

TỦ SÁCH LUYỆN THI

50 ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TIẾNG ANH LỚP 12

(CÓ ĐÁP ÁN)



THANH THỦY

Điểm		Chữ ký GK 1	Chữ ký GK 2	Mã phách
Bảng số	Bảng chữ			

ĐỀ

(Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp trên đề thi)

I. Listen to Amanda talking to a friend about a birthday party. For each question, circle the best answer (A, B, C). You will hear the conversation twice. (0) is as an example. (1 point)

0. How many people can come to the party?

- A. 8 B. 11 C. 18
1. Which ice cream will they have at the party?
A. coffee B. lemon C. apple
2. What is broken?
A. the CD player B. the cassette recorder C. the guitar
3. Whose birthday is it?
A. Emma's B. Joan's C. Amanda's sister's
4. What present has Amanda bought?
A. a camera B. a video C. a football
5. What time should people arrive at the party?
A. 8 p.m. B. 8.30 p.m. C. 9.30 p.m.

II. Complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER for each answer. You will hear twice. (2 points)

West Bay Hotel - details of job

Example

Answer

- Newspaper advert for *temporary*... staff

- Vacancies for (1)
- Two shifts
- Can choose your (2) (must be the same each week)

- Pay: £5.50 per hour, including a (3)
- A (4)is provided in the hotel
- Total weekly pay: £231
- Dress: a white shirt and (5) trousers (not supplied)
a (6) (supplied)
- Starting date: (7)
- Call Jane (8)(Service Manager) before (9)
tomorrow (Tel: 832009)
- She'll require a (10)

Part B. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR

I. Circle the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to complete each unfinished sentence. (1 point)

- I love this painting of an old man. He has such a smile.
A. childhood B. childish C. childless D. childlike
- You'd better leave for the airport now there's a lot of traffic on the way.
A. in fact B. in time C. in order D. in case
- I would like to thank you, my colleagues, for the welcome you have given us.
A. on account of B. on behalf of C. because of D. instead of
- The poor child was in floods ofbecause his bicycle had been stolen.
A. weeping B. tears C. crying D. unhappiness
- The soldier was punished for to obey his commanding officer's orders.
A. refusing B. regretting C. objecting D. resisting
- She her husband's job for his ill health.
A. accused B. blamed C. caused D. claimed
- It's time we this old car and bought a new one.
A. will B. had sold C. have sold D. sold
- The project was rejected because of funds.
A. unavailable B. inconsiderable C. incomplete D. insufficient
- Please leave this space on the enrolment form.
A. absent B. blank C. missing D. undone
- You shouldn't have criticized him in front of his friends. It was extremely of you.
A. unfortunate B. insensitive C. insensible D. unconscious
- Phone me before ten; I'll be too busy to talk to you.
A. unless B. whether C. otherwise D. if
- According to the of the contract, tenants must give six months' notice if they intend to leave.
A. laws B. rules C. terms D. details
- The injured man was taken to hospital and for internal injuries.
A. cured B. healed C. operated D. treated
- The door hinges had all been oiled to stop them
A. squeaking B. screeching C. shrieking D. squealing
- Mary attempted to herself with her new boss by volunteering to take on extra work.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| A. gratify | B. please | C. ingratiate | D. commend |
|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
16. You are under no obligation to accept this offer.
- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| A. indeed | B. eventually | C. apart | D. whatsoever |
|-----------|---------------|----------|---------------|
17. Wasn't it you yourself the door open?
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| A. to be left | B. were left | C. who left | D. that should leave |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
18. If only motorists drive more carefully!
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| A. must | B. shall | C. would | D. will |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
19. It is regretted that there can be no to this rule.
- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. exclusion | B. alternative | C. exception | D. deviation |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
20. Complete the form as in the notes below.
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| A. insisted | B. specified | C. implied | D. devised |
|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|

II. In the passage below some lines are correct but some have a word that should not be there. Indicate the correct lines with a tick (✓). For the incorrect lines, write the words that should not be there. (1 point)

- 1 Many species of animals, birds and even that insects are in danger
- 2 of disappearing from the earth off. Every day construction in
- 3 the rainforests destroys the habitats of these creatures. They
- 4 cannot survive in other environments. They rely on about the food
- 5 and shelter being in their own habitats. Each time a habitat is
- 6 destroyed, the animals must have search for a new place. Luckily,
- 7 there are some people who they are doing something about this
- 8 situation. Animal protection societies are helping for the world
- 9 to learn more than about endangered species. When people know
- 10 more, they can fight to protect and save the animals.

III. Choose the right tenses to complete the following passage. (1 point)

Traditionally, universities (1.carry out) two main activities: research and teaching. Many academics would argue that both these activities play a critical role in serving the community. The fundamental question, however, is: how does the community want or need (2. serve)?

In recent years, universities have been coming under (3.increase) pressure from both governments and the public (4.ensure) that they do not remain "ivory towers" of study divorced from the realities of everyday life. University teachers (5.encourage), and in some cases constrained, to provide more courses which produce graduates with the technical skills (6. require) for the commercial sector and research that has practical benefits which are commercially exploitable. If Aristotle (7.want) to work in a tertiary institution in the UK today, he would have a good chance of teaching computer science but would not be so readily employable as a philosopher.

A post-industrial society (8. require) large numbers of computer programmers, engineers, managers and technicians to maintain and develop its economic growth

but man, as the Bible says “does not live by bread alone”. Apart from requiring medical and social services which do not directly contribute to economic growth, it (9.be) an impoverished society that did not value and enjoy literature, music and the arts. In these cost-conscious times, it even (10.point out) in justification for the funding of the arts that they can be useful money earners. A successful musical, for instance, can contribute as much to the Gross Nation Product through tourist dollars as any other export initiative.

IV. Use the correct form of the word in capitals to fit each gap. (1 point)

Interviews are an imperfect method of choosing the best people for jobs, yet human (1)like to examine each other in this way. One of the many problems of (2)as it is commonly practised is that the forms filled in by (3) often fail to show people as they really are. This means that you can follow all the best (4) when completing your form and still find that you are (5) at the next stage - the interview. (6), in the rare cases where interviewers are automatic, a candidate with an (7) form may do surprisingly well. Of course, your forms need to show that you have (8) in your (9) to do the job, but don’t try to turn yourself into someone else – a person you have to pretend to be at the interview. Realism and (10) are definitely the best approach.

**BE
SELECT
APPLY

ADVISE
SUCCESS
SIMILAR
ADEQUATE
CONFIDENT
ABLE

HONEST**

V. Choose the correct prepositional phrase from the box to complete the following sentences. You may not use one phrase. (1 point)

on good terms	independent of	tired of	out of tune
ashamed of	on the whole	capable of	at most
for safe keeping	out of order	for a change	

1. She was her poor exam results.
2. He gave his watch and wallet to me while he went for a swim in the lake.
3. You are better work than this.
4. The piano is again. It sounds terrible.
5. She is old enough to be her parents.
6. Despite many disagreements, they’re nowwith their next-door neighbours.
7. I’mdoing the same thing every day.

8. There weren't many passengers on the bus – twelve
9. Parts of the play were boring, but I quite enjoyed.
10. You'll have to use the stairs. The lift is

VI. Insert *a, an* or *the* if necessary. Write Ø if there is no article. (1 point)

In (1)..... summer of 1907, I was living in (2)little cottage in (3) country, at (4)small distance from (5) sea. Half (6) mile from my cottage there was (7)school, The Grables, where Harold Stackhurst, (8) headmaster, and several other teachers taught students and prepared them for various professions.

Stackhurst and I went on friendly terms and he was (9)only man in (10) neighbourhood who sometimes called at my cottage.

PART C. READING

I. Read the following passage. Circle the best answers (A, B, C or D) to complete the passage. (1 point)

Smoking causes lung cancer, heart disease, and breathing problems. Worldwide, about three million people die every year because of smoking - that's about one(1)..... every ten seconds ! In fact, smoking is the(2)..... of almost 20 percent of all deaths in the developed countries of the world. Smoking doesn't just(3)..... the smoker, it hurts other people, too. When a pregnant(4)..... smokes, she is hurting her developing....(5)..... When a man(6)..... at home, his wife and children are also breathing in smoke and can become sick. Even though most people understand the(7)..... effects of smoking, they continue to smoke. The(8).....of women and teenagers who smoke is increasing. Cigarette companies make advertisements that....(9).....these groups of people so that they...(10)....to buy cigarettes.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. death | B. end | C. loss | D. decrease |
| 2. A. origin | B. reason | C. cause | D. basis |
| 3. A. injure | B. danger | C. destroy | D. hurt |
| 4. A. child | B. man | C. woman | D. wife |
| 5. A. baby | B. children | C. love | D. youth |
| 6. A. relax | B. enjoy | C. cigarettes | D. smokes |
| 7. A. beneficial | B. harmful | C. harmed | D. profitable |
| 8. A. number | B. amount | C. quantity | D. total |
| 9. A. interest | B. concern | C. matter | D. worry |
| 10. A. retain | B. maintain | C. continue | D. preserve |

II. Read the passage below. Then circle the best option (A, B, C or D) to answer each question. (1 point)

Rachel Carson was born in 1907 in Springsdale, Pennsylvania. She studied biology at college and zoology at Johns Hopkins University, where she received her master's degree in 1933. In 1936, she was hired by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, where she worked most of her life.

Carson's first book, *Under the Sea Wind*, was published in 1941. It received excellent reviews, but sales were poor until it was reissued in 1952. In that year, she published *The Sea Around Us*, which provided a fascinating look beneath the ocean's surface, emphasizing human history as well as geology and marine biology. Her imaginary and language had a poetic quality. Carson consulted no less than 1,000 printing sources. She had voluminous correspondence and frequent discussions with experts in the field. However, she always realized the limitations of her non-technical readers.

In 1962, Carson published *Silent Spring*, a book that sparked considerable controversy. It proved how much harm was done by the uncontrolled, **reckless** use of insecticides. She detailed how they poisoned the food supply of animals, killed birds and fish, and contaminated human food. At the time, spokesmen for the chemical industry mounted personal attacks against Carson and issued propaganda to indicate that her findings were **flawed**. However, her work was vindicated by a 1963 report of the President's Science Advisory Committee.

1. *The passage mainly discusses Rachel Carson's work*

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| A. as a researcher | B. at college |
| C. at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | D. as a writer |

2. *According to the passage, what did Carson primarily study at Johns Hopkins University?*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| A. oceanography | B. history |
| C. literature | D. zoology |

3. *When she published her first book, Carson was closest to the age of*

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. 26 | B. 29 | C. 34 | D. 35 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

4. *It can be inferred from the passage that in 1952, Carson's book *Under the Sea Wind**

- | |
|--|
| A. was outdated. |
| B. became more popular than her other books. |
| C. was praised by critics. |
| D. sold many copies. |

5. *Which of the following was Not mentioned in the passage as a source of information for *The Sea Around Us*?*

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. printed matter | B. talks with experts |
| C. a research expedition | D. letters from scientists |

6. *Which of the following words or phrases is LEAST accurate in describing *The Sea Around Us*?*

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A. highly technical | B. poetic |
| C. fascinating | D. well-researched |

7. *The word "**reckless**" is closest in meaning to*

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. unnecessary | B. limited |
| C. continuous | D. irresponsible |

8. *According to the passage, *Silent Spring* is primarily*

- | |
|---|
| A. an attack on the use of chemical preservatives in food. |
| B. a discussion of the hazards insects posing to the food supply. |
| C. a warning about the dangers of misusing insecticides. |

- D. an illustration of the benefits of the chemical industry.
9. The word “**flawed**” is closest in meaning to
 A. faulty B. deceptive C. logical D. offensive
10. Why does the author of the passage mention the report of the President’s Science Advisory Committee?
 A. To provide an example of government propaganda.
 B. To support Carson’s ideas.
 C. To indicate a growing government concern with the environment.
 D. To validate the chemical industry’s claims.

III. Read the text below carefully and then do the following exercises. (1 point)

Testing 1, 2, 3, ...

A. These are testing times. In both education and the field of work, the prevailing wisdom appears to be: if it moves, test it and if doesn’t, well, test it anyway. I say wisdom, but it has become rather an obsession. In addition to the current obstacles, like GCSEs, A-levels, GNVQs, ONDs, and HNDs, not to mention the interviews and financial hurdles that school-leavers have to overcome in order to access higher education, students are facing the threat of “new tests”, *Scholastic Aptitude Tests* (SATs)

B. SATs are being imported from the United States, where they have been in use for nearly a hundred years. As a supplement to A-levels, the tests purport to give students from poor backgrounds a better chance of entering university. SATs are intended to remove the huge social class bias that exists in British universities. But, in fact, they are, no more than an additional barrier for students. The tests, which masquerade as IQ tests, are probably less diagnostic of student potential than existing examinations, and, more seriously, are far from free of the bias that the supporters pretend.

C. First of all, as for any other tests, students will be able to take classes to cram for SATs, which again will advantage the better-off. At a recent conference of the Professional Association of Teachers, it was declared that school exams and tests are biased toward middle-class children. Further, the content of the tests in question is not based on sound scientific theory, merely on a pool of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs), set up by a group of item writers.

D. The questions in SATs are tested on a representative sample of children. Those which correlate with the school grades of the children are kept, and the rest discarded. This is highly unsatisfactory. There is also evidence that in MCQs tests women are at a disadvantage, because of the way they think, i.e. they can see a wider picture. And it is worth noting that MCQs are only as good as the people who write them; so, unless the writers are highly trained, those who are being tested are being judged against the narrow limitations of the item writers.

E. Globalisation has introduced greater flexibility into the workplace, but the educational system has not been so quick off the mark. But there are signs that times are changing. Previously, students took exams at the end of academic terms, or at fixed dates periodically throughout the year. Now, language examinations like the TOEFL, IELTS and the Pitman ESOL exams can be taken much more frequently. The IELTS examination, for example, is run at a test centre throughout the world subject to demand. Where the demand is high, the test is held more frequently. At present, in London, it is possible for students to sit the exam about four times a week.

F. Flexible assessment like the IELTS has been mooted in other areas. It has been suggested that the students may in future be able to walk into a public library or other public building and take

assessment test for a range of skills on a computer. The computer will dispense an instant assessment and a certificate. The beauty of this system is the convenience.

Questions 1 – 5: This reading passage has 6 paragraphs (A-F). Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate number (1-10) next to the paragraph. One of the headings has been done for you.

Note: There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them.

YOU MAY USE ANY HEADING MORE THAN ONCE

0. Paragraph A 9 Paragraph B _____ Paragraph C _____
Paragraph D _____ Paragraph E _____ Paragraph F _____

List of Headings

1. Assessment in the future
2. The theory behind MCQs
3. Problem with SATs
4. Misuse of testing in School
5. The need for computer assessment
6. The benefits of SATs
7. Testing in workplace
8. The sortcoming of MCQs
9. Too much testing
10. Flexibility in language tesing

Question 6- 10: Read the passage again and then decide whether the following statements agree with the information in the Reading or not. Write:

Yes if the statement agrees with the information in the passage.

No if the statement contradicts the information in the passage

No Information if there is no information about the statement in the passage.

Example:

0. SATs is the abbreviation of *Scholastic Aptitude Tests* .

Answer: Yes

6. In the fields of education and work the prevailing wisdom seems to be to test everything.
7. Research in genetics refutes the theory that people are predestined to follow certain careers.
8. Psychometric testing is favoured by headmaster and mistresses in many high schools.
9. The writer of this article is in favour of testing in general.
10. According to the writer, students get benefits from SATs

Your answer

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

IV. You are going to read an article about the Beatles Band. Ten sentences or phrases have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences or phrases A- J the one which fits each gap (1-10). (1 point)

The Beatles were an English rock band, active throughout the 1960s and..... (1)
..... Formed in Liverpool, by 1962 the group consisted of John Lennon (rhythm guitar,

vocals), Paul McCartney (bass guitar, vocals), George Harrison (lead guitar, vocals) and Ringo Starr (drums, vocals). Rooted in skiffle and 1950s rock and roll.....(2) The nature of their enormous popularity, which first emerged as "Beatlemania", transformed as their songwriting grew in sophistication. They came to be perceived as the embodiment of ideals of the social and cultural revolutions of the 1960s.

Initially a five-piece line-up of Lennon, McCartney, Harrison, Stuart Sutcliffe (bass) and Pete Best (drums), (3) Sutcliffe left the group in 1961, (4) Moulded into a professional outfit by their manager, Brian Epstein, their musical potential was enhanced by the creativity of producer George Martin. (5) Gaining international popularity and acquiring the nickname "**Fab Four**" the following year, they toured extensively until 1966. During their subsequent "studio years", they produced what critics consider some of their finest material including the album *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* (1967), (6) After their break-up in 1970, the band members all found success in independent musical careers. (7) McCartney and Starr remain active.

The Beatles are the best-selling band in history, (8) They have had more number one albums on the UK charts, (9) According to the RIAA, they have sold more albums in the United States than any other artist, and they headed *Billboard* magazine's list of all-time top Hot 100 artists in 2008. They have received 7 Grammy Awards from the American National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences and 15 Ivor Novello Awards from the British Academy of Songwriters, Composers and Authors. (10)

- A.** They were collectively included in *Time* magazine's compilation of the 20th century's 100 most influential people.
- B.** the group later worked in many genres ranging from pop ballads to psychedelic rock, often incorporating classical and other elements in innovative ways.
- C.** and Best was replaced by Starr the following year.
- D.** They achieved mainstream success in the United Kingdom in late 1962, with their first single, "Love Me Do".
- E.** Lennon was murdered outside his home in New York City in 1980, and Harrison died of cancer in 2001.
- F.** one of the most commercially successful and critically acclaimed acts in the history of popular music.
- G.** they built their reputation playing clubs in Liverpool and Hamburg over a three-year period from 1960
- H.** which was widely regarded as a masterpiece.
- I.** and they have held the top spot longer than any other musical act.
- J.** and over four decades after their break-up, their recordings are still in demand.

