. A. were not B. is not C. am not D. being not
48. Do you feel safe _____ your close friend your secrets? A. to tell B. tell C. telling D. told
49. My brother never _____ me use his laptop. A. allows B. lets C. gives D. permits
50. Jack, _____ I played tennis yesterday, was much fitter than me. A. with whom B. with who C. whom D. who
51. _____ you were working hard for your exams last week, I was sitting on a plane bound for London.
A. As B. When C. While D. Despite
52. Peter told me that he _____ for the capital the following week. A. leaves B. left C. was leaving D. is leaving
53. _____ Tom Cruise's last movie? – Yes, I _____ it three days ago.
A. Have you ever seen / saw B. Had you ever seen / had seen C. Did you ever see / have seen D. Did you ever see / saw
54. In England, the academic year is divided into three terms. Each term _____ by a one- week break.
A. separates B. separated C. is separated D. is separating
55. Unfortunately, the gold hunter and his dogs _____ could not manage to find the way out of the snowy storm never returned
A. which B. who C. whom D. that
56. English _____ as a second language in my country in the future. A. will use B. is used C. uses D. will be used
57. If you _____ 5 minutes late, you won't be able to get into the examination room. A. will be B. were C. are D. would be
58. The state school system _____ for by the state. A. is payed B. is paying C. is paid D. pays
59. Do you get on well with the girl _____ shares the room with you? A. whose B. who C. which D. that
60. I _____ you a letter if I had known your address. A. would have sent B. would send C. will send D. sent
61. English has become a second language in countries like India, Nigeria or Singapore where it _____ for administration, broadcasting and education. A. is used B. uses C. was used D. is using
62. Mangoes, _____ are my favourite fruit, are very expensive in Vietnam. A. which B. what C. that D. Ø
63. The wedding, to _____ only members of the family were invited, took place last Saturday. A. which B. that C. who D. whom
64. Sunday is the day _____ I don't have to get up early. A. that B. where C. which D. when
65. He would get mark 10 if he _____ again the paper. He made one mistake in it.
A. read B. is reading C. reads D. will read
66. He _____ her an opportunity to work in his office if she had had English proficiency.
A. would have given B. would have gave C. would give D. gives
67. He got good marks at his exams because all the lessons _____ carefully by him.
A. are revised B. had revised C. had been revised D. were revised
68. Nowadays, young people are free to choose their mates and they are encouraged _____ at least at the age of 23.
A. marrying B. marry C. to marry D. married
69. The fishermen and their boats _____ were off the coast three days ago have just been reported to be missing
A. which B. that C. who D. whom
70. When I woke up and looked outside, the landscape had changed. The ground had been lightly _____ with a dusting of snow during the night. A. covering B. cover C. covers D. covered

II. Choose the one word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct

1. She is very lazy. She almost never help her mother with the household chores.
A B C D
2. Her father told her take the dog for a walk after breakfast.
A B C D
3. What would happen if the temperature is warmer?
A B C D
4. When it was first establish in 1973, it consisted of only two hectares of land.
A B C D
5. It's difficult for me decide whether I should accept the job or not.
A B C D
6. If he fails the final exam, he wouldn't be able to graduate.
A B C D
7. You would be welcome to join in our staff if you changed your mind.
A B C D
8. If you left the milk out of the fridge in this weather, it will go off.
A B C D
9. Music plays an importance part in our life.
A B C D
10. I am in grade 12 and I am below a lot of study pressure.

