SỞ Y TẾ TỈNH GIA LAI HỘI ĐỒNG TUYỂN DỤNG VIÊN CHỨC NGÀNH <u>Y TẾ N</u>ĂM 2025

NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP MÔN TIẾNG ANH - BẬC 1

Part 1. Choose the b	est option A, B, C	or D to complete each sen	tence from 1 to 60.
Câu 1: I am going to	wait until you	your work C. have finished	ζ.
A. had finished	B. will finish	C. have finished	D. finished
Câu 2: Staying that meets your calori		secret to weight control, th	ne other half is healthy diet
-		C. actively	D. active
		us, but this week he C. is riding	
Câu 4: I'm sure he'll	find the film		
A. amusement	B. amusing	C. amused	D. amuse
Câu 5: I have been gones.	given 10 tricks to ge	t rid of my bad habits and	them with healthy
A. raise	B. nurture	C. replace	D. keep
Câu 6: If you breathe A. thinking	e in deeply, your B. lungs	can expand to twic	te their normal size. D. blood
tickets at air agencies,	, you can p	ourchase them online.	ample, you can buy airline
A. yet	B. or	C. for	D. so
		ng, you just need to dress ca	
		C. solemn	
		hope to all those who _	from extreme liver
failure since its introd		T D 1 '	cc :
A. gives suffers C. are giving a	s re suffering	B. has given are D. give is suffer	suffering ing
			do to help the community.
		C. meaning	
Câu 11: I n			C
		C. am going to see	D. see
Câu 12: He seems qu			
A. satisfied		_	D. satisfies
	more knowledge about it. 'clock.	night?" - " out biology.	
Câu 14: Internet cafe	es allow you	your web-based email ac	ecount.
		C. access	
Câu 15: - Where is J	immy? - He is	work. He is busy	his monthly report.
		C. to / through	
Câu 16: Are you loo	king forward	on your vacation?	
A. going	B. to going	C. to go	D. you go

Câu 17: is the	controller of the body.		
A. Nervous System		B. Digestive System	
C. Skeletal System		D. Circulatory System	1
	at Google car	rs may transform the wa	ay we move around cities
in the future.	D 1:	C 1: 1	D 111
	B. driver		_
Câu 19: Do you get	if your parents a	sk you to help out in yo	our free time?
=	B. exciting		
Câu 20: I buy	B. will be		
			deo-sharing website since
2005.	to become the wo	oria s most popular vic	ieo-snaring website since
A. grows	B. grew	C. have grown	D. has grown
Câu 22: We are talkin	g about the writer	latest book is or	ne of the best-sellers this
year.		~ .	5
	B. who		
	likely to include weld	coming guests and re-	ceiving for our
Charity Centre.	D donata	C donors	D donations
	B. donate		
Câu 24: is the	B. Husband		
			D. Dieauwiillei
Câu 25: If youA. don't listen	B. take	C. ignore	D. follow
Câu 26: The father typ	oically works outside the	he home while the mor	ther is domestic
duties such as homemaki			
A. aware of	B. capable of	C. suitable for	D. responsible for
Câu 27: The more polit			
	B. the more happily		D. the most happily
Câu 28: John made me_			
A. laugh	B. laughed	0 0	D. to laugh
Câu 29: Only humans p			T
A. false	B. emotional	C. crocodile	D. feel
Câu 30: Treat others the	• •		D
A. to treat		C. to be treated	e
Câu 31: This book cont A. to		our understanding of th C. into	e subject. D. for
to be small and	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	everywnere, modern in	ventions have a tendency
	B. portable	C. import	D. airport
Câu 33: He is	•	•	2. unport
A. a	B. an	C. the	D. no article
Câu 34: Children might			
A. worth	B. have	C. take	D. benefit
Câu 35: I my p			
· -	B. visited	· ·	