Your answer:

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

PART D. WRITING

I. Rewrite the following sentences, so that their meaning stay the same, using the exact words given. (1 point)

1. He stood no chance of passing his exams. **INEVITABLE**

2. I am sure that he missed the eleven o'clock train. **CAN'T**

3. Not a word came out of her mouth. **LOST**

4. I am not a solitary person, I'm sociable. **RATHER**

5. You cannot choose which hotel you stay at on this package holiday. **OPTION**

6. I certainly won't change my mind about resigning. **QUESTION**

7. You couldn't do anything more stupid than to give up your job now. **HEIGHT**

8. I really don't know what you are talking about. **FAINTEST**

9. I have hardly done anything today. **NEXT**

10. Many people will congratulate her if she wins. **SHOWERED**

II. The table below shows the consumer durables (telephones, refrigerators...) owned in the country of Paraland from 1998 to 2005. Write a report describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words. (2 points)

Consumer durables	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Percentage of households with:								
Televisions	93	94	94	95	95	96	97	98
Videos			18	20	22	22	25	30
Washing machines	37	40	43	50	55	60	65	70
Vacuum cleaners	65	65	68	72	73	75	77	79
Dish washers	26	26	28	30	30	32	33	35
Refrigerators	60	62	68	70	73	75	78	85
Telephones	42	50	54	60	66	75	80	92

You should write at least 250 words. (3points)

---HẾT---

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

Part A. LISTENING

I. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.2p

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. B

II. 2.0ps. Each correct answer gets 0.2p

1. waiter(s) 2. day off 3. break 4. (free) meal 5. dark (coloured/colored)
6. jacket 7. 28 June 8. Urwin 9. 12.00 (pm)/noon/mid-day 10. reference

Part B. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR

I. 2.0ps. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 11. C |
| 2. D | 12. C |
| 3. B | 13. D |
| 4. B | 14. A |
| 5. A | 15. C |
| 6. B | 16. D |
| 7. D | 17. C |
| 8. D | 18. C |
| 9. B | 19. C |
| 10. B | 20. B |

II. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. that | 6. have |
| 2. off | 7. they |
| 3. ✓ | 8. for |
| 4. about | 9. than |
| 5. being | 10. ✓ |

III. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. have carried out | 2. to be served | 3. increasing | 4. to ensure |
| 5. have been encouraged | 6. required | 7. wanted | 8. requires |
| 9. would be | 10. has even been pointed out | | |

IV. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. beings | 2. selection | 3. applicants | 4. advice |
| 5. unsuccessful | 6. Similarly | 7. inadequate | 8. confidence |
| 9. ability | 10. honesty | | |

V. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. ashamed of | 2. for safe keeping | 3. capable of | 4. out of tune |
| 5. independent of | 6. on good terms | 7. tired of | 8. at most |
| 9. on the whole | 10. out of order | | |

VI. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

1. the 2. a 3. the 4. a 5. the 6. a 7. a 8. the 9. the 10. the

PART C. READING

I. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

1.A 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.A 6.D 7.B 8.A 9.A 10.C

II. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

1.D 2.D 3.C 4.D 5.C 6.A 7.D 8.C 9.A 10.B

III. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

1. Paragraph B _____ 3 _____

2. Paragraph C _____ 3 _____

3. Paragraph D _____ 8 _____

4. Paragraph E _____ 1 _____

5. Paragraph F _____ 7 _____

6. Yes 7. Not given 8. Not given 9. No 10. Yes

IV. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

1. F (one of the most commercially successful and critically acclaimed acts in the history of popular music).
2. B (the group later worked in many genres ranging from pop ballads to psychedelic rock, often incorporating classical and other elements in innovative ways).
3. G (they built their reputation playing clubs in Liverpool and Hamburg over a three-year period from 1960).
4. C (and Best was replaced by Starr the following year).
5. D (They achieved mainstream success in the United Kingdom in late 1962, with their first single, "Love Me Do").
6. H (which was widely regarded as a masterpiece).
7. E (Lennon was murdered outside his home in New York City in 1980, and Harrison died of cancer in 2001).
8. J (and over four decades after their break-up, their recordings are still in demand).
9. I (and they have held the top spot longer than any other musical act).
10. A (They were collectively included in *Time* magazine's compilation of the 20th century's 100 most influential people).

PART D. WRITING

I. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

1. It was inevitable that he would fail his exams.
2. He can't possibly have caught the eleven o'clock train.
3. She was lost for words.
She had lost her tongue.
4. I'm sociable rather than a solitary person.
Rather than being a solitary person, I'm sociable.
5. There is/ You have no option (concerning/ with regard to/ as to/ regarding about) which hotel you stay at on this package holiday.
6. There is no question of my changing my mind about resigning.
My changing my mind about resigning is out of the question.
7. It would be the height of your stupidity to give up your job now.
8. I don't have the faintest idea what you are talking about.
9. I have done next to nothing today.
10. She will be showered with congratulations if she wins.

II (2 points) + III (3 points)

The mark given to parts 2 and 3 is based on the following scheme:

1. **Content:** (40% of total mark) a provision of main ideas and details as appropriate.
2. **Organization and Presentation:** (30% of total mark) ideas are organized and presented with coherence, style and clarity appropriate to the level of English language gifted upper-secondary school students.
3. **Language:** (30% of total mark) a variety of vocabulary and structures appropriate to the level of English language gifted upper-secondary school students.

---HẾT---

CHÍNH THỨC(Gồm 16 trang,
không kể trang phách)

* Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH (BẢNG B)

* Ngày thi: 05/11/2011

* Thời gian: 180 phút (Không kể thời gian giao đề)

Điểm		Chữ ký GK 1	Chữ ký GK 2	Mã phách
Bảng số	Bảng chữ			

ĐỀ

(Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp trên đề thi)

Part A. LISTENING**I. Listen to Diane talking to a friend about a trip to London. For each question, circle the best answer (A, B, C). You will hear the conversation twice. (0) is as an example. (1 point)***Example:*

0. Diane went to London yesterday

A. morning.

☒ B. afternoon.

C. evening.

1. Diane went to London by

A. car.

B. bus.

C. underground.

2. Diane and her friends ate

A. Mexican food.

B. Chinese food.

C. Spanish food.

3. Diane says the restaurant was

A. full.

B. expensive.

C. quiet.

4. After the meal, Diane and her friends

A. sat and talked.

B. saw a film.

C. walked by the water.

5. During Diane's trip to London,

A. it rained.

B. it snowed.

C. it was windy.

II. You will hear a woman being interviewed for a job. For questions 1 – 10, fill in the relevant information on the application form. You will hear twice. (2 points)**PANDORA INTERNATIONAL
GENERAL APPLICATION FORM**

APPLYING FOR POST OF: Head of advertising

Name:

(1) Irene

Address:

(2) Redwood Avenue Kingston

Tel no:

(3)

Qualifications

- Graduated from: (4)
- Diploma in: (5)
- Current position: (6)
- Job description: (7)
and
(8)
- Reason for leaving: (9) limited

Reason for applying to Pandora International: (10) gaining in an international market.

PART B. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR

I. Circle the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to complete each unfinished sentence. (1 point)

1. I love this painting of an old man. He has such a smile.
A. childhood B. childish C. childless D. childlike
2. You'd better leave for the airport now there's a lot of traffic on the way.
A. in fact B. in time C. in order D. in case
3. I would like to thank you, my colleagues, for the welcome you have given us.
A. on account of B. on behalf of C. because of D. instead of
4. The poor child was in floods of because his bicycle had been stolen.
A. weeping B. tears C. crying D. unhappiness
5. The soldier was punished for to obey his commanding officer's orders.
A. refusing B. regretting C. objecting D. resisting
6. She her husband's job for his ill health.
A. accused B. blamed C. caused D. claimed
7. It's time we this old car and bought a new one.
A. will B. had sold C. have sold D. sold
8. The project was rejected because of funds.
A. unavailable B. inconsiderable C. incomplete D. insufficient
9. Please leave this space on the enrolment form.
A. absent B. blank C. missing D. undone
10. You shouldn't have criticized him in front of his friends. It was extremely of you.
A. unfortunate B. insensitive C. insensible D. unconscious
11. Phone me before ten; I'll be too busy to talk to you.
A. unless B. whether C. otherwise D. if
12. According to the of the contract, tenants must give six months' notice if they intend to leave.
A. laws B. rules C. terms D. details
13. The injured man was taken to hospital and for internal injuries.
A. cured B. healed C. operated D. treated
14. The door hinges had all been oiled to stop them
A. squeaking B. screeching C. shrieking D. squealing
15. Mary attempted to herself with her new boss by volunteering to take on extra work.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| A. gratify | B. please | C. ingratiate | D. commend |
|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
16. You are under no obligation to accept this offer.
- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| A. indeed | B. eventually | C. apart | D. whatsoever |
|-----------|---------------|----------|---------------|
17. Wasn't it you yourself the door open?
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| A. to be left | B. were left | C. who left | D. that should leave |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
18. If only motorists drive more carefully!
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| A. must | B. shall | C. would | D. will |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
19. It is regretted that there can be no to this rule.
- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. exclusion | B. alternative | C. exception | D. deviation |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
20. Complete the form as in the notes below.
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| A. insisted | B. specified | C. implied | D. devised |
|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|

II. In the passage below some lines are correct but some have a word that should not be there. Indicate the correct lines with a tick (✓). For the incorrect lines, write the words that should not be there. (1 point)

- 1 Many species of animals, birds and even that insects are in danger
- 2 of disappearing from the earth off. Every day construction in
- 3 the rainforests destroys the habitats of these creatures. They
- 4 cannot survive in other environments. They rely on about the food
- 5 and shelter being in their own habitats. Each time a habitat is
- 6 destroyed, the animals must have search for a new place. Luckily,
- 7 there are some people who they are doing something about this
- 8 situation. Animal protection societies are helping for the world
- 9 to learn more than about endangered species. When people know
- 10 more, they can fight to protect and save the animals.

III. Choose the right tenses to complete the following passage. (1 point)

That afternoon we all got ready (1.go) to the pictures. We got a 63 bus to take us to the Elephant and Castle, because the pictures (2.be) just next door. There was a great big queue (3.wait) to go in and we were at the very back. Soon we (4. get) in. The picture (5. already start) and it was very dark in there. We had to go down some stairs (6.get) to our seats but instead of walking down them we fell down them. Soon we were in our seats. We (7. sit) there (8.watch) the film when something hit me on the head. It was an ice-cream tub. I (9.turn)round to see who it was and a little boy who (10. sit)two rows behind me said, "I am very sorry. I wasn't meant to hit you. I was meant to hit the boy in front."

IV. Use the correct form of the word in capitals to fit each gap. (1 point)

Interviews are an imperfect method of choosing the best people
for jobs, yet human (1) like to examine each other in
this way. One of the many problems of (2)as it is

BE

SELECT

commonly practised is that the forms filled in by (3)
 often fail to show people as they really are. This means that you can
 follow all the best (4) when completing your form and
 still find that you are (5) at the next stage - the interview.
 (6), in the rare cases where interviewers are automatic, a
 candidate with an (7) form may do surprisingly well.
 Of course, your forms need to show that you have (8)
 in your (9) to do the job, but don't try to turn yourself
 into someone else – a person you have to pretend to be at the
 interview. Realism and (10) are definitely the best
 approach.

APPLY

ADVISE

SUCCESS

SIMILAR

ADEQUATE

CONFIDENT

ABLE

HONEST

V. Choose the correct prepositional phrase from the box to complete the following sentences. You may not use one phrase. (1 point)

jealous of	by heart	for a change	content with	in common
afraid of	in captivity	similar to	in charge	good at
capable of				

- Gold is brass in color.
- I must speak to someone responsible. Who's here?
- She is very swimming.
- Jane's new friend is a Scorpio, and he likes cats, so they have a lot
- He was his brother's success.
- Zoos were very popular, but now many people think it's wrong to keep animals
- As there's no cream, so we have to be milk.
- I'm tired of staying at home on Sundays. Let's go out
- I'm very snakes. I can't go near them.
- At school we used to have to learn bits of Shakespeare

VI. Insert *a*, *an* or *the* if necessary. If there is no article, put Ø. (1 point)

In (1) summer of 1907, I was living in (2) little cottage in (3) country, at (4) small distance from (5) sea. Half (6) mile from my cottage there was (7) school, The Grables, where Harold Stackhurst, (8) headmaster, and several other teachers taught students and prepared them for various professions.

Stackhurst and I went on friendly terms and he was (9) only man in (10) neighbourhood who sometimes called at my cottage.

PART C. READING

I. Read the following passage. Circle the best answers (A, B, C or D) to complete the passage. (1 point)

Smoking causes lung cancer, heart disease, and breathing problems. Worldwide, about three million people die every year because of smoking - that's about one(1)..... every ten seconds ! In fact, smoking is the(2)..... of almost 20 percent of all deaths in the developed countries of the world. Smoking doesn't just(3)..... the smoker, it hurts other people, too. When a pregnant(4)..... smokes, she is hurting her developing.....(5)..... When a man(6)..... at home, his wife and children are also breathing in smoke and can become sick. Even though most people understand the(7)..... effects of smoking, they continue to smoke. The(8)..... of women and teenagers who smoke is increasing. Cigarette companies make advertisements that.....(9)..... these groups of people so that they(10)..... to buy cigarettes.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. death | B. end | C. loss | D. decrease |
| 2. A. origin | B. reason | C. cause | D. basis |
| 3. A. injure | B. danger | C. destroy | D. hurt |
| 4. A. child | B. man | C. woman | D. wife |
| 5. A. baby | B. children | C. love | D. youth |
| 6. A. relax | B. enjoy | C. cigarettes | D. smokes |
| 7. A. beneficial | B. harmful | C. harmed | D. profitable |
| 8. A. number | B. amount | C. quantity | D. total |
| 9. A. interest | B. concern | C. matter | D. worry |
| 10. A. retain | B. maintain | C. continue | D. preserve |

II. Read the passage below. Then circle the best option (A, B, C or D) to answer each question. (1 point)

Rachel Carson was born in 1907 in Springsdale, Pennsylvania. She studied biology at college and zoology at Johns Hopkins University, where she received her master's degree in 1933. In 1936, she was hired by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, where she worked most of her life.

Carson's first book, *Under the Sea Wind*, was published in 1941. It received excellent reviews, but sales were poor until it was reissued in 1952. In that year, she published *The Sea Around Us*, which provided a fascinating look beneath the ocean's surface, emphasizing human history as well as geology and marine biology. Her imaginary and language had a poetic quality. Carson consulted no less than 1,000 printing sources. She had voluminous correspondence and frequent discussions with experts in the field. However, she always realized the limitations of her non-technical readers.

In 1962, Carson published *Silent Spring*, a book that sparked considerable controversy. It proved how much harm was done by the uncontrolled, **reckless** use of insecticides. She detailed how they poisoned the food supply of animals, killed birds and fish, and contaminated human food. At the time, spokesmen for the chemical industry mounted personal attacks against Carson and issued propaganda to indicate that her findings were **flawed**. However, her work was vindicated by a 1963 report of the President's Science Advisory Committee.

1. The passage mainly discusses Rachel Carson's work

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| A. as a researcher | B. at college |
| C. at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | D. as a writer |

2. According to the passage, what did Carson primarily study at Johns Hopkins University ?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| A. oceanography | B. history |
| C. literature | D. zoology |

3. When she published her first book, Carson was closest to the age of

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. 26 | B. 29 | C. 34 | D. 35 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

4. It can be inferred from the passage that in 1952, Carson's book *Under the Sea Wind*

- A. was outdated.

- B. became more popular than her other books.
 C. was praised by critics.
 D. sold many copies.
5. Which of the following was Not mentioned in the passage as a source of information for *The Sea Around Us* ?
 A. printed matter B. talks with experts
 C. a research expedition D. letters from scientists
6. Which of the following words or phrases is LEAST accurate in describing *The Sea Around Us* ?
 A. highly technical B. poetic C. fascinating D. well-researched
7. The word “**reckless**” is closest in meaning to
 A. unnecessary B. limited C. continuous D. irresponsible
8. According to the passage, *Silent Spring* is primarily
 A. an attack on the use of chemical preservatives in food.
 B. a discussion of the hazards insects posing to the food supply.
 C. a warning about the dangers of misusing insecticides.
 D. an illustration of the benefits of the chemical industry.
9. The word “**flawed**” is closest in meaning to
 A. faulty B. deceptive C. logical D. offensive
10. Why does the author of the passage mention the report of the President’s Science Advisory Committee ?
 A. To provide an example of government propaganda.
 B. To support Carson’s ideas.
 C. To indicate a growing government concern with the environment.
 D. To validate the chemical industry’s claims.

III. Read the text below carefully and then do the exercise below. (1 point)

Lotte and Wytze Hellinga

- A.** As a student at the University of Amsterdam after the second World War, Lotte found herself stimulated first by the teaching of Herman de la Fontain Verwey and then by that of the forceful personality of Wytze Hellinga, at that time Professor of Dutch Philology at the University. Wytze Hellinga’s teaching was grounded in the idea of situating what he taught in its context. Obligated to teach Gothic, for example, he tried to convey a sense of the language rooted in its own time and environment.
- B.** Study of the book was becoming increasingly important at the University of Amsterdam at this period, as the work of de la Fontain Verwey and Gerrit Willem Ovink testifies. Wytze Hellinga’s interests, formerly largely in a socio-linguistic direction, were now learning more towards texts and to the book as the medium that carried written texts.
- C.** Much of the Wytze’s teaching followed his own research interests, as he developed his ideas around the sense that texts should properly be understood in the context of their method of production and dissemination. He was at this time increasingly turning to codicology and to the classic Anglo- Saxon model of bibliography in the realization that the plan to produce a proper critical edition of the works of Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft, the seventeenth-century poet, dramatist and historian, depended on the application of the skills of analytical bibliography.
- D.** Encouraged by his work, Lotte produced an undergraduate thesis on the printer’s copy of the Oria of Constantijn Huygens (the Hague, 1625). This work, incidentally, has never been published, although an article was regularly announced as forthcoming in Quaerendo during the early 1970s.

E. On graduation in 1958, events took a turn that was to prove fateful. Lotte was awarded a postgraduate fellowship by the Nederlandse Organisatie voor Zuiver – Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (or Z.W.O) to go to England to study the fifteenth- century printing, and Marie Kronenberg, the doyenne of Dutch bibliographers, arranged for her to be “taught in incunabulizing” (as she put it) by Victor Scholderer at the British Museum.

F. As an honorary Assistant Keeper at the Museum, then, she came to England in 1959, assisting among other things with the preparation of BMC volume IX (concerning the production of Holland and Belgium) while studying the texts of the Gouda printer Gerard Leeu to see if the sources (and hopefully printer’s copy) for his editions could be identified. Although the subject proved difficult to define immediately so as to lead in a productive direction, most of this work was nonetheless to find its way into print in such collaborative publications as the Hellingas’ Fifteenth century printing types, the edition of the Bradshaw correspondence and the 1973 Brussels catalogue, to each of which we shall return. But during her time at the Museum, Lotte’s attention was also attracted by such things as English provenances on early-printed continental books, an interest which has stayed with her throughout her career.

Questions 1 – 5: This reading passage has 6 paragraphs (A-F). Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate number (1-6) next to the paragraph. One of the headings has been done for you.

List of Headings

1. Lotte to go to England
2. Wytze’s interest in texts and books
3. Lotte unpublished
4. Lotte’s first influences at university
5. Lotte’s work in England
6. The development of Wytze’s research

Your answer:

Paragraph A <u> 4 </u>	Paragraph B <u> </u>	Paragraph C <u> </u>
Paragraph D <u> </u>	Paragraph E <u> </u>	Paragraph F <u> </u>

Question 6- 10: Read the passage again and then decide whether the following statements agree with the information in the Reading or not. Write:

Yes if the statement agrees with the information in the passage.