11. My close friend's responsibility is cook the meals for the whole family.
 A B C D
12. Are there any differences among Vietnamese and American cultures?
 A B C D
13. Does the groom and the bride exchange their wedding rings on the wedding day?
 A B C D
14. Everything would have been all right if you did not make such a mistake.
 A B C D
15. To live healthily we should do exercises regularly and stop smoke.
 A B C D
16. He works at Heathrow Airport, that is one of the biggest airports in the world.
 A B C D
17. Da Lat, where is located on High Land, is famous for mild climate.
 A B C D
18. Almost Indian men agree that it is unwise to confide on their wives.
 A B C D
19. If you had the chance to meet famous writers, what do you ask them?
 A B C D
20. If they offered you the job, will you accept it?
 A B C D
21. In Asia, a husband is obliged telling his wife where he has been.
 A B C D
- 22 It is not easy set up rules that tell exactly when you should apologize.
 A B C D
23. My English teacher always compliment us on getting good marks at the exams.
 A B C D
- 24 After a week, we finally got to Miami, which my grandparents live
 A B C D
- 25 Louisa May Alcott, she is best known for her books for children, served as a nurse during the Civil war.
 A B C D
- 26 In Vietnam, we do not expect the gifts be opened until after the guests have left.
 A B C D
- 27 I don't know the name of the woman whom I spoke on the phone last night.
 A B C D
- 28 In England, all children can be attended state schools without paying tuition fees.
 A B C D
- 29 A lot of articles about the environment has been written by my classmates.
 A B C D
- 30 The painting, Sun Flower, which is painted by Van Gogh, was stolen many times.
 A B C D

Part 3 - Reading

I. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

A. If parents bring up a child with the aim of turning the child into a genius, they will cause great damage to him. According to several leading educational psychologists, this is one of the biggest mistakes which some parents make. Generally, the child will understand very well what the parents expect, and will fail. Unrealistic parental expectations can cause great damage to the children.

However, if parents are not unrealistic about what they expect their children to do, but are hopeful in a sensible way, the child may succeed in doing very well especially if the parents are very supportive of their children.

Michael Smiths is very lucky. He is very fond of music, and his parents help him a lot by taking him to concerts and arranging private piano and violin lessons. Although Michael's father plays the trumpet in a large orchestra, he never makes Michael enter music competitions if he is unwilling.

Michael's friend, Winston Maier, however, is not so lucky. As both his parents are successful musicians, they set too high a standard for Winston. They want their son to be as successful as they are, and so they enter him in every piano competition held. They are very unhappy when he does not win. "When I was at your age, I used to win every competition I entered," Winston's father tells him. Winston is always afraid that he will disappoint his parents and now he always seems quiet and unhappy.

- The main idea of the passage is _____.
 A. how parents should make a child a musician. C. what differences there are between two kinds of parents.
 B. how parents should bring up a child D. what aim of a child can be much earlier to each.
- Michael is lucky because _____.
 A. his parents help him in a sensible way C. his family is rich enough to have a car
 B. his father is a musician in an orchestra D. he is free to do anything that he likes best
- Winston's parents set so high a standard for him that _____.
 A. he has to do his best to do everything C. he has made great progress in music

- B. he is afraid that he may disappoint them
 D. he often wants to kill himself some day
4. It is one of parents' mistakes if _____
 A. they want their child to be a musician
 C. they help their child to win music competitions
 B. they don't care for their child's education much
 D. they make their child try to achieve too much.
5. According to the author's opinion, _____.
 A. it is unimportant to let the child develop in the way they want.
 B. parents should be supportive of their children.
 C. all sensible parents can train their children to succeed in everything.
 D. unrealistic parents should arrange private lessons for their children.

B. Edward is entering a university and has to decide what foreign language to study, since he needs 12 credits to graduate. He studied Japanese by himself in high school and even had a chance to use some for it when he took a trip to Tokyo. He enjoyed his trip very much and thought that maybe someday he would like to work for an international company based in Japan.

The reason why the university requires students to study a foreign language is that they feel that it makes the students more educated. Edward does not feel that this should be the main reason for studying a foreign language. He thinks that being able to communicate with people from different cultures are far more important than just impressing people with your knowledge.

After considering the possibilities of studying German or French so that he could travel in Europe with little difficulty, he finally makes up his mind to continue his study of Japanese. He feels that being good at Japanese would make it much easier for him to be accepted if he decides to work and live in Japan for some time.