A. advantage B. disadvantaged C. advantaged D. disadvantage Câu 37: Nothing will make me my mind. A. changes B. changing C. to change D. change Câu 38: The human system is a series of organs responsible for taking in oxygen at expelling carbon dioxide. A. circulatory B. nervous C. digestive D. respiratory	
A. changes B. changing C. to change D. change Câu 38: The human system is a series of organs responsible for taking in oxygen at expelling carbon dioxide.	
A. changes B. changing C. to change D. change Câu 38: The human system is a series of organs responsible for taking in oxygen at expelling carbon dioxide.	
expelling carbon dioxide.	_
	nd
A circulatory R naryous C digastive D respiratory	
Câu 39: This year, so far, we £16,000 and are still counting.	
A. raised B. have raised C. are raising D. have been raised	
Câu 40: Luckily, I got some advice on how to make a presentation on 'For a better	er
community' from my class teacher.	
A. useless B. useful C. usefulness D. uselessness	
Câu 41: Her husband is very kind. He always cares about her and never puts all of the bousewerk.	ne
housework her. A. in B. on C. about D. with	
Câu 42: Don't phone me between 6.00 and 9.00 tonight. I then.	
A. will study B. am studying C. will be studying D. study	
Câu 43: American Idol began in 2002, quickly became the most popul	ar
entertainment series with viewers in the hundreds of millions.	aı
A. so B. but C. or D. and	
Câu 44: After eating dinner, I have to do the and then do my homework every day.	
A. wash-up B. washing-ups C. washing-up D. washings-up	
Câu 45: He asked me why to the meeting.	
A. you didn't come B. I hadn't come C. didn't I come D. don't I come	
Câu 46: I'm responsible for cooking dinner as my mother usually works	
A. lately B. later C. early D. late	
Câu 47: He passed his exams	
A. successless B. successful C. successfully D. success	
Câu 48: All forms of discrimination against all women and girls immediate	ly
everywhere.	
A. must be taken awayB. must be followedD. must be ended	
Câu 49: Paddle-wheel machine helps to clean the wastewater before it for farming. A. recycling B. reducing C. rearranging D. reusing	
Câu 50: Today my mother can't help the cooking because she is ill.	
A. for B. with C. of D. in	
Câu 51: My teacher assigned us a writing task about of our favorite singers.	
A. biography B. biodiversity C. biology D. biochemist	
A. biography B. biodiversity C. biology D. biochemist Câu 52: I'd like all of you to enjoy my party on this Friday.	
A. biography B. biodiversity C. biology D. biochemist Câu 52: I'd like all of you to enjoy my party on this Friday. A. inviting B. invite C. not invite D. to invite	
A. biography B. biodiversity C. biology D. biochemist Câu 52: I'd like all of you to enjoy my party on this Friday. A. inviting B. invite C. not invite D. to invite Câu 53: Volunteers become well of the problems facing the world.	
A. biography B. biodiversity C. biology D. biochemist Câu 52: I'd like all of you to enjoy my party on this Friday. A. inviting B. invite C. not invite D. to invite Câu 53: Volunteers become well of the problems facing the world. A. concerned B. interested C. aware D. helpful	ı
A. biography B. biodiversity C. biology D. biochemist Câu 52: I'd like all of you to enjoy my party on this Friday. A. inviting B. invite C. not invite D. to invite Câu 53: Volunteers become well of the problems facing the world.	he

				riends in the mountain.
\mathbf{A} . to \mathbf{g}	go B	• going	C. not go	D. go
Câu 56:	Maria: "Thanks fo	or the lovely evening	ng." Diar	na: ""
	that's right	•	B. I'm glad you	
	s, it's really great J	ohn	D. No, it's not	* *
Câu 57:	- "What are you a	rguing about?"	- "	"
	ll, I think she's rig	0	B. That doesn't	
C. Not		5111.	D. Yes, we are	
	C	1 - 4 41 CC	,	
			_	huge amounts to charities.
		• off	•	•
		y book, but I stopp	_	
	ding to watch		B. reading for	
C. to r	ead to watch		D. to read for v	watching
Câu 60:	It is to v	vork in this city wit	th so much noise	and pollution.
A. hea	lth B	healthy	C. healthful	D. unhealthy
		•		•
Part 2. R	Read the passage	and choose the be	est option A, B,	C or D to complete each of the
blanks fr	om 1 to 20.			
Passag	ge 1.			
Society	y has changed in	many ways (1)	the introduc	ction of computers, and people's
				ple are working for fewer hours
				vertising agencies are becoming
				me. One recent report stated that
				had become more specialized.
				rather(4) time with their
	_	•	_	seen to be just as important as
	-			eir annual holidays even if they
				their performance if they have
some rest			•	,
Câu 1:	A. for	B. from	C. at	D. since
Câu 2:	A. want	B. used	C. ought	D. have
			_	
Câu 3:	A. as	B. although	C. but	D. because of
Câu 4:	A. spending	B. spend	C. spent	D. to spend
Câu 5:	A. force	B. have	C. make	D. cause
Passag	ge 2.			
Percy	Ross was born in	1916 in Michigan	. His parents had	d come to the USA from Latvia
and Russ	ia and the family	were poor. But Per	cy soon showed	a talent (6) business and
made a fo	ortune in the fur tr	ade and auction bu	siness. Then disa	aster struck and he (7) all
his mone	y. But he soon ma	ade a fortune agair	- this time by	(8) plastic bags. In 1969,
		pany for millions o		-
				0 to 50 Vietnamese refugees so
		•	-	a Christmas party for 1,050 poor
-				bike for every one of the 1,050
	at the party.			- J
		c · ·		
After these first experiences of giving money away, Ross decided to do it on a (9)basis. He started a newspaper column called 'Thanks a Million', and later a radio show, in				