No if the statement contradicts the information in the passage

No Information if there is no information about the statement in the passage.

Example: When Hellinga was obliged to teach Gothic, he tried to convey a sense of the language rooted in its own time and environment.

Answer: Yes

6. Lotte studied at the University of Amsterdam after the Second World War.
7. Prior to his interests in the book, Wytze’s interest was mainly in socio-linguistic.
8. According to Wytze Hellinga, the production and dissemination of books were not really matters of importance.
9. When Lotte moved to England, she found it difficult to settle in initially.
10. Lotte’s undergraduate thesis on the printer’s copy of the Oria of Constantijn Huygens was widely disseminated.

Your answer:

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

IV. You are going to read an article about the galaxy. Ten sentences or phrases have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences or phrases A- J the one which fits each gap (1-10). (1 point)

..... (1) A galaxy is a giant family of many millions of stars, and it is held together by its own gravitational field. (2)

There are three main types of galaxy: (3) The Milky Way is a spiral galaxy: (4) About one-quarter of all galaxies have this shape. Spiral galaxies are well supplied with the interstellar gas in which new stars form; as the rotating spiral pattern sweeps around the galaxy it compresses gas and dust, triggering the formation of bright young stars in its arms. (5) Most of their member stars are very old and since ellipticals are devoid of interstellar gas, no new stars are forming in them.

The biggest and brightest galaxies in the universe are ellipticals with masses of about 10^{13} times that of the Sun; these giants may frequently be sources of strong radio emission, (6)

..... About two-thirds of all galaxies are elliptical. Irregular galaxies comprise about one-tenth of all galaxies and they come in many subclasses.

Measurement in space is quite different from measurement on Earth. Some terrestrial distances can be expressed as intervals of time: (7), for example. By comparison with these familiar yardsticks, the distances to the galaxies are incomprehensibly large, (8), in this case the distance that light travels in one year. On such a scale the nearest giant spiral galaxy..... (9), is two million light years away. The most distant luminous objects seen by telescopes are probably ten thousand million light years away. (10) The light from the nearby Virgo galaxy set out when reptiles still dominated the animal world.

- A. the time to fly from one continent to another or the time it takes to drive to work
- B. a flattish disc of stars with two spiral arms emerging from its central nucleus.
- C. in which case they are called radio galaxies
- D. Most of the material universe is organized into galaxies of stars, together with gas and dust
- E. A galaxy is a giant family of many millions of stars
- F. spiral, elliptical, and irregular
- G. but they too are made more manageable by using a time calibration.
- H. the Andromeda galaxy.
- I. Their light was already halfway here before the Earth even formed
- J. The elliptical galaxies have a symmetrical elliptical or spheroidal shape with no obvious structure

Your answer:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

Part D. WRITING

I. Rewrite the following sentences, keeping their meaning unchanged, beginning with the words given. (1 point)

1. Everyone thinks I picked all the flowers in the garden.

I am thought

2. I tried to persuade her. I didn't succeed, however.

Although

3. We decided to move to the countryside.

We made a

4. The oceans are so vast that they can cope with the present levels of pollution.

They are such

5. Does car exhaust fumes always pollute the air?

Is?

6. The Colombian coffee cost less than the Kenyan coffee.

The Colombian coffee was not

7. Let's put our old newspapers and bottles in recycling bins.

Why?

8. He said that he was sorry he hadn't told me before.

He apologized

9. Yesterday she got up too late to catch the bus.

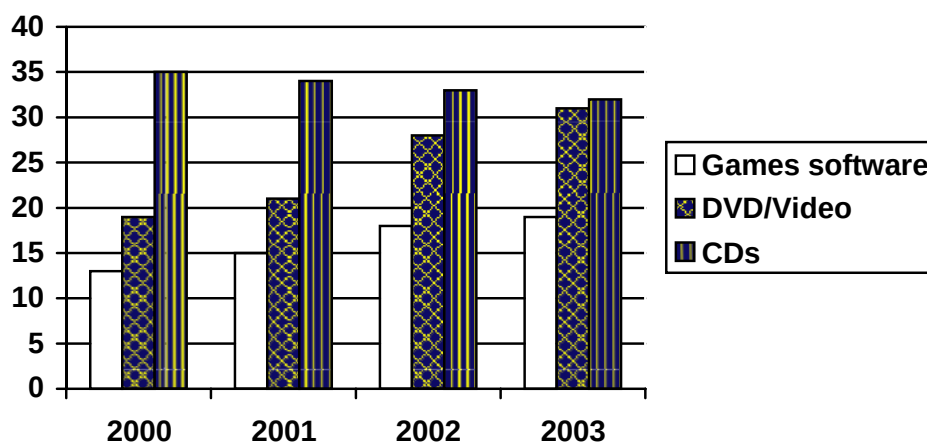
Yesterday she got up so

10. Because of her determination to overcome difficulties, she climbed to the top of her profession.

Because she was

II. The chart below gives information about global sales of games software, CDs and DVD or video. Write a report describing the information.

You should write at least 150 words. (2 points)



[illegible]

III. Some people think that family is the most important influence on young adults. Other people think that friends are the most important influence on young adults. Which view do you agree with? Use examples to support your opinion.

You should write at least 250 words. (3 points)

.....

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

* Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH (BẢNG B)

* Ngày thi: 05/11/2011

* Thời gian: 180 phút (Không kể thời gian giao đề)

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

Part A. LISTENING

I. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.2p

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C

II. 2.0ps. Each correct answer gets 0.2p

1. White
2. 62
3. 427681
4. Leeds University
5. advertising
6. advertising executive (at Priceline Supermarkets)
7. (responsibility for) advertising campaigns
8. (dealing with) the press / public relations
9. career prospects
10. experience

Part B. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR

I. 2.0ps. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 11. C |
| 2. D | 12. C |
| 3. B | 13. D |
| 4. B | 14. A |
| 5. A | 15. C |
| 6. B | 16. D |
| 7. D | 17. C |
| 8. D | 18. C |
| 9. B | 19. C |
| 10. B | 20. B |

II. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. that | 6. have |
| 2. off | 7. they |
| 3. √ | 8. for |
| 4. about | 9. than |
| 5. being | 10. √ |

III. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1. to go | 2. are | 3. waiting | 4. got | 5. had already started |
| 6. to get | 7. were sitting | 8. watching | 9. turned | 10. was sitting |

IV. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. beings | 2. selection | 3. applicants | 4. advice |
| 5. unsuccessful | 6. Similarly | 7. inadequate | 8. confidence |
| 9. ability | 10. honesty | | |

V. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. similar to | 2. in charge | 3. good at | 4. in common |
| 5. jealous of | 6. in captivity | 7. content with | |
| 8. for a change | 9. afraid of | 10. by heart | |

VI. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

1. the 2. a 3. the 4. a 5. the 6. a 7. a 8. the 9. the 10. the

PART C. READING

I. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

1.A 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.A 6.D 7.B 8.A 9.A 10.C

II. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

1.D 2.D 3.C 4.D 5.C 6.A 7.D 8.C 9.A 10.B

III. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

Paragraph B 2

Paragraph C 6

Paragraph D 3

Paragraph E 1

Paragraph F 5_____

6. Yes 7. Yes 8. No 9. Not given 10. No

IV. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

1. E (A galaxy is a giant family of many millions of stars).
2. D (Most of the material universe is organized into galaxies of stars, together with gas and dust).
3. F (spiral, elliptical, and irregular).
4. B (a flattish disc of stars with two spiral arms emerging from its central nucleus).
5. J (The elliptical galaxies have a symmetrical elliptical or spheroidal shape with no obvious structure)
6. C (in which case they are called radio galaxies)
7. A (the time to fly from one continent to another or the time it takes to drive to work)
8. G (but they too are made more manageable by using a time calibration).
9. H (the Andromeda galaxy).
10. I (Their light was already halfway here before the Earth even formed)

PART D. WRITING

I. 1.0p. Each correct answer gets 0.1p

1. I am thought to have picked all the flowers in the garden.
2. Although I tried to persuade her, I didn't succeed.
3. We made a decision to move to the countryside.
4. They are such vast oceans that they can cope with the present levels of pollution.
5. Is the air always polluted by car exhaust fumes?
6. The Colombian coffee was not as expensive as the Kenyan coffee.
7. Why don't we put our old newspapers and bottles in recycling bins?
8. He apologized for not telling me before.
He apologized for not having told me before.
9. Yesterday she got up so late that she missed the bus.
Yesterday she got up so late that she couldn't catch the bus.
10. Because she was determined to overcome difficulties, she climbed to the top of her profession.

II. (2 points) + III. (3 points)

The mark given to parts 2 and 3 is based on the following scheme:

1. **Content:** (40% of total mark) a provision of main ideas and details as appropriate.
2. **Organization and Presentation:** (30% of total mark) ideas are organized and presented with coherence, style and clarity appropriate to the level of English language gifted upper-secondary school students.
3. **Language:** (30% of total mark) a variety of vocabulary and structures appropriate to the level of English language gifted upper-secondary school students.

---Hết---

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

=====

Điểm bài thi	Giám khảo 1	Giám khảo 2	Số phách
Bảng số:	Họ tên:	Họ tên:	
Bảng chữ:	Chữ ký:	Chữ ký:	

* Ghi chú: Đề thi gồm 07 trang. Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi.

PART I: PHONETICS (1 point)

I: Find a word in each line whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three by circling A, B, C or D. (0.5 p)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 A <u>alleged</u> ly | B <u>confused</u> ly | C <u>supposed</u> ly | D <u>wicked</u> ly |
| 2 A <u>youths</u> | B <u>maps</u> | C <u>cigarettes</u> | D <u>months</u> |
| 3 A <u>equation</u> | B <u>television</u> | C <u>mention</u> | D <u>decision</u> |
| 4 A <u>rise</u> | B <u>rinse</u> | C <u>browse</u> | D <u>bruise</u> |
| 5 A <u>sub</u> stitute | B <u>mudd</u> led | C <u>shut</u> ter | D <u>sub</u> stantial |

II: Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question by circling A, B, C or D. (0.5 p)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 A academic | B amphibian | C apartheid | D aquarium |
| 2 A tuberculosis | B mathematician | C inheritance | D communication |
| 3 A casualty | B habitual | C characterize | D ignorance |
| 4 A magnificent | B memorial | C tobacco | D humanism |
| 5 A trigonometry | B explanatory | C immediately | D democracy |

PART II: LEXICO - GRAMMAR (7 points)

I: Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Circle the letter A, B, C or D next to the correct word or phrase. (2 p)

- every industry in our modern world requires the work of engineers.
A. Wholly B. Hardly C. Most D. Virtually
- Jane had a problem with her finances, so we talked and now it's fine.
A. over B. it over C. over it D. over and over
- When the electricity failed, he a match to find the candles.
A. rubbed B. scratched C. struck D. started
- I usually buy my clothes It's cheaper than going to the dressmaker.
A. on the house B. off the peg C. in public D. on the shelf
- My father when he found out that I had damaged his car.
A. hit the roof B. saw pink elephants
C. made my blood boil D. brought the house down
- According to the captain, his special units can take an immediate action against terrorists should such a need
A. arise B. originate C. evoke D. experience
- We were by the officers' decision to divert the whole traffic from the main route.
A. rambled B. baffled C. stumbled D. shuffled
- The book says that the revolution was off by the assassination of the state governor.
A. launched B. cropped C. triggered D. prompted
- The hijackers have demanded a to be paid for releasing the civilian hostages from the plane.
A. currency B. revenue C. deposit D. ransom
- He's work and cannot possibly see you now.
A. up to his ears in B. very interested in
C. not involved with D. concerned with

11. He suddenly saw Sue the room. He pushed his way the crowd of people to get to her.
A. across/through B. over/through C. over/along D. across/across
12. She tried to
A. talk out of me the plan B. talk me the plan out of
C. talk me out of the plan D. talk out me of the plan.
13. My cousin obviously didn't much of an impression on you if you can't remember meeting her.
A. create B. do C. make D. build
14. She was kept awake for most of the night by the..... of a mosquito in her ear.
A. whine B. moan C. groan D. screech
15. Her business must be going rather well,by the car she drives.
A. deducing B. deciding C. inferring D. judging
16. He looks very aggressive and threatening, and so his soft, gentle voice is rather.....
A. disembodied B. disconcerting C. dismissive D. discordant
17. If I were you, I would regard their offer with considerable....., because it seems too good to be true.
A. suspicion B. doubt C. reservation D. disbelief
18. My sister's confidence in her ability to play the piano was badly..... by her last music teacher.
A. subsided B. weakened C. undermined D. loosened
19. Your grandfather is rather tired so do not.....your visit. Let him have a rest.
A. prolong B. lengthen C. delay D. shorten
20. Their eventual choice of the house was.....by the time Peter would take to get to the office.
A. related B. consequent C. determined D. dependent

II. Put each verb given in brackets into an appropriate tense or form (1p)

In 1764 Dr. Johnson accepted the contract (1. produce) a dictionary. (2. rent) a garret, he took on a number of copying clerks, who (3. stand) at a long central desk. Johnson (4. not have) a library available to him, but eventually produced definitions of 40,000 words (5. write) down in 80 large notebooks. On publication, the Dictionary immediately (6. hail) in many European countries as a landmark. According to his biographer, James Boswell, Johnson's principal achievement was (7. bring) stability to the English language: "It (8. be) the cornerstone of Standard English, an achievement which (9. confer) stability on the language of his country". As a reward for his hard work, he (10. grant) a pension by the king.

Your answers:

- | | | |
|---------|---------|------------------|
| 1 | 2..... | 3..... |
| 4 | 5..... | 6..... |
| 7. | 8. | 9. 10. |

III. Give the correct form of the words in brackets (1 p)

1. Please (**know**) our letter of the 25th. We have not had a reply.
2. Eating fish and lots of vegetables greatly increases your life (**expect**)
3. It is very rude to interrupt someone in (**sentence**)
4. Wow, I'm afraid I am not very (**photo**).....
5. The (**forest**) has caused many so-called man-made disasters.
6. All the from the last lecture were not allowed to attend the interview for the coming project. (**absence**)
7. The road was (**pass**) because of the snow.
8. She spent hours getting the house (**spot**)clean.
9. Paul is a good employee, and is very (**conscience**).
10. children will not be allowed to cross busy roads. (**accompany**)

Your answers:

- | | | |
|---------|---------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 10 |

IV. The passage below contains 11 mistakes. (0) has been done for you as an example. IDENTIFY and CORRECT the other ten. (1 p)

0. all complete --> completely

Things started to go wrong as soon as we got to the hotel. We were **all complete** exhausted after our long journey and looking forward to shower and a rest. However, we found that our room has not ready, which was very annoy, although the manager was extremely apologetic. While we were waiting, we asked about the excursions to places of an interest which we had read about in brochure. Imagine how we felt when we were told they had all cancelled! Apparently, the person responsible for organise them had left suddenly and had not been replaced. Then Sally saw a notice pinning to the door of the restaurant, saying it has closed for redecoration, and Peter discovered that the swimming pool was empty. When we eventually got to our room we were horrified find that it was at the back of the hotel, and we had a view of a car park, which seemed to be used as a rubbish dump. We seriously began to wonder whether or not to stay.

Your answers:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1..... --> | 2..... --> |
| 3..... --> | 4..... --> |
| 5..... --> | 6..... --> |
| 7..... --> | 8..... --> |
| 9..... --> | 10..... --> |

V. Fill in each blank with one suitable preposition or particle (1 p).

- Dishonesty is foreign his nature.
- Yuri Gagarin lifted into space aboard the Vostok 1 at 9.07 a.m. Moscow time 12th April, 1961.
- She was free to indulge leisure activity like reading.
- Is it OK if I write pencil?
- If we leave the station once, we arrive ten minutes hand.
- Her bright red hair made her stand from the others.

Your answers:

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | 2..... - | 3..... | 4..... |
| 5..... - | - | - | 6.. |

VI. Insert the, a(n) or X (no article) where necessary (1 p).

I had long since prepared my mixture; I purchased at once, from (1)..... firm of wholesale chemists, (2)..... large quantity of (3)..... particular salt, which I knew, from my experiments, to be (4)..... last ingredients required, and late one night, I mixed (5)..... elements, watched them boil and smoke together in (6)..... glass, and when (7)..... liquid had cooled, with (8)..... strong glow of (9)..... courage, drank off (10)..... potion.

Your answers:

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 2..... | 3..... | 4 | 5..... |
| 6..... | 7..... | 8 | 9..... | 10. |

PART III: READING (6 points)

I: Read the passage and use ONLY ONE suitable word to fill in each gap (2 p).

In a village on the east coast of Scotland, people were waiting for news. Two of fishing-boats had been caught in the storm which had blown up during the night. In the cottages round the harbor

people stood by their doors (1)_____worried to talk.

The rest of the fishing fleet had (2)_____the harbor before dark, and the men from these ships waited and watched with the wives and families of the missing men. Some had (3)_____thick blankets and some flasks of hot drinks, knowing that the men (4)_____be cold and tired. When dawn began to break over in the east, a small point of light was (5)_____in the darkness of the water and a few minutes later, (6)_____was a shout.

(7)_____long, the two boats were turning in, past the lighthouse, to the inside of the harbor. The men (8)_____helped out of their boats, and (9)_____they were stiff (10)_____cold and tiredness, they were all safe.

Your answers:

1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....
6..... 7..... 8..... 9..... 10.....

II: Read the passage carefully and then choose the best answer to each sentence by circling A, B, C or D (1.5p)

While many nineteenth-century reformers hoped to bring about reform through education or by eliminating specific social evils, some thinkers wanted to start over and remark society by founding ideal, cooperative communities. The United States seemed to them a spacious and unencumbered country where models of a perfect society could succeed. These communitarian thinkers hoped their success would lead to imitation, until communities free of crime, poverty, and other social ills would cover the land. A number of religious groups, notably the **Shakers**, practiced communal living, but the main **impetus** to found model communities came from nonreligious, rationalistic thinkers.

Among the communitarian philosophers, three of the most influential were Robert Owen, Charles Fourier, and John Humphrey Noyes. Owen, famous for his humanitarian policies as owner of several thriving textile mills in Scotland, believed that faulty environment was to blame for human problems and that these problems could be eliminated in a rationally planned society. In 1825, he put his principles into practice at New Harmony, Indiana. The community failed economically after a few years but not before achieving a number of social successes. Fourier, a commercial employee in France, never visited the United States. However, his theories of cooperative living influenced many American through the writings of Albert Brisbane, whose **Social Destiny of Man** explained Fourierism and its self-sufficient associations or "**phalanxes**". One or more of these phalanxes was organized in very Northern state. The most famous were Red Bank, New Jersey, and Brook Farm, Massachusetts. An early member of the latter was the author *Nathaniel Hawthorne*. Noyes founded the most enduring and probably the **oddest** of the utopian communities, the Oneida Community of upstate New York. Needless to say, none of these experiments had any lasting effects on the patterns of American society.