1. One of the reasons for Edward to study a foreign language is that he _____.
 A. has just graduated from a high school.
 C. has just decided to enter a university
 C. wants to impress people with his knowledge
 D. needs certain credits to graduate
2. Which of the following has nothing to do with his final decision to continue his study of Japanese?
 A. The university requires students to study that language.
 B. The university thinks that a foreign language makes the students more educated.
 C. Edward studied Japanese by himself and used it when he traveled in Tokyo.
 D. He hopes that some day he may work for a company in Japan.
3. For Edward, to _____ is the least important reason to learn a foreign language.
 A. travel in a foreign country
 C. work and live in another country
 B. show people that he is very learned
 D. communicate with people from other cultures
4. Edward first considers the possibilities of studying German and French, but he chooses Japanese. This shows that he _____.
 A. is afraid of difficulties
 C. does not like German and French
 B. is practical for his study and his future job
 D. only likes day dreaming
5. The best title for this passage is " _____ "
 A. Traveling in Europe
 B. How to Study Japanese
 C. Working and Living in Japan
 D. Choosing a Foreign Language

C. Do you ever give excuses that are not really true? When and why? It seems that everybody tells lies - well, not big lies, but what we call "white lies". The only real questions are about when we lie and who we tell lies to. A recent study found that in conversation people frequently stretch the truth. Here are some ways they do it.

People often lie because they want to hide something from someone. For example, a son doesn't tell his parents that he is dating a girl because he doesn't think they will like her. Instead, he says he is going out with the guys.

Sometimes people lie because they don't want to do something. For example, someone invites you to a party. You think it will be boring so you say that you are busy and can't come.

Often we stretch the truth to make someone feel good. For example, your friend cooks dinner for you, but it tastes terrible. Do you say so? No! You probably say "Hmm, this is delicious!".

Other times we don't want to tell someone bad news. For example, you have just had bad day at work, but you don't want to talk about it. So, if someone asks about your day, you just say everything was fine.

Telling "white lies" isn't really bad. Most of the time people do it because they want to protect a friendship.

1. Why do people often tell lies?
 A. Because they like it.
 B. Because they feel amused
 C. Because they don't like the person who asks them about their stories.
 D. Because they want to hide something.
2. Sometimes people lie by _____.
 A. giving false excuse
 B. saying something quite new
 C. telling stories
 D. making someone feel good
3. A son doesn't want to tell his parents that he is dating a girl because he _____ so he tells lies.
 A. is ashamed
 B. wants to keep it secret
 C. is afraid that his parents don't like her
 D. is very reserved
4. Your friend cooks you a terrible dinner but you say you like it because _____.
 A. you want him / her to cook for you more.
 C. you like telling lies
 B. you want to encourage him/ her
 D. you want to protect your friendship.
5. Everyone sometimes tells lies because _____.
 A. it is very good
 B. it isn't really all bad
 C. it makes him/ her fell happier
 D. it is a habit of human beings.

II. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the passage

A . Around the age of eighteen, you must make one of the biggest decisions of your life. "Do I stay on at school and hopefully go on to university (1)_____? Do I leave and start work or beginning a training (2)_____?".

The decision is yours, but it may be (3)_____ remembering two things: there are more unemployment (4)_____ people who haven't been to university, and people who have the right (5)_____ will have a big advantage in the competition for jobs. If you decide to go (6)_____ into a job, there are many opportunities for training. Getting qualifications will (7)_____ you to get on more quickly in many careers, and evening classes allow you to learn (8)_____ you earn. Starting work and taking a break to study when you are older is (9)_____ possibility. This way, you can save up money for your student days, as well as (10)_____ practical work experience.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. after | B. later | C. then | D. past |
| 2. A. school | B. class | C. course | D. term |
| 3. A. worth | B. necessary | C. important | D. useful |
| 4. A. between | B. among | C. with | D. through |
| 5. A. notes | B. papers | C. arts | D. skills |
| 6. A. straight | B. just | C. direct | D. rather |
| 7. A. make | B. help | C. let | D. give |
| 8. A. where | B. while | C. when | D. what |
| 9. A. also | B. again | C. another | D. always |
| 10. A. getting | B. making | C. taking | D. doing |