order to give away his money. It took years, but Ross finally (10)_____ in giving away his entire fortune. Câu 6: A. with **B.** for C. of D. on Câu 7: **A.** threw **B.** sent C. lost **D.** wasted Câu 8: A. manufacturer **B.** manufactured **C.** manufacturing **D.** manufacture Câu 9: A. regular **B.** frequent C. occasional **D.** usual Câu 10: A. interested **B.** succeeded C. invested **D.** tried Passage 3. The invention of the mobile phone has undoubtedly revolutionized the way people communicate and influenced every aspect of our lives. The issue is whether this technological innovation has (11)____ more harm than good. In order to (12)____ the question, we must first turn to the types of consumers. Presumably, most parents (13)_____ are always worrying about their children's safety buy mobile phones for them to track their whereabouts. We can also assume that most teenagers want mobile phones to avoid missing out on social contact. In this context, the advantages are clear. (14)_____, we cannot deny the fact that text messages have been used by bullies to intimidate fellow students. There is also (15)_____ evidence that texting has affected literacy skills. Câu 11: A. brought **B.** played C. made **D.** done Câu 12: A. answer **B.** address **D.** put right C. remedy D. who **Câu 13: A.** what **B.** whom C. which Câu 14: A. Therefore **B.** Moreover C. However **D.** So that **Câu 15:** A. indisputable **B.** arguable **C.** doubtless **D.** unhesitating Passage 4. (16) breakfast Americans will eat cereal with milk which are often mixed (17) in a bowl, a glass of orange juice, and toasted bread or muffin with jam, butter, or margarine. Another common breakfast meal is scrambled eggs or an omelet with potatoes and breakfast meat (bacon or sausage). People who are on (18)_____ eat just a cup of yogurt. Lunch and dinner are more (19)_____ When eating at a formal dinner, you may be overwhelmed by the number of utensils. How do you tell the difference between a salad fork, a butter fork, and a dessert fork? Most Americans do not know the answer (20)_____ But knowing which fork or spoon to use first is simple: use the outermost utensils first and the utensils closest to the plate last. **Câu 16: A.** With B. In C. At **D.** For Câu 17: A. others **B.** each other C. one another **D.** together Câu 18: A. diet **B.** holiday C. engagement **D.** duty **C.** variety Câu 19: A. varied **B.** vary **D.** variously Câu 20: A. either **B.** too C. so **D.** neither

Part 3. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to answer the questions from 1 to 20.

Passage 1.

In the 1960s, The Beatles were probably the most famous pop group in the whole world. Since then, there have been a great many groups that have achieved enormous fame, so it is perhaps difficult now to imagine how **sensational** The Beatles were at that time. They were

four boys from the north of England and none of them had any training in music. They started by performing and recording songs by black Americans and they had some success with these songs. Then they started writing their own songs and that was when they became really popular. The Beatles changed pop music. They were the first pop group to achieve great success from songs they had written themselves. After that it became common for groups and singers to write their own songs. The Beatles did not have a long career. Their first hit record was in 1963 and they split up in 1970. They stopped doing live performances in 1966 because it had become too dangerous for them – their fans were so excited that they surrounded them and tried to take their clothes as souvenirs! However, today some of their songs remain as famous as they were when they first came out. Throughout the world many people can sing part of a Beatles song if you ask them.