1. The main topic of the passage is.....
A. nineteen-century schools. B. American reformers
C. the philosophy of Fourierism D. model communities in the nineteenth.
2. Which of the following is not given in the passage as one of the general goals of communitarian philosophers?
A. To remake society B. To spread their ideas throughout the United State
C. To establish ideal communities D. To create opportunities through education.
3. The **Shakers** are mentioned in paragraph 1 as an example of.....
A. a communal religious group B. radical reformers
C. rationalistic thinkers D. an influential group of writers.
4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **impetus** in paragraph 1?
A. Stimulus B. commitment C. Drawback D. Foundation.
5. The "**phalanxes**" described in paragraph 2 were an idea originally conceived by....
A. Albert Brisbane B. Robert Owen C. Charles Fourier D. John Humphrey Noyes

6. Why does the author mention Nathaniel Hawthorne in paragraph two?
 A. He founded Brook Farm in Massachusetts.
 B. He was a critic of Charles Fourier.
 C. He wrote a book that led to the establishment of model communities.
 D. He was at one time a member of the Brook Farm community.
7. Which of the following communities lasted longest?
 A. New Harmony B. The Oneida Community C. Red Bank D. Brook Farm
8. The word **oddest** in paragraph 2 is closest meaning to which of the following?
 A. Earliest B. Most independent C. Largest D. Most unusual
9. The author implies that, for readers, the conclusion of the paragraph is.....
 A. obvious B. surprising C. absurd D. practical
10. Why did the author probably divide the passage into two paragraphs?
 A. To compare nineteenth-century reforms with twentieth-century reforms.
 B. To present an overview of a concept in the first paragraph and specific examples in the second.
 C. To contrast the work of utopian thinkers with that of practical reforms.
 D. To give the causes for a phenomenon in the first paragraph and its consequences in the second

III: Read the text and decide which word best fits each blank by circling the letter A, B, C or D (1.5p).

United Parcel Service (UPS) believes that its employees should give the firm a fair day's work for a fair's day pay. The package delivery firm seems willing to give more than a fair's day pay. But in (1) _____, UPS expects maximum output from its employees.

Since 1920s, the firm's industrial engineers have been studying every detail of every task (2) _____ by most UPS employees. From their studies have come time and motion standards that (3) _____ how those tasks are performed and how long they should take. Drivers, for example, are expected to walk to a customer's door at a speed of exactly three feet per second. They are told to knock as soon as they get there, rather than (4) _____ time looking for a doorbell.

Work engineers are (5) _____ riding with drivers, timing everything from stops at traffic lights, to wait at customers' doorway, to stairway climbs, to coffee break. And they are not (6) _____ to pointing out the occasional inefficiency. Additionally, supervisors ride with the least good drivers, noting how they work and constantly (7) _____ them until their work is up to standard.

The (8) _____ of all this work engineering is efficiency, and UPS has been called one of the most efficient companies anywhere. It's also a highly profitable company. Most drivers take the regimentation in stride: many show (9) _____ in meeting the UPS standards each day. Others, however, feel that they are constantly being pushed, that it is impossible for them to (10) _____ at work. UPS officials claim that the standards provide accountability. And, they say, employees who work according to UPS standards should feel less tired at the end of the day.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1: A. fact | B. exchange | C. return | D. short |
| 2: A. hold | B. performed | C. accepted | D. under |
| 3: A. indicate | B. govern | C. demonstrate | D. tell |
| 4: A. wasting | B. spend | C. spending | D. waste |
| 5: A. consistently | B. continually | C. constructively | D. chronically |
| 6: A. impolite | B. brave | C. intimate | D. averse |
| 7: A. scolding | B. criticizing | C. encouraging | D. correcting |
| 8: A. task | B. reason | C. object | D. target |
| 9: A. pride | B. passion | C. interest | D. pleasure |
| 10: A. rest | B. relieve | C. relax | D. restrain |

IV. Read through the following text and then choose the best phrase given below, to fill each of the gaps. Write one letter (A-I) in each of the numbered gaps. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all. (0) has been done for you (1p).

Every teacher knows that not all students are good examinees. Some are too tense, become over-anxious or too stressed and then perform below expectations just when it matters most.

Teachers try to help by compensating, believing that if they boost a student's academic knowledge they will cure his fear of exams.

So, last year, (0) I_ , I completely rewrote the Business Studies Revision Course at this secondary school. The central idea of the course is to treat the examination as an event, a challenge, a performance, much like a sports match, a drama production, or perhaps a major music concert, (1) _____ and very definitely on the public stage. The idea is to show that the exam is not a test, but an opportunity to show how good the candidate is.

The objective is to improve students' final performance (2)_____, control and ability to cope. The theme of „total preparation for performance“ teaches them that (3)_____are obviously important, they are only two of the five skills required, the others being coping strategies, mental skills and management skills. These additions give a new dimension (4)_____, increasing enjoyment and motivation. They widen a student's focus and help to convince some of the less confident students that there are many ways in which they can actively contribute towards their (5)_____.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| A those not mattering so much | B self-confidence and self-esteem |
| C by increasing self-confidence | D relying on my expertise alone |
| E to a student's revision | F but a real desire |
| G while knowledge and examination techniques | H but bigger and more important |
| I <i>drawing on my teaching experience and sports psychology skills</i> | |

PART FIVE: WRITING (6 points)

I. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one (2p)

- Something must be done quickly to solve the problem of homelessness.
--> Urgent
- Scientists have tried very hard to find a cure for this disease.
--> Enormous
- Just thinking about his face at the moment makes me laugh.
--> The very
- The teachers agreed to introduce the new methods.
--> There was an
- The boy does whatever his father wants in an obedient way.
--> The boy dances
- I simply fail to understand some of my colleague's attitudes to work.
--> I have some colleagues
- I did not realize how much he was influenced by his brother.
--> I did not realize the extent
- Mass tourism has been one of the causes of the environmental problems.
--> Mass tourism is
- It was six months since I stopped subscribing to that magazine.
--> I cancelled
- These books are on loan from the British Council library.
--> These books have

II: Rewrite the following sentences with the given words in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one. Do not change the form of the word in brackets (2p)

- I can't find the answer without a calculator. (out)
.....
- My friend took no notice of my advice. (deaf)
.....

3. These two makes of computer are practically the same. (**hardly**)

4. His smooth manner didn't deceive us. (**taken**)

5. Everyone who spoke to the victim is a suspect. (**under**)

6. There's nothing new about crimes of passion (**hills**)

7. The northwest of Britain has more rain each year than the southeast. (**annual**)

8. From the educational point of view his childhood years had been well spent. (**terms**)

9. Make yourself at home. (**ceremony**)

10. She will probably be elected. (**stands**)

III: Make all the changes and additions necessary to produce, from the cues given below, a complete letter (2p)

Dear Rob and Randy,

1. all these weeks/ hospital/ I just/ receive two pieces/ good news.

2. The doctor/ say/I / can / home / few days.

3. My wife tell/ me / how you two/ been clearing/ snow / from our driveway and sidewalk.

4. Have/ such/ good neighbours/ make / very happy.

5. My wife/ tell/ you/ refuse / take / money /for your efforts.

6. But I/ think/ I find / way round that.

7. Please accept / enclosed check.

8. I/ would/ never think/ as payment/ the snow shoveling.

9. but as a sincere token/ appreciation/ your thoughtfulness.

10. Thank/ again / see/ soon.

Best regards,

- THE END -

**HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM ĐỀ THI CHON HỌC SINH GIỎI
NĂM HỌC: 2012 – 2013 – MÔN TIẾNG ANH 12 - THPT**

Total marks: 20

PART I: PHONETICS (1 point)

I: Find a word in each line whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three by circling A, B, C or D. (0.5 p)

1B 2A 3C 4B 5D

II: Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question by circling A, B, C or D. (0.5 p)

1A 2C 3B 4D 5A

PART II: LEXICO - GRAMMAR (7 points)

I: Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Circle the letter A, B, C or D next to the correct word or phrase. (2 p)

1D 2B 3C 4B 5A 6A 7B 8C 9D 10A
11A 12C 13C 14A 15D 16B 17C 18C 19A 20C

II. Put each verb given in brackets into an appropriate tense or form (1p)

1. to produce 2. Having rented 3. stood 4. did not have 5. written
6. was hailed 7. to bring 8. is 9. conferred 10. was granted

III. Give the correct form of the words in brackets (1 p)

1. acknowledge 2. expectancy 3. mid-sentence 4. photogenic 5. deforestation
6. absentees 7. impassable 8. spotlessly 9. conscientious 10. Unaccompanied

IV. The passage below contains 11 mistakes. (0) has been done for you as an example. IDENTIFY and CORRECT the other ten. (1 p) [0.1 p for each both identified and corrected mistake]

1. all complete--> completely

1. shower → a shower 2. has → was 3. annoy → annoying
4. an interest → interest 5. in brochure → the brochure 6. cancelled → been cancelled
7. organise → organising 8. pinning → pinned 9. has closed → was closed
10. horrified find → horrified to find

V. Fill in each blank with one suitable preposition or particle (1 p).

1. to 2. off - on 3. in 4. in 5. for - at - with - in 6. out

VI. Insert the, a(n) or X (no article) where necessary (1 p).

1. a 2. a 3. a 4. the 5. the 6. the/a 7. the 8. a 9. 0 10. the

PART III: READING (6 points)

I: Read the passage and use ONLY ONE suitable word to fill in each gap (2 p).

1. too 2. reached/entered 3. brought/got 4. would 5. seen/ visible
6. there 7. Before 8. were 9. although/ though 10. with/ from

II: Read the passage carefully and then choose the best answer to each sentence by circling A, B, C or D (1.5p)

1.D 2C 3A 4A 5C 6D 7B 8D 9A 10B

III: Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank by circling the letter A, B, C or D (1.5 p).

1C 2B 3B 4D 5B 6D 7D 8C 9A 10C

IV. Read through the following text and then choose the best phrase given below, to fill each of the gaps. Write one letter (A-I) in each of the numbered gaps. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all. (0) has been done for you (1p).

0. I 1. H 2. C 3. G 4. E 5. B

PART FIVE: WRITING (6 points)

I: Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one (2p)

1. Urgent action must be taken to solve the problem of homelessness.
2. Enormous efforts have been made by scientists to find a cure for this disease.
3. The very thought of his face at the moment makes me laugh.
4. There was an agreement among the teachers to introduce the new methods.
5. The boy dances attendance on/upon his father.
6. I have some colleagues whose attitudes to work I simply fail to understand.
7. I did not realize the extent to which he was influenced by his brother.
8. Mass tourism is partly responsible/ to blame for the environmental problems.
9. I cancelled my subscription/subscribing to that newspaper six months ago.
10. These books have been lent by the British Council library.

II: Rewrite the following sentences with the given words in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one. Do not change the form of the word in brackets (2p)

1. I can't work out the answer without calculator.
2. My friend turned a deaf ear to my advice.
3. There is/are hardly any difference(s) between these two makes of computer.
4. We were not taken in by his smooth manner.
5. Everyone who spoke to the victim is under suspicion.
6. Crimes of passion are as old as the hills
7. The annual rainfall in/for the northeast of Britain is higher than that in/for the southeast.
8. In terms of education, his childhood years had been well spent.
9. Don't stand on ceremony
10. She stands a (good) chance of being elected.

III: Make all the changes and additions necessary to produce, from the cues given below, a complete letter (2p)

Dear Rob and Randy,

1. After all these weeks in (the) hospital I (have) just received two pieces of good news.
2. The doctor said/says that I could/can go home in a few days.
3. My wife told me how you two have been clearing the snow from our driveway and sidewalk
4. Having such good neighbours like you makes me very happy.
5. My wife told me you refused to take any money for your efforts.
6. But I think I've found a way round that.
7. Please accept this/ the/my/our enclosed check.
8. I would never think it as payment for the snow shovelling
9. but as a sincere token of our appreciation for your thoughtfulness.
10. Thanks again/Thank you again and see you soon.

Best regards,

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH (Ngày thi: 26/10/2013)
Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (Không kể thời gian phát đề)
(Đề thi gồm có: 16 trang)

Họ và tên thí sinh: _____	Giám thị 1: _____	STT do giám thị ghi
Số báo danh: _____ Phòng thi _____	Giám thị 2: _____	Số phách
Học sinh lớp _____ trường _____	(Ký tên - Ghi họ và tên)	(Do HĐ chấm thi ghi)
Hội đồng coi thi: _____		



(Phần này dành cho hội đồng chấm thi)

Điểm từng phần	Điểm bài thi		Họ tên và chữ ký	Số phách
	Bảng số	Bảng chữ		
Câu A:.....			Giám khảo 1	STT do HĐ chấm thi ghi
Câu B:.....				
Câu C:.....			Giám khảo 2	Số phách
Câu D:.....				
Tổng:.....				(Do HĐ phúc khảo ghi)



(Phần này dành cho hội đồng phúc khảo)

Điểm từng phần	Điểm bài thi		Họ tên và chữ ký		Số phách
	Bảng số	Bảng chữ	Giám khảo 1	Giám khảo 2	
Câu A:.....					(Do HĐ phúc khảo ghi)
Câu B:.....					
Câu C:.....					
Câu D:.....					
Tổng:.....					

Thí sinh không được viết vào phần ô chưa trống này

I. LISTENING: (3points)

Part 1: Questions 1 – 10

Circle the correct letter A-C.

1. Jenny's journey began in

A. London.

B. Singapore.

C. Hong Kong.

Complete the form. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Lost luggage CLAIM FORM

Name: *Jenny Lee*

Address: [2] *St., Riverside*

Telephone number: [3]

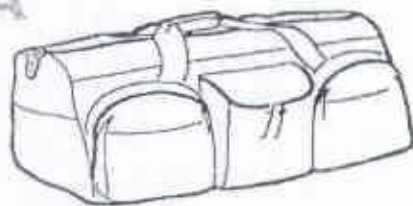
Arrived on: *Flight QA 392*

Connecting from: *Flight [4]*

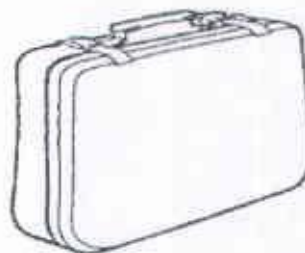
Circle the correct letter A-C.

5. Which of the drawings resembles Jenny's bag?

A



B



C



Thí sinh không được viết vào phần ô chưa trống này

6. Which extra feature does Jenny identify?
A. black colour B. wheels C. a metal handle
7. What time should Jenny's bag arrive?
A. 5:50 pm B. 6:10 pm C. 7:50 pm

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for the answer.

When Jenny picks up the bag, she has to [8] in person.

Name TWO things that the agent advises Jenny to bring.

9.
10.

Part 2: Questions 11 - 20

Listen to part of a conversation between a student and a professor.

11. (*Question 1*) What is this conversation mostly about?
A. How to become a good journalist
B. Registering for courses and completing the necessary requirements for a major
C. Securing a job at a university
D. How to take proper notes during a lecture
12. (*Question 2*) Why is it better that the student take another science class?
A. The student wants to be a science major.
B. The professor likes science.
C. The student does not have to take mass communication.
D. The student needs two science classes in order to meet the graduation requirement.
13. (*Question 3*) What can be inferred from the conversation?
A. It is a good idea to keep your end goal in mind when registering for classes.
B. Journalism is the best choice of majors in college.
C. Professors are not very good at advising students.
D. Science classes should always be taken first.

Listen to the conversation, and fill in the blanks to complete the conversation notes.

14. Student visits professor for
15. Wants to next semester's classes
- Professor asks about hours
16. Wants to know
17. Student wants to finish in
18. Student wants to take

Both discuss classes

19. Student has not taken a prerequisite
20. Student needs to

Thí sinh không được viết vào phần ô chưa trống này

Part 3: Questions 21 - 30

Match the 3 speakers (21-23) with the background information below (A-G).

21. Anna
22. Veronica
23. Chris

COMMITTEE MEMBERS' BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE

- A** has done film reviews
B currently in third year
C gaining course credit for festival project
D has made films
E enrolled in Media Studies
F works as a journalist
G has film club experience

Circle the correct letter A-C.

24. The total number of films in the festival each year is
A. five B. three C. twelve
25. Who chooses the films for the festival?
A. the committee members
B. the International Students' Society
C. independent distributors
26. During the intermission, who is interviewed on camera?
A. journalism students
B. members of the audience
C. the organising committee
27. Of the films shown in the festival,
A. none is in English.
B. most are dubbed.
C. many have subtitles.
28. The festival did not make a profit last year because of
A. poor weather.
B. high price of admission.
C. lack of publicity.

Complete the following using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

Planning Overview

Task:

- . 29.
. obtain sponsorship and advertising
. 30.
. print and distribute posters

To be completed by:

- 1 March
15 March
31 March
April

Thí sinh không được viết vào phần ô chừa trống này

II. LEXICO – GRAMMAR: (7 points)

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Write your answers (A, B, C, D) in the space provided under this part.

31. I just took it that he'd always be available.
A. for granted B. into consideration C. easy D. into account
32. The case against the corruption scandal was
A. discarded B. refused C. eliminated D. dismissed
33. We call the very large group of musicians that includes string and wind instruments a(n)
A. band B. musical C. orchestra D. trio
34. It never my mind he will lie to me.
A. crosses B. enters C. happens D. takes
35. Tony is so that his friends tend to tell him all their problems.
A. confidential B. optimistic C. sympathetic D. collective
36. The man in business as a manager.
A. set off B. set up C. set out D. set on
37. During the starvation we used to keep a of dried food in the factory.
A. substitute B. reserve C. preserve D. conserve
38. If you leave a piece in I will give it to the manager.
A. written B. noting C. writing D. clarity
39. My mother is a cheerful woman, with a laugh.
A. hearty B. noisy C. loudly D. friendly
40. It's not wise to ask to lend his car while he's not in a good
A. state B. condition C. mood D. support
41. Thomas has a garden which is mine.
A. double as large B. semi-larger than C. twice as large as D. as two-time as large
42. _ "What do you think of the film we've watched?" _ "....."
A. It's a breeze! B. No kidding! C. I've seen better. D. None of your business!
43. In 1870,, John D. Rockefeller and others created the Standard Oil Company.
A. that oil prices fluctuated B. despite fluctuating oil prices
C. but the oil prices fluctuated D. oil prices were fluctuating
44. The new manager is easy-going. He is always very serious about the work.
A. by no means B. by means of C. by all means D. in the mean time
45. Computers are said to be for the development of mankind.
A. here to stay B. neither here nor there
C. here and there D. here today, gone tomorrow

Your answer:

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 31. | 36. | 41. |
| 32. | 37. | 42. |
| 33. | 38. | 43. |
| 34. | 39. | 44. |
| 35. | 40. | 45. |

Thí sinh không được viết vào phần ô chừa trống này

Part 2: In most lines of the text, there is an extra word. Write the extra word or put a tick (✓) in the gap if a line is correct. (0) and (00) have been done as examples.