B . Some years ago, my daughter was studying English at a university on the south coast. One evening, she phoned to (1)_____ me that what she really wanted to do was a (2)_____ round the world, so she was looking (3)_____ the possibility of working in another country. She had seen several (4)_____ in the newspaper for student teachers of English abroad, and she was (5)_____ in one in Italy, which she was desperate to visit.

She decided that this would be a good (6)_____ to achieve her ambition, so she was writing to (7)_____ for the job. The reply (8)_____ a long time to arrive, but eventually she received a letter asking if she would go for an interview in London the following week. She was so excited that she immediately (9)_____ in touch with the school owner and agreed to attend the interview. She was determined that nothing would prevent her (10)_____ doing what she had set out to do.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. say | B. talk | C. tell | D. speak |
| 2. A. picnic | B. trip | C. voyage | D. journey |
| 3. A. up | B. over | C. round | D. into |
| 4. A. posters | B. notices | C. advertisements | D. announcements |
| 5. A. keen | B. interested | C. attracted | D. enthusiastic |
| 6. A. way | B. path | C. route | D. manner |
| 7. A. claim | B. require | C. apply | D. interview |
| 8. A. was | B. took | C. passed | D. spent |
| 9. A. got | B. went | C. came | D. became |
| 10. A. of | B. in | C. about | D. from |

C . Here are some advices for trying to find the university that works for you.

1. You need to examine (1) _____ and your reason for going to university before you start your reach. Why are you going? What are your abilities and strengths? What are your weaknesses? What do you want out of life? Are you socially self-sufficient (2)_____ do you need warm, familial (3) _____? Talk with your family, friends and high-school counselors as you ask these questions. The people (4) _____ know you best can help you the most with these important issues.

2. Very few high-school students have enough information or (5)_____ to choose a major. You need to be well-(6) _____ to determine your interest and aptitude. Many students (7) _____ their minds two or three times before they settle on a major.

3. If you do not have to go to university right (8) _____ it is never too late. There is no such thing as the perfect time to start university. Some students benefit from a year off to work, study or travel, and these experiences (9) _____ them to be better, more engaged students. Some students choose to apply to university and gain admission and then defer their entrance, while others wait to apply until after they have had (10)_____ alternative experience.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. you | B. your | C. yours | D. yourself |
| 2. A. or | B. but | C. nor | D. either |
| 3. A. support | B. bringing | C. feeding | D. growth |
| 4. A. which | B. whom | C. who | D. whose |
| 5. A. expenditure | B. experiences | C. experiment | D. expert |
| 6. A. prepare | B. prepared | C. preparation | D. preparative |
| 7. A. transform | B. translate | C. change | D. convert |
| 8. A. for | B. up | C. over | D. away |
| 9. A. allow | B. make | C. let | D. advise |
| 10. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. Ø |

Part 4: Writing Choose one option that best rewrites the sentence given.

1. "I'll tell you about this tomorrow, Mary," said Tom.