: The passage is n	nainly about	•	
the Beatles' fame	and success		
how the Beatles b	ecame more succes	ssful than other groups	
why the Beatles sp	plit up after 7 years	3	
many people's ab	ility to sing a Beatl	es song	
: The word "sens	ational" is closest	in meaning to	
			D. popular
They had a long s The members had They became fam They changed pop	table career. no training in mus ous when they wro music.	ic. te their own songs.	
They were afraid They did not want They spent more to They had earned to The tone of the part of the p	of being hurt by far to work with each time writing their of enough money. bassage is that of	ns. other. wn songs.	D. pleasant
	the Beatles' fame how the Beatles be why the Beatles symany people's about the word "sens shocking "The word "sens shocking". What is NOT THE They had a long so the members had They became fam They became fam They changed popular they were afraid they did not want They spent more to they had earned estable. The tone of the people who was the spent more to the tone of the people who was the spent more to the tone of the people who was the spent more to the sp	the Beatles' fame and success how the Beatles became more success why the Beatles split up after 7 years many people's ability to sing a Beatle: The word "sensational" is closest shocking B. bad : What is NOT TRUE about the Beatley had a long stable career. They had a long stable career. The members had no training in must hey became famous when they wroth they changed pop music. : The Beatles stopped their live performs were afraid of being hurt by farthey did not want to work with each they spent more time writing their of they had earned enough money.	how the Beatles became more successful than other groups why the Beatles split up after 7 years many people's ability to sing a Beatles song : The word "sensational" is closest in meaning to

Passage 2.

Family types vary in different countries and among different cultures. In Western, industrialized societies, the nuclear family ranks as the most common family type. It consists of a father, a mother and their children. But nuclear families exist alongside many other types of family units. In the single-parent family, for example, a mother or a father heads the family alone. A **blended** family is formed when a divorced or widowed parent remarries. As divorce rates have risen, the number of single-parent and blended families has increased.

In many parts of the world, parents and children live together with other family members under the same roof. These complex families usually contain several generations of family members, including grandparents, parents and children. They may also include brothers or sisters and their families, uncles, aunts and cousins. Even when relatives do not live together, they still consider themselves members of the same extended family includes grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins.

Câu 6: The second paragraph is about	.
A. the relationship between family members	B. the extended family
C. relatives and family members	D. American culture

Câu 7: The nuclear far	mily ranks as the n	ost common family typ	oe
A. that consists of m	ore than two gener	rations	
B. in many industria	lized countries		
C. that leads to the d	ivorce of parents.		
D. in countries with	nuclear weapons		
Câu 8: The word "blen	nded" closest in m	eaning to	
A. complex	B. married	C. mixed	D. formed
Câu 9: In the single-peA. only one parent liB. the number of bleC. children live alonD. there are often no	ves with his or her nded children has i e	child or children	
Câu 10: Grandparents A. three branches of B. the closest and ha C. the three typical g D. a complex combin	a family tree ppiest relatives generations of an ex		·
•	•		ere. It has built an eye hospital

inside an aeroplane and flown it all over the world with an international medical team. Samantha Graham, a fourteen-year-old schoolgirl from England, went with the plane to Mongolia. Samantha tells a story of Eukhtuul, a young Mongolian girl.

"Last year, when Eukhtuul was walking from home, she was attacked by boys with sticks

"Last year, when Eukhtuul was walking from home, she was attacked by boys with sticks and her eyes were badly damaged. Dr. Duffrey, an Orbis doctor, said that without an operation she would never see again. I thought about all the everyday things I do that she couldn't, things like reading school books, watching television, seeing friends, and I realized how lucky I am."

"The Orbis team agreed to operate on Eukhtuul and I was allowed to watch, together with some Mongolian medical students. I prayed the operation would be successful. The next day, I sat nervously with Eukhtuul while Dr. Duffrey removed her bandages. In six months, your sight will be back to normal," he said. Eukhtuul smiled, her mother cried, and I had to wipe away some tears, too!"

"Now Eukhtuul wants to study hard to become a doctor. Her whole future has changed, thanks to simple operation. We should all think more about how much our sight means to us."

Câu 11: What is the writer's main purpose in writing the passage?