Josef Nesladek is a street musician who works in an office during the work and plays on a trumpet in a jazz band at weekends. He feels that this combination suits to him very well as it allows him the best of both the worlds. Monday to Friday he leads a regular life, getting up early, travelling to work and returning home in the evening to be his wife and children. He regards playing in the street as a way of advertising the jazz band. People stop to listen and often ask it if the band is for hire. They get asked to play themselves at private parties, weddings and clubs; in this way they can earn up enough money to pay for their street licence, which costs quite a lot. In the summer months, however, when there are more than tourists around, the band does quite well financially. According to Josef, sunshine makes people more generous, especially that if the band can play in a town square where people are sitting and outside enjoying a drink or a meal. On those occasions, people do like to sit for ages, listening to good music, eating, drinking and chatting to their most friends.

0..... ✓
00..... *on*
46.....
47.....
48.....
49.....
50.....
51.....
52.....
53.....
54.....
55.....
56.....
57.....
58.....
59.....
60.....

Part 3: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word in the numbered spaces provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

IN A CLASS OF YOUR OWN

Like any form of (0. EDUCATE), the self-taught course has its advantages as well as its (61. DRAW)

On the one hand, you are (62. AUTONOMY); no classroom, no timetable and so no risk of getting a bad (63. ATTEND) record.

You are able to study at your own pace; at home, in the car or wherever your Walkman takes you. On the other hand, can you really trust yourself to be (64. SUFFICE) motivated without some form of external stimulus?

I procrastinated (65. DREAD) before beginning my first Spanish course. I made coffee, did domestic chores that were anything but (66. PRESS); I even watched daytime television. But, once I got started, I found the course surprisingly engaging. The multimedia formats, colourful textbooks and (67. IMAGINE) teaching methods all drew me into the excitement of learning a new language.

Of course, if your aim is (68. EXPERT) in the language, nothing can beat actually going to the country concerned. Round-the-clock (69. IMMERSE) is clearly always going to be more effective than the odd half hour with a set of tapes. But that odd half hour will give you an (70. VALUE) head start when you step out onto the streets.

0. education
61.....
62.....
63.....
64.....
65.....
66.....
67.....
68.....
69.....
70.....

Thí sinh không được viết vào phần ô chừa trống này

Part 4: Supply the correct form of the VERBS in block capitals in brackets to complete the passage. Write your answers in the space provided below the passage.

Thieves (71. BREAK) into the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam, Holland for many years. The museum (72. BE) a treasure house of the artist Vincent Van Gogh's paintings. His works (73. SELL) at record prices in recent years. A year ago a Japanese company (74. BUY) Van Gogh's Portrait of Doctor Gachet for US\$82.5 million (S\$143.3 million). His world famous 'Sunflowers' (75. FETCH) a skyrocketing price as well. Yet, during his short, tragic life, the passionate and visionary artist only managed to sell one of his paintings.

The stunning prices paid for his works (76. ATTRACT) art thieves. There (77. BE) four major thefts; twenty paintings worth hundreds of million of dollars (78. STEAL) Fortunately, they (79. RECOVER) from the thieves' getaway car. It seemed that the two thieves (80. LEAVE) their getaway car near a railway station on the eastern outskirts of Amsterdam.

Your answer:

71.	76.
72.	77.
73.	78.
74.	79.
75.	80.

Part 5: Fill in each blank with a suitable PREPOSITION. Write your answers in the numbered blanks provided below the passage.

Reginald Andrews, 29, was standing (81) the subway platform under 14th Street, waiting for the train to take him back home. His train pulled (82) the station, and suddenly Andrew's thoughts were interrupted (83) a crisis. David Schnair, 75, a blind war veteran, had fallen (84) two carriages and was lying (85) the rails. (86) less than no time, Andrews climbed down (87) the platform, and he pulled Schnair (88) of danger just as the train was about to move. Neither suffered more than a few cuts and bruises.

President Reagan saw the rescue story (89) a newspaper. He rang Andrews to congratulate him (90) his courageous action and offer him a big sum of money as a reward.

Your answer:

81.	86.
82.	87.
83.	88.
84.	89.
85.	90.

Thí sinh không được viết vào phần ô chừa trống này

Part 6: Insert A, AN, THE or Ø (zero article) where necessary. Write your answers in the numbered spaces provided under the passage.

Yesterday (91) light aircraft crashed into (92) lonely hillside on (93) border between Italy and Yugoslavia. (94) pilot and two passengers were killed when (95) plane came down in (96) thick fog. So far, (97) passengers have not been identified. The countryside around (98) crash site is hilly and (99) rescue team from Venice had difficulty in locating the aircraft. Finally, the plane was found by (100) local hunters and their dogs.

Your answer:

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 91. | 96. |
| 92. | 97. |
| 93. | 98. |
| 94. | 99. |
| 95. | 100. |

III. READING: (4 points)

Part 1: Choose the words that best fit each of the blanks in the following passage. Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate your answer.

TEDDY BEARS

The history of the teddy bear goes back no further than 1903. In that year, a cartoon (101) in an American newspaper showing President Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt (102) to shoot a bear cub on a hunting expedition. Soon after this, an enterprising toy shop owner in New York made some toy bears and (103) them in his shop window with a sign that (104) 'Teddy's bear'. These bears proved to be so popular that they soon sold (105) and it wasn't long before a factory was established to (106) advantage of the great (107) for these new toys.

At about the same time, the Steiff toy factory in Germany had introduced a (108) of soft toys, made (109) mohair and wood shavings, with movable heads and limbs. (110) the popularity of teddy bears in the USA, Steiff decided to (111) making these as well and they were modeled (112) the real bears in Stuttgart zoo. It is these early Steiff bears that are now most eagerly sought (113) by collectors.

These days, teddy bears are a good investment for people who want to sell them years later at a much (114) price. However, it's obvious that most teddy bear lovers collect them for (115) rather than profit.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 101. A. remarked | B. approached | C. appeared | D. reported |
| 102. A. defending | B. reversing | C. denying | D. refusing |
| 103. A. introduced | B. published | C. demonstrated | D. displayed |
| 104. A. said | B. wrote | C. spoke | D. named |
| 105. A. out | B. up | C. off | D. away |
| 106. A. take | B. find | C. make | D. get |

Thí sinh không được viết vào phần ô chưa trống này

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 107. A. claim | B. order | C. demand | D. request |
| 108. A. grade | B. chain | C. kind | D. range |
| 109. A. along with | B. down from | C. up for | D. out of |
| 110. A. Given | B. As | C. Although | D. Since |
| 111. A. enter | B. put | C. set | D. begin |
| 112. A. on | B. at | C. with | D. in |
| 113. A. through | B. to | C. after | D. for |
| 114. A. hotter | B. harder | C. heavier | D. higher |
| 115. A. charm | B. purpose | C. choice | D. pleasure |

Part 2: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow by circling A, B, C, D to indicate your answer.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME

All over the country young people are entering a world of homelessness and poverty, according to a recent report by the housing group Shelter. Nearly 150,000 young people aged between sixteen and twenty-five will become homeless this year, says Shelter. Some of the young homeless may sleep out in the open in such places as 'cardboard city' in London, where people of all ages sleep in the open air in their only homes - cardboard boxes. Others may find accommodation in shelters run by voluntary organizations or get a place in a hostel, which gives them board for up to ten weeks.

But who are these people? Those seeking a roof over their heads are mostly not runaways but 'throwaways' - people who have been thrown out of their homes or forced to leave because of parental divorce, an unsympathetic step-parent or one of many other reasons.

Take the case of one sixteen-year-old schoolgirl we shall call Alice. She did not come from a poor home and had just passed her exams with good results. The Shelter team met her in an overnight hostel where she was sitting down doing her Physics homework. It turned out that her parents had thrown her out of her home for no other reason that she wanted to do Science Advanced Level exams - which her parents refused her permission to do, saying that sciences were unladylike!

Shelter says that the Government's laws do nothing to help these youngsters.

Rising rents, a shortage of cheap housing and a cut in benefits for young people under the age of twenty-five are causing a national problem, according to Shelter. The recent changes in the benefit laws mean that someone aged between sixteen and twenty-five gets less than older people and they can only claim state help if they prove that they left home for a good reason.

Shelter believes that because of the severe cuts in benefits to young people, more and more are being forced to sleep on the streets. Shelter also points out that if you are homeless, you can't get a job because employers will not take on someone without a permanent address; and if you can't get a job, you are homeless because you don't have any money to pay for accommodation. It's an impossible situation.

116. According to a recent report by Shelter, it appears that

- A. nearly 150,000 young people are living out in the open.
- B. young homeless people live in places like cardboard city.
- C. more and more young people all over the world are finding themselves homeless.
- D. hostels are too full to offer accommodation to homeless young people.

Thí sinh không được viết vào phần ô chừa trống này

117. Most young people find themselves without a roof over their heads because
- A. they have run away from home.
 - B. they do not want to live with a divorced parent.
 - C. circumstances make it impossible for them to live at home.
 - D. they have thrown away any chance of living at home by behaving badly
118. Why was Alice turned out of her home?
- A. She didn't want to study for her Advanced Level exams
 - B. She had not obtained high marks in her exams
 - C. She refused to do her homework in the evenings.
 - D. Her parents didn't agree with what she wanted to do.
119. According to the text, what are benefits?
- A. gifts of food and clothing
 - B. laws about distributing money
 - C. subsidies for those in need.
 - D. extra wages for part-time workers
120. The changes in the system of benefits mean that
- A. young people cannot claim money unless they are under sixteen or over twenty-five.
 - B. anyone under twenty-five and not living at home will receive help with food and accommodation.
 - C. young people do not receive as much money as those over twenty-five.
 - D. the under twenty-fives can claim money only if they have left home.
121. According to Shelter, once young people have been forced onto the streets,
- A. they will find it difficult to find work.
 - B. their benefits will be severely cut.
 - C. they will never go back home again.
 - D. they will encourage their friends to do the same.
122. The article has been written to
- A. help Shelter solve the problems of the homeless.
 - B. increase awareness of the problems facing young people.
 - C. warn young people not to be too eager to leave home.
 - D. persuade the government to take action to help the young.

Part 3: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow by circling A, B, C, D to indicate your answer.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES

The first newspaper in the American colonies was published in Boston in 1690. It was called *Publick Occurrences, Both Foreign and Domestick*. But it was closed down by the British after just one issue. Fourteen years passed before the second newspaper appeared, a weekly paper called the *Boston News-Letter*.

Early newspapers contained little more than items taken from other papers, especially those from London. As a result, most of the "news" was many months old since editors had to wait for ship captains to bring papers from Europe. Those captains also were occasional sources of news as they could provide eyewitness **accounts** of natural disasters or secondhand descriptions of faraway events. Some news was also received from letter writers around the colonies, who would describe events occurring in their regions.

Thí sinh không được viết vào phần ô chừa trống này

James Franklin was the first editor to see the newspaper as a means of expressing social and political commentary. Franklin, who was the older brother of Benjamin Franklin, published the *New England Courant*. He and his friends wrote humorous and satirical essays about current events and local society, angering **many** but turning newspapers into entertainment.

But editors in the early eighteenth century did not yet enjoy freedom of the press. For example, when James Franklin printed an editorial criticizing the British government, he was put in prison. When he was released, he was banned from publishing any more newspapers. But his thirteen-year-old brother, Benjamin, took over production and delivery of the paper and soon became its editor in his brother's place.

Franklin left to run his own newspaper in Philadelphia, *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, which Franklin bought in 1729. Franklin used the paper as an outlet for his wit and satire, creating fictitious characters offering their funny and sometimes cutting observations about daily life.

In colonial times, a newspaper office usually consisted of just two people: the owner and an apprentice. The apprentice would live and work with the owner in order to learn the trade. The apprenticeship usually lasted from ages twelve to twenty-one. Owners often considered their apprentices to be their personal property and treated **them** cruelly. Newspapers of the time were filled with ads offering rewards for runaway apprentices. When an apprentice turned twenty-one, and if he had saved enough money, he would open his own newspaper office. No females were allowed to be apprentices.

Printing presses had not improved much since their invention by Gutenberg in 1440. Newspapers in the colonies were printed on wood presses with a lever-operated screw to lower the platen to the bed of the press. An apprentice would apply ink to the wooden type with a wool ball on a stick. Each lowering of the platen had to be performed manually, with a top speed of about 200 impressions per hour.

By the middle of the 1750s, newspapers were starting to play an important role in giving voice to the growing antagonism toward British rule and in stirring up the drive toward independence. Opinions that formerly were distributed in pamphlets began to find a home in newspapers. The Declaration of Independence, signed on July 4, 1776, appeared two days later in the *Philadelphia Evening Post*. Some of the leaders of the Constitutional Convention in 1789, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay, attempted to win public support for their views by publishing the **Federalist Papers** in two newspapers.

123. The word **accounts** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. performances B. records C. explanations D. occurrences

124. According to paragraph 3, *the New England Courant* was important because

- A. it was the first newspaper to include political and social commentary
B. it was edited by Benjamin Franklin's older brother
C. it contained news from London
D. it included letters from other colonies

125. The word **many** in the passage refers to

- A. friends B. satirical essays C. current events D. readers

126. According to paragraph 6, all of the following are true of apprentices EXCEPT:

- A. They were male.
B. They sometimes ran away.
C. They became apprentices at age ten.
D. They were apprentices until age twenty one.

Thí sinh không được viết vào phần ô chừa trống này

127. The word **them** in the passage refers to
- A. owners B. apprentices C. newspapers D. ads
128. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the bold sentence? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- A. Newspapers were a driving force in winning support for the Constitution.
B. Newspapers played an important role in expressing the colonists' desire for independence.
C. The Declaration of Independence was announced in newspapers.
D. The British did not permit freedom of the press.
129. The author mentions **the Federalist Papers** in paragraph 8 in order to
- A. give an example of how newspapers were used to influence public opinion
B. show where the Declaration of Independence was published
C. describe articles published in the *Philadelphia Evening Post*
D. note a pamphlet that appeared in a newspaper
130. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage.
- Newspapers in colonial America grew slowly but became very influential in society.**
- Answer Choices*
- A. The second newspaper appeared fourteen years after the first.
B. Newspapers received letters from around the colonies.
C. Newspapers became popular when they began to print social and political commentary.
D. The newspaper industry was sustained by an apprentice system.
E. Wood printing presses could make 200 impressions per hour.
F. Newspapers were crucial in supporting the move toward independence from Britain.

Part 4: Read the passage and fill in each gap with ONE suitable word.

After school many British students go to university. They (131) several universities through UCAS (Universities and Colleges Admission Service) and receive (132) of a place on condition that they achieve certain (133) in their A levels.

A first (134), which is usually an honours degree, generally takes three years. Most courses end with (135) called finals. Results are given as classes (= grades): a first is the highest class, seconds are often split between upper second and lower second, and below that is a third. (136) may add the letters BA (Bachelor of Arts) or BS (Bachelor of Science) after their name. Some graduates go on to study for a (137) degree, often a master's degree or a (138)

Students in Britain formerly had their tuition fees paid by the state and received a government (139) to help pay their living expenses. Now they receive only a loan towards their expenses, and have to pay £1000 a year towards tuitions. The new arrangements have caused a great deal of concern both among students and among members of the public who believe that education should be (140)

Thí sinh không được viết vào phần ô chừa trống này

IV. WRITING: (6 points)

Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

141. I can remember an equally mysterious incident.

I can remember an incident just

142. Because there was a late frost, much of the fruit crop was spoiled.

A frost,

143. I don't understand one word of this wretched report.

I can't make head

144. Our car really needs servicing, doesn't it?

Our car really must

145. It's a pity that you wrote that letter.

I'd

Part 2: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the word given and other words as necessary. Do not change the form of the given word.

146. The manufacturing process was delayed by problems no one had foreseen. (HELD)

147. Tim looks nothing like his father. (TAKE)

148. The new cinema will be built as long as the council agrees to our plans for extra car parking space. (SUBJECT)

149. There are very few opportunities for Tim to play the saxophone these days. (GET)

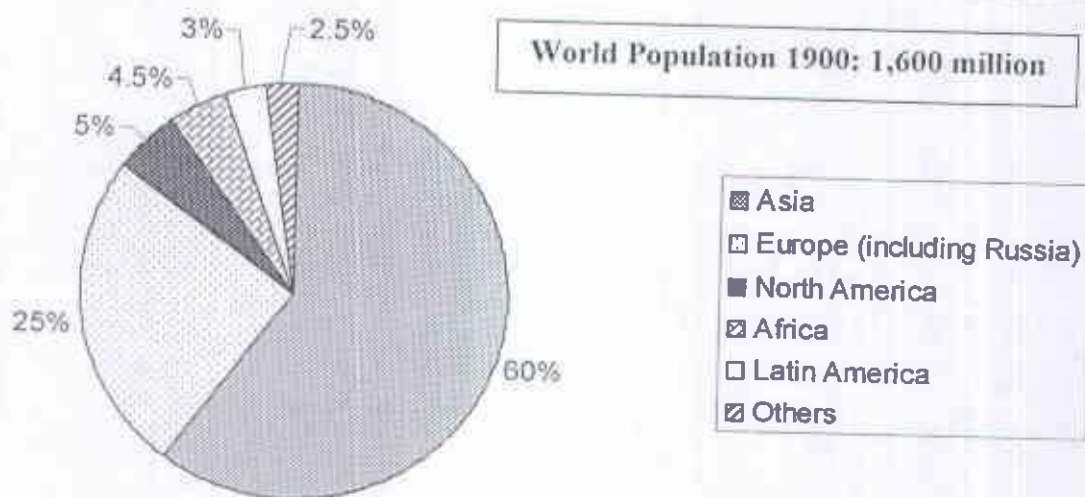
150. The staff in that office all have great respect for their boss. (LOOK)

Part 3: The two pie charts below show changes in world population by region between 1900 and 2000.