- A. Tom said to Mary that he will tell her about that the following day . B. Tom told Mary that I would tell you about that the day after.
 C. Tom told Mary that he would tell her about that the following. D. Tom told me that he would tell Mary about that the day after.
2. **"I saw her in the park two hours ago," said he.**
 A. He said I had seen her in the park two hours before. B. He said he saw her in the park two hours before
 C. He said he had seen her in the park two hours before. D. He said I saw her in the park two hours before.
3. **"I'm leaving here for Da Lat next week " said Mrs. Lan.**
 A. Mrs. Lan said she was leaving there for Da Lat the following week. B. Mrs Lan said to me she was leaving there for Da Lat next week.
 C. Mrs Lan tells she is leaving here for Da Lat the following week. D. Mrs Lan told me that I was leaving there for Da Lat the week after .
4. **"I haven't received your post since last month, Jane". The boss said.**
 A. The boss said that Jane hadn't received his post since the previous month.
 B. The boss said Jane that he hadn't received her post since the previous month.
 C. The boss said to Jane that he hadn't received her post since the previous month.
 D. The boss said Jane that he hadn't received his post since the previous month.
5. **Charlie said, "Tom had an accident last week but he wasn't injured".**
 A. He said Tom had an accident the week before but he wasn't injured.
 B. He said Tom had had an accident the previous week but he wasn't injured.
 C. He said Tom had had a accident the previous week but he hadn't been injured.
 D. He said Tom had an accident the following week but he hadn't been injured.
6. **"If you passed you test, I would buy you a car", he said.**
 A. He said that if I passed my test, he would buy you a car. B. He said that if I had passed my test, he would have bought me a car.
 C. He said that if I had passed my test, he would have bought me a car. D. He said that if I passed my test, he would buy me a car.
7. **"Don't put your feet on the chair", my mother said.**
 A. My mother said to me not to put your feet on the chair. B. My mother told me not to put my feet on the chair.
 C. My mother told me I did not put my feet on the chair. D. My mother told me that I should put my feet on the chair.
8. **Tony said, "I have never been to London. I think I shall go there next year".**
 A. Tony said he has never been to London and he thinks he would go there the following year.
 B. Tony said he had never been to London and he thought he would go there the following year.
 C. Tony said he had never been to London and he thinks he will go there the following year.
 D. Tony said he would have never been to London and he thought he would go there the following year.
9. **Barbara said, "I saw them at my parents' house last year"**
 A. Barbara said I had seen them at my parents' house last year. B. Barbara said she saw them at her parents' house the previous year.
 C. Barbara said she had seen them at her parents' house the previous year. D. Barbara said they had seen her at her parents' house the previous year.
10. **Peter said to them, "Don't leave the room until I come back".**
 A. Peter told them not to leave the room until he came back. B. Peter told them not to leave the room until he comes back.
 C. Peter told them not to leave the room until they came back. D. Peter told them not to leave the room until they come back.
11. **"Take my luggage to Room 145", he said to the porter.**
 A. He told the porter take his luggage to Room 145. B. He said the porter to take his luggage to Room 145.
 C. He told the porter to take his luggage to Room 145. D. He said to the porter to take his luggage to Room 145.
12. **He said to me, "Ring me up tomorrow".**
 A. He told me to ring him up the following day. B. He told me ring him up the following day.
 C. He said me to ring him up the following day. D. He told me to ring me up the following day.
13. **I don't know her phone number, so I can't call her yet.**
 A. If I didn't know her phone number, I couldn't phone her B. If I know her phone number, I'll phone her
 C. If I had known her phone number, I would have called her D. If I knew her phone number, I'd call her.
14. **If he wrote to her, she would be happy.**
 A. She isn't happy because he doesn't write to her. B. When he wrote to her, she wasn't happy.
 C. She's happy because he has written to her. D. He didn't write to her, so she wasn't happy.
15. **She won't come unless you invite her.**
 A. She won't come if you don't invite her. B. She will come if you don't invite her.
 C. She won't come even if she is invited. D. She won't come if you won't invite her.
16. **Study harder or you'll fail in the next exam.**
 A. Unless you study harder, you'll fail in the next exam. B. You don't study hard and you'll fail in the next exam.
 C. If you study hard, you'll fail in the next exam. D. You won't fail in the next exam if you don't study hard.
17. **Leave early or we won't catch the last bus.**
 A. If we leave early, we won't catch the last bus. B. Unless we leave early, we won't catch the last bus
 C. We'll catch the last bus when we leave early. D. We'll catch the last bus as soon we leave early.
18. **If you don't spend less, you won't be able to buy the house.**
 A. Don't spend any more and you'll be able to buy the house. B. Save more and you may be able to buy the house.
 C. If you buy the house, you won't have to spend less. D. If you save even less, you may still be able to buy the house.
19. **You drink too much coffee, that's why you can't sleep.**
 A. If you drank less coffee, you would be able to sleep. B. You drink much coffee and you can sleep.
 C. You would sleep well if you didn't drink any coffee. D. You can sleep better without coffee.
20. **Without Jack's help, I wouldn't have been able to move the table.**
 A. Jack hadn't helped, but I could move the table. B. Jack didn't help, so I hadn't been able to move the table.
 C. If Jack hadn't helped, I wouldn't have been able to move the table. D. Had Jack helped, I wouldn't have been able to move the table.