A. To describe a dangerous trip.

B. To explain how sight can be lost.

C. To warn against playing with sticks.

D. To report a patient's cure.

Câu 12: After meeting Eukhtuul, Samantha felt _____

A. surprised by Eukhtuul's courage

B. grateful for her own sight

C. proud of the doctor's skill

D. angry about Eukhtuul's experience

Câu 13: What is the result of Eukhtuul's operation?

- **A.** She can see better but won't have normal eyes
- **B.** She will need another operation.
- C. She can already see perfectly again
- **D.** After some time she will see as well as before

Câu 14: Which of the postcard Samantha wrote to an English friend?

- **A.** Make sure you take care of your eyes because they're more valuable than you realize.
 - **B.** I'm staying with my friend Eukhtuul while I'm sightseeing in Mongolia.

- C. You may have to fly a long way to have an operation you need, but the journey will be worth it.
 - **D.** I have visited a Mongolia and watched local doctors do an operation.

Câu 15: What can a reader learn about in this passage?

- **A.** The best way of studying medicine.
- **B.** The international work of some eye doctors.
- **C.** The difficulties of blind travelers.
- **D.** The life of schoolchildren in Mongolia.

Passage 4.

Did you know that on average we forget about 80% of the medical information a doctor might give us? This fascinating information came to light as a result of a study carried out by Utrecht University. What is even more interesting is that almost half of what we think we remember is wrong.

Why do you think this is? Well, it's not as **complicated** as you may think. You see, going to the doctor fills most people with anxiety and when we are really nervous and stressed we are more likely to focus on the diagnosis rather than the treatment. Therefore, we know what is wrong with us but have no idea what to do about it.

Here are some good tips to keep in mind when seeing a doctor. Always write down any important information. What would be even better is, if your doctor agreed, to record your consultation. This way, you can replay the advice at home, where you are more likely to **absorb** it. If you believe the situation is serious or you're really worried, seek the help of a family member. Just ask them to accompany you to listen in. This way you can be absolutely sure about what the doctor has told you and avoid falling into the same trap that most people do.

Câu 16: According A. is mostly forg	1 0	information doctors giv B. is only 80% of	
C. is about 50%		D. is usually not	
Câu 17: The word	"complicated" in the	passage is opposite in	meaning to
A. good	B. quick	C. short	D. simple
A. they usually hB. they are interest.C. they always bD. they only war	ave a family member ested in knowing what elieve that their situat at to know what is wro	t they should do tion is serious	
A. refer to it lateB. play it to yourC. replay it to wr	r suggests recording to better understand family members to g tite down any importa- ence against your doct	et their opinions ant information	order to

Part 4. Choose one option A, B, C or D corresponding to the sentence which has the same meaning as the original one from 1 to 25.

Câu 1: *Unless humans stop poaching, many rare animals will go extinct.*

- **A.** When humans stop poaching, many rare animals will become extinct.
- **B.** If people don't stop poaching, a lot of rare animals will become extinct.
- C. As soon as people stop poaching, a lot of rare animals will become extinct.
- **D.** Provided that people stop poaching, many rare animals will become extinct.