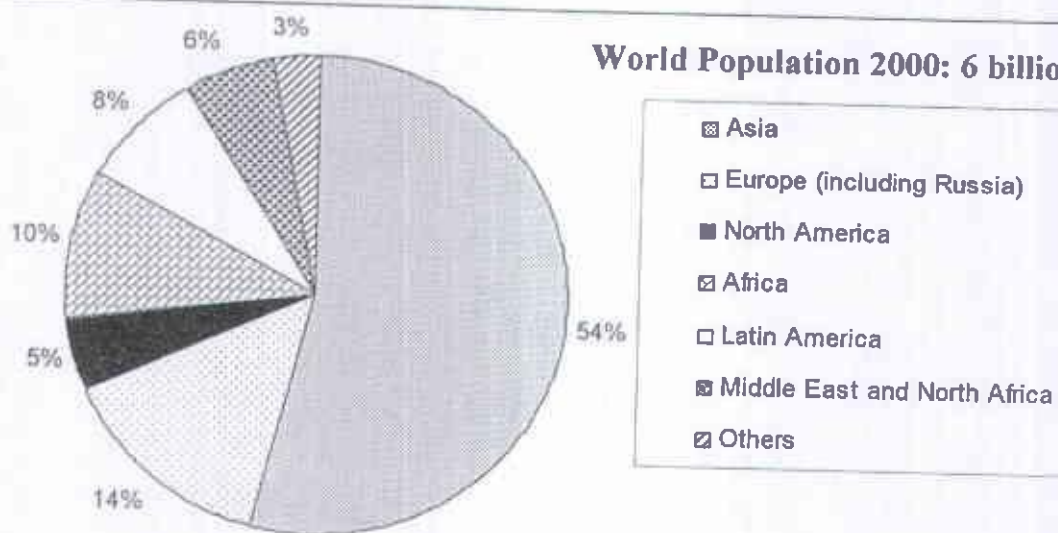
Summarise the information by choosing and reporting the key features, and make any relevant comparisons. You should write about 150 words.

Thí sinh không được viết vào phần ô chừa trống này

World Population 1900: 1,600 million



World Population 2000: 6 billion



Thí sinh không được viết vào phần ô chưa trống này

Part 4: Write about the following topic:

We live today in an electronic information age. It is easier to be connected by technology yet many people seem no closer to feeling happy in their lives. Discuss.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant ideas from your own knowledge or experience. You should write 250 – 300 words.

Thí sinh không được viết vào phần ô chừa trống này

THE END

- Đề thi có 16 trang;
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

MÃ ĐỀ 1: Attitudes to family

Question 01

In what ways have families in your country changed in recent years?

Give appropriate reasons and examples to support your ideas.

You have 10 minutes to think what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.

Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.

Good luck!

MÃ ĐỀ 2: Travelling and learning

Question 02

What do people learn from travelling?

Give appropriate reasons and examples to support your ideas.

You have 10 minutes to think what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.

Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.

Good luck!

MÃ ĐỀ 3: Attitudes to education

Question 03

How has education changed in your country in the last ten years?

Give appropriate reasons and examples to support your ideas.

You have 10 minutes to think what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.

Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.

Good luck!

MÃ ĐỀ 4: Education and technology

Question 04

How important is it for schools to have computers for their students?

Give appropriate reasons and examples to support your ideas.

You have 10 minutes to think what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.

Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.

Good luck!

MÃ ĐỀ 5: Tastes in reading

Question 05

Do you think it is important for people to read a lot? Why (not)?

Give appropriate reasons and examples to support your ideas.

You have 10 minutes to think what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.

Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.

Good luck!

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

Môn: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian: 180 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề.

Ngày thi: 02/11/2012.

Đề thi gồm 05 trang.

PART A: LISTENING.

You are going to listen to this telephone conversation between JON and JANICE and answer the questions. You should write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

You will hear the recording **TWICE**.

Areas dealt with:	(1) _____, North suburbs
Rent:	from (2) £ _____ to £ 500 a month
Depends on:	the area availability (3) _____. garage
Properties available :	West Park Road rent (4) £ _____ a month including (5) _____ bill Tithe Road rent £ 380 a month including (6) _____ rental
Viewing arrangements:	meet at office on (7) _____ afternoon at 5.00 pm
Need:	letter from bank reference from your (8) _____.
Must:	give (9) _____ notice of moving in give deposit of (10) _____ pay for contract

PART B: PHONETICS.

Identify the word whose main stress is different from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. interest | B. important | C. decision | D. relation |
| 2. A. damage | B. arrange | C. pocket | D. nature |
| 3. A. eternal | B. essential | C. immoral | D. practical |
| 4. A. begin | B. polite | C. attend | D. keenness |
| 5. A. popularity | B. investigate | C. university | D. similarity |

PART C: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the right word or phrase to complete the sentences.

- Julie has _____ out of playing with dolls.
A. developed B. moved C. removed D. grown
- Mike _____ in for sailing after he made friends with Harry.
A. got B. went C. put D. came
- The other runners were too far ahead for us to _____ up with.
A. catch B. go C. get D. turn
- This is _____ road I've ever driven along.
A. the bumpy B. the bumpiest C. the bumpier D. bumpier
- Jack _____ better if he had had more time.
A. could have done B. could do C. couldn't do D. did
- Keith is _____ taller than her brother.
A. lightly B. delicately C. sparely D. slightly
- I must go to the dentist and _____.
A. get my teeth to take care of B. take care of my teeth
C. my teeth be taken care of D. get my teeth taken care of
- The last time I went to the supermarket I ended _____ buying all the things I didn't really need at all.
A. in B. to C. by D. up
- _____ 20,000 people are thought to have attended the concert.
A. As much as B. More C. As many as D. Less than
- _____ I cross the Channel by boat, I feel seasick.
A. Though B. As soon as C. So that D. Whenever

II. Choose a word or phrase in each of the following sentences that needs correcting.

- Families who are enough fortunate to own a historic home may be able to get restoration funds from the government.
A B C D
- The first things a new international student must do include renting an apartment, registering for classes, and to get to know the city.
A B C D
- When parents allow his children to spend many hours watching television, the children are not likely to be physically fit.
A B C D
- Jessica is only an amateur, but she sings sweeter than most professionals.
A B C D
- Mrs. Adams was surprising that her son and his friend had gone to the mountains to ski.
A B C D

III. Give the correct form of the word in blanket.

MOVING HOUSE

Moving house is said to be the third most stressful experience you can have (coming after the (1. DIE) _____ of a close relative, or a divorce). The reason for this is partly the (2- ORGANISE) _____ involved, but also the feeling of (3. SECURITY) _____ caused by completely changing your

environment. Of course, a (4. SYSTEM)_____ approach can help ease the difficulties, especially on the day of (5. REMOVE)_____. Plan your packing carefully or, better, employ a (6. RELY) _____ company to pack and move your things. This will (7. CERTAIN)_____lessen the amount of damage to your (8. POSSESS)_____. It's also a good idea to take out (9. INSURE)_____. Some worry is, of course, (10. AVOID)_____but try to keep calm and look forward to life in your new home.

PART D: READING

I. Read the passage and fill each gap with ONE suitable word.

They call New York "the Big Apple". Maybe it's not (1)_____like an apple, but it's certainly very big. There are too many people, that's the (2)_____. The street are always full of cars and trucks, and you can never find a (3)_____to park.

If you have enough money, you can take a taxi. New York cabs are yellow. They look all the same. But the drivers are very (4)_____. Some were born and (5)_____up in New York, but many are (6)_____to the United States. A few drive slowly, but most go very, very fast. Cab (7) _____ is a difficult job. It can be dangerous, too. Thieves often try to steal the drivers' money. Drivers sometimes get hurt.

If you don't want to take a taxi, you can go by bus or you can take a subway. The (8)_____is quick, and it's cheap, but parts of it are old (9)_____dirty. Lights don't always work and there are often fires on the track. On some subway lines, there are new, clean, silver trains. But you can't see the color of the old trains easily. There is too much dirt and too much graffiti, inside and (10)_____.

II. Choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D to complete each numbered gap in the passage below.

School exams are, generally speaking, the first kind of tests we take. They find out how much knowledge we have gained. But do they really show how *intelligent* we are? After all, isn't it a (1)_____that some people who are very academically successful don't have any common sense?

Intelligence is the speed (2)_____which we can understand and react to new situation and it is usually tested by logic puzzles. Although scientists are now preparing (3)_____computer technology that will be able to 'read' our brains, (4)_____tests are still the most popular ways of measuring intelligence.

A person's IQ is their intelligence (5)_____it is measured by a special test. The most common IQ tests are (6)_____by Mensa, an organization that was founded in England in 1946. By 1976, it (7)_____1,300 members in Britain. Today there are 44,000 in Britain and 100,000 worldwide, largely in the US.

People taking the tests are judged in (8)_____to an average score of 100, and those who score over 148 are entitled to join Mensa. This works out at percent of the population. Anyone from the age of six can take the tests. All the questions are straightforward and most people can answer them if (9)_____enough time. But that's the problem, the whole (10)_____of the tests is that they're against the clock.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. case | B. fact | C. circumstance | D. truth |
| 2. A. on | B. to | C. in | D. at |
| 3. A. advanced | B. forward | C. ahead | D. upper |
| 4. A. at this age | B. for the present | C. at the time | D. now and then |
| 5. A. how | B. that | C. as | D. so |
| 6. A. appointed | B. commanded | C. run | D. steered |
| 7. A. held | B. had | C. kept | D. belonged |
| 8. A. concerned | B. relation | C. regard | D. association |
| 9. A. allowed | B. spared | C. let | D. provided |
| 10. A. reason | B. point | C. matter | D. question |

III. Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow by choosing A, B, C or D.

Cholera, a highly **infectious** disease, has resulted in millions of deaths time after time over centuries. It is caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*, first isolated by Robert Koch in 1883.

The organism enters the body through the digestive tract when contaminated food or water is ingested. The bacteria multiply in the digestive tract and establish infection. As they die, they release a potent toxin that leads to severe diarrhea and vomiting. This results in extreme dehydration, muscle cramps, kidney failure, collapse and sometimes death. If the disease is treated promptly, death is less likely.

In many countries, a common source of the organism is raw or poorly cooked seafood, taken from the contaminated waters. The disease is especially **prevalent** after a natural disaster or other destruction that results in a **lack** of fresh water. Sewer systems fail and waste travels into rivers or streams; piped water is not available so people must take their drinking and cooking water from rivers or streams. Because people frequently develop communities along waterways, the disease can be spread easily from one community to the next community down streams, resulting in serious epidemics.

1. The word **infectious** in the first sentence is closest in meaning to _____.
A. communicable B. severe C. isolated D. common
2. According to the passage, cholera is caused by _____.
A. a virus B. a bacterium C. kidney failure D. dehydration
3. All of the following are probable causes of infection **EXCEPT** _____.
A. eating food cooked with contaminated water B. eating undercooked seafood
C. eating overcooked pork D. eating raw oysters
4. According to the passage, what is a symptom of the infection?
A. Release of a toxin by the bacteria B. Regurgitation
C. Overeating D. Epidemics
5. Which of the following would be an appropriate title for this passage?
A. Dysentery and its effects B. Water Purification Systems and Their Importance
C. Results of Wars and Natural Disasters D. The Causes and Effects of Cholera
6. The word **prevalent** in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. dangerous B. commonplace C. unusual D. organized
7. The word **lack** in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. contamination B. multitude C. shortage D. well
8. According to the passage, cholera _____.
A. is easily passed from one person to another
B. is not a real threat
C. is no more dangerous than the common cold
D. cannot be passed from one to another by casual contact
9. What can you infer from the passage?
A. Careful cooking and hygiene practices can reduce the chance of getting the disease
B. Water mixed with other substances will not pass the disease
C. The respiratory system is the most common area of entrance
D. Kidney disease is the most common cause of the disease
10. The word **epidemics** at the end of the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
A. studies B. illness C. bacteria D. plagues

PART E: WRITING

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. I don't intend to apologize to either of them.

→ I have

2. She has never been to the ballet before.

→ It is the

3. The result of the match was never in doubt.

→ At no time

4. Under no circumstances should you phone the police.

→ The last

5. "You broke my bicycle, Minh!" said Hoa.

→ Mary accused

6. I didn't know you were coming, so I didn't wait for you.

→ If.....

7. When I picked up my pen I found that the nib had broken

→ On.....

8. There is no danger that you will fall from the verandah

→ There is no danger of.....

9. The sea was so cold that we couldn't swim in it.

→ The sea was too

10. He felt too ill to get up.

→ He did not.....

II. Topic writing (from 150 to 200 words).

Write a paragraph about "The importance of family in a person's life".

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answers.

-----The end-----

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM
(Gồm 02 trang)

PART A: LISTENING

1. (the) city centre/ center (itself)	6. (the) telephone/ phone
2. 250	7. Wednesday/ Wed
3. (a) garden	8. employer
4. 325	9. two/ 2 weeks'
5. (the) water	10. one/ 1 month('s) rent

PART B: PHONETICS

1. A	2. B	3. D	4. D	5. B
------	------	------	------	------

PART C: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I. Choose the right word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1. D	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. A
6. D	7. D	8. D	9. C	10. D

II. Choose one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

III. Supply the correct form of the word in the blanket

1. death	2. organisation/ organization	3. insecurity	4. systematic	5. removal
6. reliable	7. certainly	8. possessions	9. insurance	10. unavoidable

PART D: READING (30 points)

I. Read the passage and fill each gap with ONE suitable word

1. exactly	6. newcomers
2. problem	7. driving
3. place	8. subway
4. different	9. and
5. grew	10. outside

II. Choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D to complete each numbered gap in the passage below

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. B	5. C
------	------	------	------	------

6. C	7. B	8. B	9. A	10. B
------	------	------	------	-------

III. Read the passage and choose the best answer)

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. D
6. B	7. C	8. A	9. A	10. D

PART E: WRITING

I. 10 points – 1p/ item

1. I have no intention of apologising to either of them/ I have no intention to apologise to either of them.
2. It is the first time she has been to the ballet.
3. At no time was the result of the match in doubt.
4. The last thing you should/ ought to/ must do is (to) phone the police.
5. Hoa accused Minh of breaking her bicycle/ Hoa accused Minh of having broken her bicycle
6. If I had known you were coming, I would have waited for you.
7. On picking up my pen, I found that the nib had broken.
8. There is no danger of your falling from the verandah.
9. The sea was too cold for us to swim in.
10. He did not feel well enough to get up.

II. Topic writing:

- Well-organised –
- Few grammatical mistakes
- Various grammatical structures and vocabularies

*** Total: 100 points.**

PART A. LISTENING.

Section 1. Questions 1-10

You are going to hear a conversation on opening a bank account. As you listen, complete the form below by writing NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER for each numbered blank.

The recording will be played twice.

OPENING A BANK ACCOUNT

Type of student account: the (1)_____account

Full name of applicant: Elme Lewis

Date of birth: (2)_____1982

Current address: (3)_____Drive

Telephone: 798643

A student account offers: an account book and (4) a _____

Interest: <£600: (5)_____%; ≥ £600: 5.5%

Overdraft: (6) £_____

Documents: passport, a (7)_____

Identity (security problem): Name of (8)_____: Emma

Statement: Every (9)_____

Special request: Open (10)_____account as well

Section 2. Questions 11-15

Listen to the dialogue and choose A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences below.

The recording will be played twice.

11. The student is worried about_____.
A. how many facets she has to mention B. what facilities there will be
C. what transport is available D. why the facilities are there
12. She can get a doctor when she arrives by_____.
A. registering with the Universe Hospital
B. registering with an agent of the World Health Organization
C. contacting the National Tropical Hospital
D. enrolling with the University Health Centre
13. The Counseling service is told to be_____.
A. ineffective B. confident C. confidential D. helpful
14. The number she can contact the Central Campus is_____.

- A. 0900 762 5913 B. 0900 762 5903 C. 0900 359 223 D. 0976 259 1350
15. *She has to pay _____ for the membership to some gymnasiums.*
 A. £22 a year B. £ 6.50 a quarter C. £22 half a year D. £6.15 a month

PART B. PHONETICS

Pick out the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other words. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 16. A. sufficient | B. vitamin | C. quantity | D. medical |
| 17. A. demonstrate | B. ingestion | C. fortunate | D. absolute |
| 18. A. necessary | B. comparative | C. curriculum | D. facilities |
| 19. A. reality | B. identify | C. methodical | D. independent |
| 20. A. interfere | B. embarrass | C. well-behaved | D. intuition |

PART C. LEXICO - GRAMMAR.

Section 1. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

21. Salt and ice can be used to _____ food.
 A. contaminate B. pollute C. include D. preserve
22. Ask Tom to give you a hand lifting the suitcase. He is as strong as _____.
 A. an elephant B. a buffalo C. a gorilla D. a horse
23. Have you sold _____ of those shirts yet?
 A. out B. off C. on D. for
24. _____ I to have known there is such an appropriate curriculum, I would have registered for it at the beginning.
 A. If B. Do C. Were D. Providing
25. When you do something, you should _____.
 A. weigh up the pros and cons B. turn over a new leaf
 C. go down well with it D. get through to it
26. We love our teacher very much because whenever we look tired in class time, he tells us a small story which makes us _____.
 A. split on it B. split off C. split on him D. split our sides
27. I made no impression on you at school as I was neither an excellent student nor a(n) _____ one.
 A. good B. disruptive C. original D. compulsory
28. By the time I was told about the terrible affair, I _____ in what he often said to me.
 A. believed B. was believing C. would have believed D. had believed
29. "How is the traffic there?" - "_____."
 A. No matter B. Absolutely C. Not too bad D. Good idea
30. "Is the course interesting?" - "_____."
 A. Agreed B. Ready C. Really D. Absolutely

Section 2. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

Vitamins, taken in tiny doses, are a major group of organic compounds that regulate the mechanisms by which the body converts food into energy. They should not be confused with minerals, which are (31) in their makeup. Although in general the naming of vitamins followed the (32) order of their (33), the nomenclature of individual substances may appear to be somewhat random and _ (34). Among the 13 vitamins known today, five are produced in the body. Because the body produces sufficient quantities of some but not all vitamins, they must be supplemented in the daily diet. Although each vitamin has its specific (35) and cannot be replaced by another compound, a lack of one vitamin can interfere with the processing of another. When a lack of even one vitamin in a diet is continual, a vitamin deficiency may result.

The best way for an individual to (36) a necessary supply of vitamins is to maintain a balanced diet that includes a (37) of foods and provides adequate quantities of all the compounds. Some people take vitamin supplements, predominantly in the form of tablets. The vitamins in such supplements are (38) to those in food, but an adult who maintains a

31. (*organic*)
 32. (*alphabet*)
 33. (*identify*)
 34. (*organize*)
 35. (*designate*)
 36. (*sure*)
 37. (*vary*)
 38. (*equal*)

balanced diet does not need a daily supplement. The ingestion of supplements is recommended only to correct an existing deficiency due to (39) diet, to 39. (*balance*) provide vitamins known to be lacking in a restricted diet, or to act as a therapeutic measure in medical treatment. (40) , caution must be exercised 40. (*Specify*) with fat-soluble substances, such as vitamins A and D, because, taken in gigantic doses, they may present a serious health hazard over a period of time.

Section 3. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (). If the line has a word that should not be there, write the word next to each number.