21. **Susan felt sick because she caught in the rain.**
 A. If Susan caught in the rain, she would felt sick. B. If Susan hadn't caught in the rain, she wouldn't have felt sick.
 C. If Susan hadn't caught in the rain, she wouldn't feel sick. D. Susan caught in the rain and she still felt sick.
22. **He didn't hurry so he missed the plane.**
 A. If he hurried, he wouldn't miss the plane. B. If he had hurried, he might catch the plane
 C. If he had hurried, he could have caught the plane D. He didn't miss the plane because he hurried.
23. **If we had lost the map, we would never have found our way.**
 A. We will find our way unless we lose the map. B. We found our way because we didn't lose the map.
 C. If we lose the map, we wouldn't find our way. D. We would have lost our way if we had lost the map.
24. **She gave sweets to each child in the room.**
 A. Sweets were given by her to each child in the room. B. Sweets were given to each child by her in the room
 C. Sweets were given to her by each child in the room. D. Sweets were given to each child in the room by her
25. **Mr. Pike is repairing the refrigerator at the moment.**
 A. The refrigerator is being repaired at the moment by Mr. Pike. B. The refrigerator is repaired by Mr. Pike at the moment.
 C. The refrigerator is being repaired by Mr. Pike at the moment. D. The refrigerator is be repaired at the moment by Mr. Pike.
26. **Nobody has cleaned the room for two months.**
 A. The room for two month hasn't been cleaned. B. The room has been cleaned by nobody for two months.
 C. The room hasn't been cleaned for two months D. The room hasn't been cleaned by somebody for 2 months
27. **I didn't realize that somebody was recording our conversation.**
 A. I didn't realize that our conversation was recorded. B. I didn't realize that our conversation was being recorded by someone.
 C. Our conversation wasn't realized to be recorded. D. I didn't realize that our conversation was being recorded.
28. **The man is talking to my father. Last week he spent fifteen minutes measuring our kitchen**
 A. The man who is talking with my father spent fifteen minutes measuring our kitchen.
 A. The man whom is talking with my father spent fifteen minutes measuring our kitchen.
 A. The man is talking with my father who spent fifteen minutes measuring our kitchen.
 A. The man is talking with my father that spent fifteen minutes measuring our kitchen.
29. **This girl is very beautiful. I saw her at school yesterday.**
 A. This girl which I saw at school yesterday is very beautiful. B. This girl whom I saw at school yesterday is very beautiful.
 C. This girl is very beautiful whom I saw at school yesterday. D. This girl, whom I saw her at school yesterday is very beautiful.
30. **Nha Trang is very crowed in summer. It is a famous beach in Vietnam**
 A. Nha Trang which is very crowed in summer is a famous beach in Vietnam .
 B. Nha Trang, where is a famous beach in Vietnam, is very crowded in summer.
 C. Nha Trang is a famous beach in Vietnam, which is very crowded in summer.
 D. Nha Trang, which is a famous beach in Vietnam, is very crowded in summer.