- **Câu 2:** The last time she sent me an email was 5 months ago.
 - **A.** She has already sent me an email for 5 months.
 - **B.** She has never sent me an email since 5 months.
 - C. She has not sent me an email for 5 months.
 - **D.** She has not yet sent me an email since 5 months.
- **Câu 3:** Although she has a beautiful voice, her performance is not skillful.
 - **A.** Her performance is not skillful so she has a beautiful voice.
 - **B.** She has a beautiful voice, and that's why her performance is not skillful.
 - **C.** Her performance is not skillful, and she has a beautiful voice.
 - **D.** She has a beautiful voice, but her performance is not skillful.
- Câu 4: She started using this washing machine last year.
 - **A.** She has used this washing machine since a year.
 - **B.** She has used this washing machine for a year.
 - C. She used this washing machine since a year.
 - **D.** She used this washing machine for a year.
- Câu 5: The last time she went out with him was two years ago.
 - **A.** It's two years ago when she went out with him.
 - **B.** She didn't go out with him for two years.
 - **C.** She hasn't gone out with him for two years.
 - **D.** It's two years that she went out with him.
- **Câu 6:** Is it possible for me to come to your house at about 7pm?
 - **A.** Must I come over to your house at about 7pm?
 - **B.** Can I come to your house at about 7pm?
 - **C.** Could I be come to your house at about 7pm?
 - **D.** Will I come to your house at about 7pm?
- Câu 7: The library stays open until seven o'clock.
 - **A.** The library doesn't close until seven o'clock.
 - **B.** Not until seven o'clock does the library open.
 - **C.** Not until seven o'clock the library doesn't close.
 - **D.** Not until seven o'clock does the library stay close.
- **Câu 8:** Although my father's always busy, he often helps me with my homework.
 - **A.** My father's always busy because he often helps me with my homework.
 - **B.** My father's always busy, and he often helps me with my homework.
 - **C.** My father's always busy, so he often helps me with my homework.
 - **D.** My father's always busy, but he often helps me with my homework.
- **Câu 9:** We started cooking for the party four hours ago.
 - **A.** We began to cook for the party for four hours.
 - **B.** We have been cooked for the party for four hours.
 - **C.** We have been cooking for the party for four hours.
 - **D.** We cooked for the party four hours ago.
- **Câu 10:** No one in the team can play better than John.
 - **A.** John as well as other players of the team plays very well.
 - **B.** John plays well but the others play better.
 - **C.** John is the best player of the team.
 - **D.** Everyone in the team, but John, plays very well.
- **Câu 11:** There's no point in persuading him to do this.
 - **A.** He is able to do this although he does not want to.
 - **B.** I enjoy persuading him to do this.

- **C.** It would be useful to persuade him to do this.
- **D.** It is useless to persuade him to do this.

Câu 12: The giant panda's natural habitat is shrinking.

- **A.** The habitat for the giant panda is increasing.
- **B.** The habitat for the giant panda is getting smaller.
- **C.** The habitat for the giant panda is staying the same.
- **D.** The habitat for the giant panda is getting bigger.

Câu 13: I have my hair cut there every six weeks.

- **A.** The hairdresser cuts my hair every six weeks.
- **B.** My hair needs to cut by the hairdresser every six weeks.
- C. The hairdresser has my hair cut every six weeks.
- **D.** I get the hairdresser cut my hair every six weeks.

Câu 14: *Please don't use the shower after midnight.*

- **A.** Would you like to use the shower after midnight?
- **B.** Would you mind not using the shower after midnight?
- **C.** Would you mind not to use the shower after midnight?
- **D.** I don't want you to use the shower.

Câu 15: "I am sorry. I broke the vase," my little son said.

- **A.** My little son threatened to break the vase.
- **B.** My little son said that he was sorry and he would break the vase.
- **C.** My little son refused breaking the vase and said sorry.
- **D.** My little son admitted breaking the vase.

Câu 16: He couldn't stand being eliminated from the contest.

- **A.** He didn't believe that he was thrown out from the contest.
- **B.** Because he stood, he was eliminated from the contest.
- **C.** He was eliminated from the contest because he was unable to stand.
- **D.** He was unable to accept the failure in the contest.

Câu 17: He sang very badly. Everyone left the room.

- **A.** He sang so badly but everyone left the room.
- **B.** He sang badly as a result of everyone leaving the room.
- **C.** He sang very badly, so everyone left the room.
- **D.** Everyone left the room, so he sang badly.

Câu 18: Your birthday party was the last time I really enjoyed myself.

- **A.** Your last birthday party wasn't really enjoyed to me.
- **B.** I didn't really enjoy myself at your birthday party.
- **C.** I haven't really enjoyed myself since your birthday party.
- **D.** I haven't been to your birthday party lastly as I really enjoyed myself.

Câu 19: "I came back to my town last Sunday." said Mr. Pitt.

- **A.** Mr. Pitt said that I had come back to his town the Sunday before.
- **B.** Mr. Pitt said that he came back to his town the Sunday before.
- C. Mr. Pitt said that I had come back to his town last Sunday.
- **D.** Mr. Pitt said that he had come back to his town the Sunday before.

Câu 20: Nick is lazy, so he is punished.

- **A.** Nick would not be punished if he were not lazy.
- **B.** If Nick is not lazy, he would not be punished.
- C. If Nick were lazy, he would be punished.
- **D.** If Nick were not lazy, he would be punished.

----- HÉT -----