Forecast might warn us to about threats posed by the weather,	41 _____
but imagine if we could take out control of the weather and	42 _____
prevent dangerous weather conditions from in the first place.	43 _____
Controlling the weather may be the biggest technological	44 _____
challenge we face. For a long of time, scientists have dreamed	45 _____
of creating artificial clouds to bring rain to areas hit by drought,	46 _____
but it's much harder to do than they expected that. The global	47 _____
weather system is very complicated, with each part having an	48 _____
effect taken on all the others. The scientists may feel they are	49 _____
wasting up their time, but success could save millions of lives.	50 _____

PART D. READING COMPREHENSION

Section 1. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer by writing the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Before the mid-nineteenth century, people in the United States ate most foods only **in season**. Drying, smoking, and salting could preserve meat for a short time, but the availability of fresh meat, like that of fresh milk, was very limited; there was no way to **prevent** spoilage. But in 1810 a French inventor named Nicolas Appert developed the cooking-and-sealing process of canning. And in the 1850's an American named Gail Borden developed a means of condensing and preserving milk. Canned goods and condensed milk became more common during the 1860's, but supplies remained low because cans had to be made by hand. By 1880, however, inventors had fashioned stamping and soldering machines that mass-produced cans from tinplate. Suddenly all kinds of food could be preserved and bought at all times of the year.

Other trends and inventions had also helped make it possible for Americans to vary their daily diets. Growing urban populations created demand that encouraged fruit and vegetable farmers to raise more produce. Railroad refrigerator cars enabled growers and meat packers to ship perishables great distances and to preserve **them** for longer periods. Thus, by the 1890's, northern city dwellers could enjoy southern and western strawberries, grapes, and tomatoes, previously available for a month at most, for up to six months of the year. In addition, increased use of iceboxes enabled families to store perishables. An easy means of producing ice commercially had been invented in the 1870's, and by 1900 the nation had more than two thousand commercial ice plants, most of which made home deliveries. The icebox became a **fixture** in most homes and remained so until the mechanized refrigerator replaced it in the 1920's and 1930's.

Almost everyone now had a more diversified diet. Some people continued to eat mainly foods that were heavy in starches or carbohydrates, and not everyone could afford meat. **Nevertheless**, many families could take advantage of previously unavailable fruits, vegetables, and dairy products to achieve more varied fare.

51. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Causes of food spoilage.
- B. Commercial production of ice.
- C. Inventions that led to changes in the American diet.
- D. Population movements in the nineteenth century.

52. The phrase **in season** refers to _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. a kind of weather | B. a particular time of year |
| C. an official schedule | D. a method of flavoring food |

53. The word **prevent** is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. estimate B. avoid C. correct D. confine
54. During the 1860's, canned food products were _____.
 A. unavailable in rural areas B. shipped in refrigerator cars
 C. available in limited quantities D. a staple part of the American diet
55. The word **them** refers to _____.
 A. refrigerator cars B. perishables C. growers D. distances
56. The word **fixture** is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. luxury item B. substance
 C. commonplace object D. mechanical device
57. The author implies that in the 1920's and 1930's home deliveries of ice _____.
 A. decreased in number B. were on an irregular schedule
 C. increased in cost D. occurred only in the summer
58. The word **Nevertheless** is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. Therefore B. Because C. Occasionally D. However
59. Which of the following types of food preservation was NOT mentioned in the passage?
 A. Drying. B. Canning. C. Cold storage. D. Chemical additives.
60. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
 A. Tin cans and iceboxes helped to make many foods more widely available.
 B. Commercial ice factories were developed by railroad owners.
 C. Most farmers in the United States raised only fruits and vegetables.
 D. People who lived in cities demanded home delivery of foods.

Section 2. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to complete the following passage by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Dolphins communicate mainly by ____ (61) ____ of sounds. These sounds not only ____ (62) ____ whistles, but also so-called pulsed sounds, which are often described as squawks, barks, rasps, etc. However, they also use breaching (jumping and falling back into the ____ (63) ____ with a loud splash) and pectoral fin (or flipper) and tail (or fluke) slaps (hitting the flipper or fluke on the water surface). Body posturing and jaw popping also have a role in ____ (64) ____ . As for language, we do not know (65) they have one. Several studies have demonstrated that dolphins can understand a structured language like ____ (66) ____ . This has been demonstrated for a number of other animal species as well (gorilla, California sea lion, and parrot). Some studies also indicate that dolphin vocalizations are complex ____ (67) ____ to support some form of language. ____ (68) ____ , it has not been demonstrated ____ (69) ____ that they can undoubtedly communicate ____ (70) ____ themselves.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| 61. A. way | B. mean | C. using | D. means |
| 62. A. have | B. include | C. contain | D. combine |
| 63. A. water | B. sea | C. ocean | D. river |
| 64. A. reaction | B. chewing | C. speaking | D. communication |
| 65. A. why | B. if | C. when | D. how |
| 66. A. your | B. ours | C. our | D. yours |
| 67. A. too | B. as | C. enough | D. so |
| 68. A. Whenever | B. Wherever | C. However | D. Whoever |
| 69. A. yet | B. still | C. though | D. neither |
| 70. A. together | B. each other | C. between | D. among |

Section 3. Read the passage and fill in each numbered gap with ONE suitable word.

HOME-ALONE FATHERS

The number of (71) _____ fathers has increased considerably in recent years in Britain. We spoke to one such dad, Steve Baker, about how he copes with it all. Steve, 43 years old, has brought up his two teenage sons since he and his wife (72) _____ up two years ago. "It's (73) _____ more difficult for a man than it is for a woman," says Steve. "It's a full-time job, whoever you are. Fortunately, my employers were very (74) _____ in the first new months and they let me take time off work to get myself organized.

As far as the housework is (75) _____, I don't mind cooking, as I've always been good at that; it's the ironing I can't (76) _____! Generally (77) _____, the boys and I get on very well

together but of course, sometimes we have rows. That's when I really miss having someone there with me to help me (78)_____. I have had a couple of relationships in the last two years but they haven't (79)_____ out. That has a lot to do with the fact that I put my kids before anyone else, I take fatherhood very (80)_____.”

PART E. WRITING

Section 1. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it has the similar meaning to the original one.

81. We have never seen more people turn to the traditional herbal remedies than now.
It's _____
82. The only thing that prevented the passing of the bill was the death of the Prime Minister.
Had it not _____
83. They have reported that the number of people using acupuncture is increasing.
The number of _____
84. "Let's go out for a change," said Andrew.
Andrew suggested _____
85. Their dog was so fierce that nobody would visit them.
They had _____

Section 2. Essay writing

Write an essay (200-250 words) on the following topic:

It is a fact that many species of animals are in danger of extinction. What do you think are the causes of the problem and what measures could be taken to solve it?

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

Cán b coi thi không gì i thích gì thêm.

PART A. LISTENING. (15 pts: 1p/each correct answer)

Section 1

1. current	2. February 14th	3. Smithfield	4. connect card	5. 4.5
6. 300	7. reference letter	8. little sister	9. month	10. internet bank

Section 2

11. B	12. D	13. C	14. A	15. A
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

PART B. PHONETICS. (5 pts: 1p/each correct answer)

16. A	17. B	18. A	19. D	20. B
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

PART C. LEXICO - GRAMMAR. (30 pts: 1p/each correct answer)

Section 1

21. D	22. D	23. A	24. C	25. A	26. D	27. B	28. D	29. C	30. D
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Section 2

31. inorganic	32. alphabetical	33. identification	34. disorganized	35. designation
36. ensure	37. variety	38. equivalent	39. unbalanced	40. Specifically

Section 3

41. to	42. out	43. from	44. √	45. of
46. √	47. that	48. √	49. taken	50. up

PART D. READING (30 pts: 1p/each correct answer)

Section 1

51. C	52. B	53. B	54. C	55. B
56. C	57. A	58. D	59. D	60. A

Section 2

61. D	62. B	63. A	64. D	65. B
66. B	67. C	68. C	69. A	70. D

Section 3

71. single	72. split	73. far/ much	74. sympathetic	75. concerned
76. stand/ bear	77. speaking	78. out	79. worked	80. seriously

PART E. WRITING. (20 pts)

Section 1 (5 pts: 1p/each correct answer)

81. It's the first time we have ever seen more people turn to the traditional herbal remedies.

82. Had it not been for the death of the Prime Minister, the bill would have been passed/ they would have passed the bill.

83. The number of people using acupuncture has been reported to be increasing.

84. Andrew suggested going out for a change/ that we should go out for a change.

85. They had such a fierce dog that nobody would visit them.

Section 2 Essay Writing (15 points)

Correct form of essay writing (15 points)	- Contents: a provision of all main reasons and appropriate supporting ideas and relevant examples (8pts) - Language: a variety of vocabulary and appropriate structures (4pts) - Presentation: coherence, cohesion, and appropriate style (3pts)
Incorrect form of essay writing (7 points)	- Contents: a provision of all main reasons and appropriate supporting ideas and relevant examples (4pts) - Language: a variety of vocabulary and appropriate structures (2pts) - Presentation: coherence, cohesion, and appropriate style (1p)

----- H t -----

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài: **180 phút** (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Ngày thi: **01/11/2012**

Chú ý: Đề này gồm có **11** trang

Thí sinh làm trực tiếp vào bản đề thi này.

ĐIỂM TOÀN BÀI THI		CÁC GIÁM KHẢO (Họ, tên và chữ ký)	SỐ PHÁCH (Do CTHĐ chấm thi ghi)
Bảng số	Bảng chữ	1.	
		2.	



PHÁCH ĐÍNH KÈM ĐỀ THI MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Số báo danh :

Họ và tên thí sinh :

Nam/Nữ :

Ngày sinh :

Đơn vị :

CÁC GIÁM THỊ (Họ, tên và chữ ký)	SỐ PHÁCH (Do CTHĐ chấm thi ghi)
1.	
2.	

Chú ý: - Thí sinh phải ghi đầy đủ các mục ở phần trên theo sự hướng dẫn của giám thị.

- Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào bản đề thi có phách đính kèm này.

- Bài thi phải được viết bằng một loại bút, một thứ mực; không viết bằng mực đỏ, bút chì; không được đánh dấu hay làm ký hiệu riêng, phần viết hỏng phải dùng thước gạch chéo; không được tẩy, xóa bằng bất kỳ cách gì (kể cả bút xóa).

LISTENING

There are 3 parts. You will hear each conversation or lecture **ONE TIME**. The recordings will now be stopped (pause). Please ask questions now because you must not speak during the test.

Mark: / 30

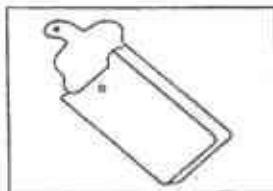
Part 1: Questions 1-7

There are seven questions in this part.

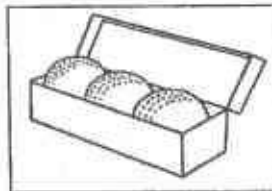
For each question, circle the correct answer, A, B or C.

Example:

What is the boy going to buy?



A



B



C

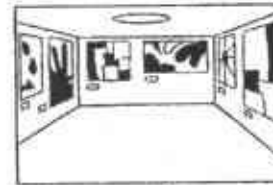
1. Where will the girl meet her friend?



A



B

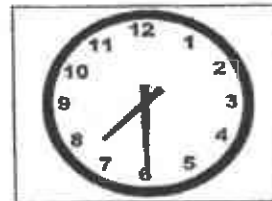


C

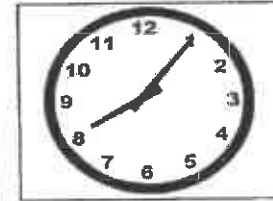
2. When does the man want to watch a television programme?



A



B



C

3. Which sport does the girl prefer to take part in?



A

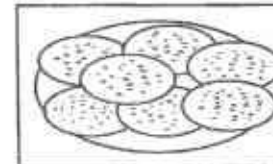


B



C

4. What should the girl avoid eating?



A

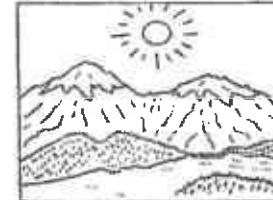


B

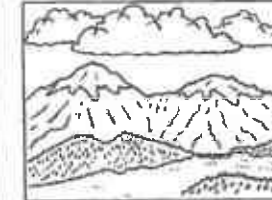


C

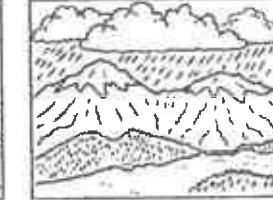
5. What was the weather like during their walk?



A



B



C

6. What does the boy borrow?



A

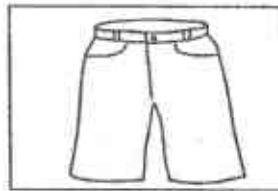


B

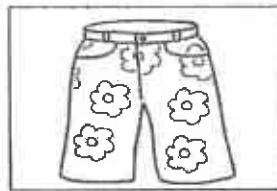


C

7. Which shorts did the woman see in the shop window?



A



B



C

THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING PART 1

Part 2: Questions 8-13

You will hear Joel Jones, an actor, being interviewed about a cartoon film called Basil the Bee which he wrote and helped to make. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B or C.

8. What were Joel's first thoughts about making the movie?

- A The story will be hard to plan.
- B It will be a quick job.
- C It will be lots of fun.

9. What does Joel say about Basil the Bee?

- A Basil's appearance is based on Joel.
- B Joel's face is fatter than Basil's.
- C They look quite similar.

10. Joel says his little daughter

- A is afraid of bees.
- B isn't really old enough to enjoy the movie.
- C doesn't understand her father's connection to the movie.

11. Who did Joel originally plan the movie for?

- A young children
- B teenagers
- C people of all ages

12. Joel thinks people approve of bees because

- A bees are like humans in several ways.
- B people enjoy eating honey.
- C people can make money from keeping bees.

13. How does Joel feel about most insects?

- A He thinks the insect world is interesting to study.
- B He likes bees better than other insects.
- C He enjoys watching insects in his garden.

THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING PART 2

Part 3: Questions 14 – 15

You will hear a telephone message that Sue has left for her friend Polly.
For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Next weekend – camping with Sue!

Campsite near (14) in Wales.

Transport (15)

THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING SECTION.

LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Part 1 Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

(0) has been done as an example.

Mark: / 25

0. I a student.
A. be B. is C. am D. are
1. It is a great that the exhibition was cancelled at the last minute after all your work.
A. pity B. sorrow C. complaint D. sadness
2. The manager expected the team because they hadn't done enough training.
A. to lose B. have lost C. to be lost D. by losing
3. I have been looking for this book for months, and I have found it.
A. at last B. in time C. at the end D. at present
4. When he heard the terrible noise he asked me what was on.
A. happening B. being C. getting D. going
5. He being given a receipt for the bill he had paid.
A. asked for B. demanded C. insisted on D. required
6. He was very upset by the of his English examination.
A. result B. failure C. effect D. success
7. The job of student lodgings officer a great many visits to landladies.
A. concerns B. offers C. asks D. involves
8. Last year the potato harvest was very disappointing, but this year it looks as though we shall have a better
A. product B. outcome C. amount D. crop
9. The chairman was so angry with the committee that he decided to from it.
A. cancel B. postpone C. resign D. prevent
10. The wind blew so hard and so strongly that the windows in their frames.
A. rattled B. slapped C. flapped D. shocked
11. it was raining heavily he went out without a raincoat.
A. In spite B. In spite of C. However D. Although
12. If you wish to take photographs you'll have to have
A. an application B. a permit C. an allowance D. an admission
13. I am going to have a short rest as I a headache.
A. take B. have C. feel D. suffer
14. When you him, give him my best wishes.

15. A. will visit B. would visit C. visit D. have visited
If you're not too tired we could have a of tennis after lunch.
16. A. match B. play C. game D. party
The soldier was punished for to obey his commanding officer's orders.
17. A. refusing B. regretting C. objecting D. resisting
Phone me before ten; I'll be too busy to talk to you.
18. A. unless B. whether C. otherwise D. if
The World Cup is a football which is open to all countries.
19. A. participation B. involvement C. occasion D. competition
She drive to the station everyday but then she suddenly decided to walk instead.
20. A. was used to B. had used to C. was using to D. used to
You're your time trying to persuade him; he'll never help you.
21. A. wasting B. spending C. losing D. missing
By the time you receive this letter, I for Japan.
22. A. will leave B. have left C. would have left D. will have left
Drug taking has become a major in sport.
23. A. argument B. view C. issue D. case
People work mainly to money.
24. A. pay B. finance C. earn D. win
Her eyes are her best
25. A. feature B. aspect C. trait D. characteristic
We have those hats in a full of colors.
- A. range B. list C. total D. variety

Your answers

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C												
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Part 2 Read the following survey of road accidents. Complete the report of the survey by writing in each blank the correct pronoun, e.g. (he, they, we), and the appropriate verb in the correct tense.

Write your answers in the numbered blanks provided in the box below the passage.

(0) has been done as an example.

Mark: / 10

'We have examined over 1,200 accidents while conducting our survey. 87% of all these accidents are caused by drivers' carelessness. Only 9% of the accidents examined by us result from mechanical faults in vehicles. Our survey clearly shows that a large number of accidents can be prevented. Moreover, many of the drivers questioned have given very foolish reasons for the cause of the accidents. "The pedestrian had no idea where to go, and so I ran over him," one driver said.'

The people who conducted the survey said that they ⁰ over 1,200 accidents and that 87% of all those accidents ¹ by drivers' carelessness. They added that only 9% of the accidents examined by ² ³ from mechanical faults in vehicles. ⁴ survey clearly ⁵ that a large number of accidents ⁶ Moreover, many of the drivers questioned ⁷ very foolish reasons for the cause of the accidents. One driver had said that a pedestrian ⁸ no idea where to go and so ⁹ ¹⁰ over him.

Your answers	0. <i>had examined</i>	1	2
3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10

Part 3 Supply the correct form of the WORDS in brackets to complete the passage. Write your answers in the numbered blanks provided in the box below the passage.
(0) *has been done as an example.*

EXERCISE

Mark: / 10

Exercise is one of the best ways of keeping (0. DEPRESSED) away. It improves your body and your mind and (1. ABLE) you to perform better in the work place and at home.

Proper (2. BREATH) is essential if you want to get the most from exercise and you should also take into (3. CONSIDER) your heart rate. It can be (4. HARM) to do too much, which is why all good fitness instructors emphasize the (5. IMPORTANT) of 'listening to your body'.

When you first start you should use good (6. JUDGE), because it's easy to make the mistake of using the equipment (7. CORRECT) or doing too much at one time. Start slowly and build up gradually.

Exercise should not be seen as a (8. DEMAND) task; it can be as easy as a quick walk. To increase your fitness (9. STEADY), exercise for 20 minutes a day, 4 to 6 times a week and you will notice a (10. DIFFERENT) in your body and mind in a few weeks.

Your answers	0. <i>depression</i>	1	2
3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10

Part 4 Fill each blank with a suitable word. Write your answers in the numbered blanks provided in the box below the passage.
(0) *has been done as an example.*

Mark: / 20

He ⁰ born in a very poor part of London. His father ¹ a comedian and his mother worked ² a dancer and singer. ³ of them was very successful, however, and the family had very ⁴ money; at one time they were ⁵ poor that he and his brothers had only one pair of

shoes ⁶ them and they had to take turns wearing them. The first time he himself earned any money, ⁷ dancing and singing, he was only five years old. He did many kinds of jobs, but what he loved ⁸ was working in the theatre.

⁹ he was about 15 he joined a travelling theatre company and went on trips to America. On ¹⁰ such tour he was offered a part in a film, so he went to Hollywood, ¹¹ he eventually became both an actor and a film director. He was known to be a perfectionist, and sometimes ¹² the other actors repeat a scene many times ¹³ he was finally satisfied with it.

Many people found ¹⁴ difficult and some accused him of ¹⁵ mean, but it was really his early experiences of poverty ¹⁶ made him careful with his ¹⁷

He died in Switzerland in 1977, ¹⁸ the age of 88.

¹⁹ is now a statue of him in Leicester Square, London, the city of his ²⁰ and early upbringing. His name was Charlie Chaplin.

Your answers ex. 0. was

1	6	11	16
2	7	12	17
3	8	13	18
4	9	14	19
5	10	15	20

READING

Part 5 Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each question.

(0) *has been done as an example.*

Mark: / 20

SUPER RATS

Soon after World War II, (0)___ United States chose a small island (1)___ a testing site for nuclear weapons. As a result, plants, animals, birds (2)___ fish were completely destroyed by the effects of radiation.

(3)___ scientists went back to the area a few years later, (4)___ did not expect to find any normal, healthy life there. They (5)___ mistaken, however. Rats came out (6)___ their holes in the ground as fit as ever and with an even longer life span than they (7)___ before.

Fear of the 'super rat' is a common feature of many (8)___ films, and with good reason. Rats have an amazing (9)___ to adapt and survive. Many rats are no longer (10)___ by the strong poisons that are used to kill them.

They are (11)___ very strong animals. They can squeeze through holes the (12)___ of a fifty-cent coin, climb almost any vertical surface, (13)___ holes deep in the ground, swim over great distances, jump (14)___ high as one metre, and land safely from a (15)___ of 13 metres. Rats can kill animals (16)___ their size, and chew through live electric cable without dying.

Rats (17)___ be man's worst enemy, but in some ways man is the rat's (18)___ friend. Humans provide rats (19)___ warmth, shelter and food, and rats' amazing capacity for reproduction means that no matter (20)___ many are killed, there are always more to replace them. One male and one female can produce as many as 15,000 babies in a single year.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0. A. one | B. a | C. the | D. an |
| 1. A. like | B. as | C. of | D. in |
| 2. A. all | B. but | C. or | D. and |
| 3. A. When | B. While | C. Before | D. After |
| 4. A. the rats | B. he | C. they | D. someone |
| 5. A. have | B. have been | C. were | D. are |
| 6. A. at | B. of | C. in | D. on |
| 7. A. are | B. were | C. have | D. had |
| 8. A. horror | B. romance | C. comedy | D. documentary |
| 9. A. capacity | B. ability | C. possibility | D. probability |
| 10. A. affected | B. affect | C. affecting | D. affective |
| 11. A. many | B. a | C. too | D. also |
| 12. A. big | B. size | C. large | D. shape |
| 13. A. dug | B. digging | C. dig | D. to dig |
| 14. A. as | B. very | C. too | D. more |
| 15. A. surface | B. width | C. length | D. height |
| 16. A. two | B. two of | C. twice | D. big as |
| 17. A. may | B. will | C. must | D. should |
| 18. A. best | B. bad | C. unkind | D. their |
| 19. A. by | B. of | C. for | D. with |
| 20. A. what | B. how | C. why | D. where |

Your answers

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C										
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Part 6 Read the passage below and answer questions 1-10.

Mark: / 20

What you need to know about Culture Shock

Most people who move to a foreign country or culture may experience a period of time when they feel very homesick and have a lot of stress and difficulty functioning in the new culture. This feeling is often called 'culture shock' and it is important to understand and learn how to cope with culture shock if you are to adapt successfully to your new home's culture.

First of all, it's important to know that culture shock is normal. Everyone in a new situation will go through some form of culture shock, and the extent of which they do is determined by factors such as the difference between cultures, the degree to which someone is anxious to adapt to a new culture and the familiarity that person has to the new culture. If you go, for example, to a culture that is far different from your own, you're likely to experience culture shock more sharply than those who move to a new culture knowing the language and the behavioral norms of the new culture.

There are four general stages of cultural adjustment, and it is important that you are aware of these stages and can recognize which stage you are in and when so that you will understand why you feel the way you do and that any difficulties you are experiencing are temporary, a process you are going through rather than a constant situation.

The first stage is usually referred to as the excitement stage or the 'honeymoon' stage. Upon arriving in a new environment, you'll be interested in the new culture, everything will seem exciting, everyone will seem friendly and helpful and you'll be overwhelmed with impressions. During this stage you are merely soaking up the new landscape, taking in these impressions passively, and at this stage you have little meaningful experience of the culture.

But it isn't long before the honeymoon stage dissolves into the second stage – sometimes called the withdrawal stage. The excitement you felt before changes to frustration as you find it difficult to cope with the problems that arise. It seems that everything is difficult, the language is hard to learn, people are unusual and unpredictable, friends are hard to make, and simple things like shopping and going to the bank are challenges. It is at this stage that you are likely to feel anxious and homesick, and you will probably find yourself complaining about the new culture or country. This is the stage which is referred to as 'culture shock'.

Culture shock is only temporary, and at some point, if you are one of those who manage to stick it out, you'll transition into the third stage of cultural adjustment, the 'recovery' stage. At this point, you'll have a routine, and you'll feel more confident functioning in the new culture. You'll start to feel less isolated as you start to understand and accept the way things are done and the way people behave in your new environment. Customs and traditions are clearer and easier to understand. At this stage, you'll deal with new challenges with humor rather than anxiety.

The last stage is the 'home' or 'stability' stage – this is the point when people start to feel at home in the new culture. At this stage, you'll function well in the new culture, adopt certain features and behaviors from your new home, and prefer certain aspects of the new culture to your own culture.

There is, in a sense, a fifth stage to this process. If you decide to return home after a long period in a new culture, you may experience what is called 'reverse culture shock'. This means that you may find aspects of your own culture 'foreign' because you are so used to the new culture that you have spent so long adjusting to. Reverse culture shock is usually pretty mild – you may notice things about your home culture that you had never noticed before, and some of the ways people do things may seem odd. Reverse culture shock rarely lasts for very long.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the article?

In boxes 1-10 on **Your answers** write (in BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS)

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
 FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
 NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1. Some people will find the process of adapting to a new country easier than others.
2. Knowing about these four stages will help people adjust to a new culture more quickly.
3. People can ease culture shock by learning about the language and customs before they go to the new culture.
4. Culture shock is another name for cultural adjustment.
5. The first stage is usually the shortest.
6. In the first stage, people will have a very positive impression of the new culture.
7. Many people will leave the new culture while they are in the second stage.
8. By the third stage, people do not experience any more problems with the new culture.
9. In the fourth stage, people speak new language fluently.
10. Reverse culture shock is as difficult to deal with as culture shock.

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part 7 Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each question.

(0) has been done as an example.

Mark: / 5

THE FACE IN THE MIRROR

The play now on at the New Theatre as part of the Easter Arts Festival is not among the best plays for which the director, Amy Fielding, has been responsible.

The action takes place in the home of Professor Spear. One night his landlady comes to the house for a chat. After inviting her in, the professor hears a sound and, thinking it is a burglar coming to rob the house, fires his gun. By mistake, the wrong person is shot and the thief gets away.

The scene of the second act is a law court, in which everyone waits to find out if the professor is guilty of murder.

I did not care for the acting in some cases. Norman Jones is normally seen in comedy and is not satisfactory as the professor. He does not look like a wise old man. Also, Simon Fry, as the servant, shouted at the top of his voice all through the play. The hit of the evening, however, was James Smith as the judge.

On the whole, the play appeared to me to be a little out of date. I can think of many other plays which would have been more suitable for a group of clever young actors to perform.

The play continues until the end of the month.

0. The director responsible for the play is
 A. Norman Jones B. Simon Fry C. Amy Fielding D. James Smith
1. The passage is from
 A. a review of the play B. an introduction to a book
 C. a letter D. an advertisement
2. What is the writer trying to do?
 A. Give advice to the writer of the play. B. Warn people not to go and see the play.
 C. Give his own opinion of the play. D. Persuade the director to change the play.
3. The writer's opinion about the play is that
 A. there were not enough actors for the parts
 B. the actors would have performed better in a modern play
 C. the play was being performed at the wrong time of the year
 D. the play was a comedy, but the audience did not find it amusing
4. The writer thought the actor who played the professor was unsatisfactory because
 A. he made the audience laugh too much B. he did not look like a professor
 C. he had the wrong kind of moustache D. he was not clever enough to play the part
5. Who will probably enjoy the play?
 A. "I don't care much for serious subjects. I like comedies, especially about the young. Norman Jones is great, so young and lively. I like the way he jumps about the stage. He can never stand still."
 B. "I only like going to the theatre when there's something on with a lot of songs. Simon Fry is a good singer. I saw him in a show last year. I hope he'll be singing again when I next go to the theatre."
 C. "I really prefer plays with a good story. I like to wonder about what is going to happen in the end. I like fights, but I like to see the guilty person punished in the end. I'm a great fan of James Smith."
 D. "I prefer modern plays. This director did one that I liked last year. There were a group of actors on a bare stage without any scenery. It showed what was wrong with modern society."

Your answers

Questions	0.	1	2	3	4	5
Answers	C					

WRITING

Part 8 Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

Mark: / 20

1. Mr Hill teaches his students to understand different English accents.
Mr Hill's students
2. It was such a boring film that we left before the end.
The film
3. Robert and Catherine have been married for four years.
It's four years
4. Elizabeth got a bad cough because she started smoking cigarettes.
If Elizabeth
5. 'Can I have a new bicycle?' said Anna to her mother.
Anna asked
6. Don't blame me if the tin-opener's broken.
It's not
7. Although he had a bad cold, William still went to work.
In spite
8. Barbara plays squash better than Mike.
Mike doesn't
9. Whose suitcase is this?
Who does
10. The train journey from London to Bristol takes two hours.
It is a

Part 9

Every student should attend extra classes after school (fee-paying). What is your opinion? Your writing must be of between 200 and 250 words. Do not mention any personal information.

Mark: / 20

10

THE END

Candidate Name:

Candidate Number:

~~You have 7 minutes to~~ sketch out what you are going to say.

You have to make an outline (of any kind) as a draft. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.

Your talking time should not exceed 3 minutes.

Question # 1.

What is an interesting experience in your life?

Get ready to talk to an audience about the experience.

You draft your speech outline here.

Candidate Name:

Candidate Number:

You have **7 minutes** to sketch out what you are going to say.

You have to make an outline (of any kind) as a draft. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to **SPEAK** as naturally as possible.

Your talking time should not exceed **3 minutes**.

Question # 2.

What is an embarrassing experience in your life?

Get ready to talk to an audience about the experience.

You draft your speech outline here.

Candidate Name:

Candidate Number:

You have **7 minutes** to sketch out what you are going to say.

You have to make an outline (of any kind) as a draft. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to **SPEAK** as naturally as possible.

Your talking time should not exceed **3 minutes**.

Question # 3.

What is a disappointing experience in your life?

Get ready to talk to an audience about the experience.

You draft your speech outline here.

ĐÁP ÁN VÀ BIỂU ĐIỂM
Học sinh giỏi lớp 12 vòng tỉnh năm học 2012-2013

LISTENING (30Đ)

PART 1:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. A

PART 2:

8. B 9. C 10. C 11. C 12. A 13. B

PART 3:

14. Guilsfield 15. bus

LEXICO-GRAMMAR (65Đ)

Part 1 (25Đ)

Your answers

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C	A	A	A	D	C	A	D	D	C	A	D	B
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
B	C	C	A	C	D	D	A	D	C	C	A	A

Part 2 (10Đ)

Your answers

Your answers	0. <i>had examined</i>	1 were caused	2 them
3 resulted	4 Their	5 showed	6 could be prevented
7 had given	8 had (had)	9 he	10 ran / had run

Part 3 (10Đ)

Your answers

Your answers	0. <i>depression</i>	1 enables	2 breathing
3 consideration	4 harmful	5 importance	6 judg(e)ment
7 incorrectly	8 demanding	9 steadily	10 difference

Part 4 (20Đ)

1 was "	6 between	11 where	16 that/ which
2 as	7 by / through / from / for	12 made / insisted / demanded	17 money / cash
3 Neither	8 most / especially/ particularly/ best/ passionately / doing	13 before/until/ till	18 at
4 little	9 When	14 him/ it/ this / Chaplin	19 There
5 so	10 one	15 being	20 birth/origin(s)/ childhood / infancy/babyhood

READING (45Đ)**Part 5 (20Đ)****Your answers**

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	B	D	A	C	C	B	D	A	B	A
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	D	B	C	A	D	C	A	A	D	B

Part 6 (20Đ)**Your answers**

1. TRUE	2. NOT GIVEN	3. TRUE	4. FALSE	5. NOT GIVEN
6. TRUE	7. NOT GIVEN	8. FALSE	9. NOT GIVEN	10. FALSE

Part 7 (5Đ)**Your answers**

Questions	0	1	2	3	4	5
Answers	C	A	C	B	B	C

WRITING (40Đ)

Part 8 (20Đ, mỗi câu đúng nhận 2Đ)

1. Mr Hill's students / **are (being) taught (how) to understand** / different (English) accents.

**are learning (how) to hear
to distinguish**

2. The film / **was so boring (that)** / we / left before the end.
was such a boring one did not stay until the end.
bored us so much

3. It's four years / **since Robert and Catherine** / **got married./**
they **were married.**

4. If Elizabeth / **had not started smoking (cigarettes)** / she / **would not have got a**
(bad) cough./

hadn't begun **wouldn't have had
developed**

5. Anna asked her mother / **if** / **she could have a new bicycle./**

whether
to **give her**
get her
buy her

6. It's not / **my fault if** **the tin-opener** **is broken.** /
that **has (been) broken.**

7. In spite / **of his (bad) cold** / **William (still) went to work. /**
a (bad) cold **he**
his suffering from a (bad) cold

8. Mike doesn't / **play squash as well as Barbara (does). /**
so

9. Who does / **this suitcase belong to /?**
case

10. It is a / **two-hour train journey from London to Bristol./**
2-hour

Part 9 (20Đ)

1. Từ 0 đến 5: Chưa sử dụng được tiếng Anh viết.
 2. Từ 6 đến 10: Có ý tưởng hợp lý theo yêu cầu của đề bài nhưng có nhiều lỗi mang tính căn bản ảnh hưởng đến mục đích giao tiếp.
 3. Từ 11 đến 15: Sử dụng tiếng Anh đạt yêu cầu (nhưng từ vựng và cấu trúc ngữ pháp còn quá đơn giản), ý tưởng hợp lý theo yêu cầu của đề bài; có vài lỗi mang tính căn bản ảnh hưởng đến mục đích giao tiếp.
 4. Từ 16 đến 20: Sử dụng tiếng Anh khá tự nhiên (từ vựng và cấu trúc ngữ pháp đáp ứng tốt việc diễn tả ý tưởng), ý tưởng mạch lạc đúng yêu cầu của đề bài; có thể có vài lỗi nhỏ không ảnh hưởng đến mục đích giao tiếp.
- [Nếu bài viết chưa đạt số từ quy định từ 200 từ trở lên (đối tượng 3 và 4) có thể trừ 1 đến 2 điểm so với 'điểm ấn tượng ban đầu'. Nếu bài viết quá 250 từ thì không bị trừ.]

SPEAKING (20Đ)

When/ Where/ How it happened
Who was involved
How the experience affected you

1. Bài nói đề cập đủ 5 ý trên đạt 10đ (thiếu 1 ý trừ 2đ; không chú trọng đến các mặt 2 và 3)
 2. Dùng câu và từ chính xác, phong phú đạt tối đa 5đ
 3. Giọng nói tốt, phong cách tự nhiên đạt tối đa 5đ
- (Thời gian ghi âm khi nói được đánh giá lồng ghép vào mục 2 và 3)
Cộng 3 cột điểm trên để lấy điểm cuối cùng.

d phòng

Môn thi: TI NG ANH L P 12 THPT - B NG B

Th i gian làm bài: 150 phút

(thi g m 05 trang)

Hã và t^an thÝ sinh:Ngày th,ng n^m sinh:

Hãc sinh tr-êng:

Sè b, o danh

Sè ph, ch

Hã vµ t^an, ch÷ ký gi, m thð 1:

.....

Hã vµ t^an, ch÷ ký gi, m thð 2:

.....

Chø dÉn:

1. Sò thi gãm 05 trang. ThÝ sinh kiÓm tra sè trang tr-íc khi lµm bµi.
2. ThÝ sinh lµm bµi tróc tiÕp vµo ®Ò thi (ghi c©u tr¶ lêi vµo c, c « ®-íc ®, nh sè phÝa d-íi ®Ò cña mçi phÇn).
3. ThÝ sinh gi÷ g×n cÈn thÈn bµi lµm.
4. NÕu thÝ sinh lµm sai, dïng th-íc g¹ch, kh«ng dïng bút tÊy mµu tr¾ng. ThÝ sinh chØ ®-íc dïng bút mét mµu xanh hoÆc ®en ®Ó lµm bµi. Kh«ng dïng mùc mµu ®á.
5. Gi, m thð kh«ng gi¶i thÝch g× thªm.
6. ThÝ sinh kh«ng ®-íc sô dông bÊt cø tµi liÖu nµo kÓ c¶ tã ®iÓn.

d phòng

Môn thi: TI NG ANH L P 12 THPT - B NG B

Th i gian làm bài: 150 phút

(thi g m 05 trang)

I M	H TÊN, CH KÍ GIÁM KH O	S PHÁCH
B ng s :.....	Giám kh o 1:	
B ng ch :.....	Giám kh o 2:	

SECTION A – PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>breath</u> | B. <u>break</u> | C. <u>thread</u> | D. <u>tread</u> |
| 2. A. <u>believes</u> | B. <u>pencils</u> | C. <u>contents</u> | D. <u>tables</u> |
| 3. A. <u>ragged</u> | B. <u>wicked</u> | C. <u>naked</u> | D. <u>packed</u> |
| 4. A. <u>cherish</u> | B. <u>chorus</u> | C. <u>chaos</u> | D. <u>scholar</u> |
| 5. A. <u>hysteria</u> | B. <u>hypocrite</u> | C. <u>hypocrisy</u> | D. <u>hydroplane</u> |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

II. Identify the word whose stressed pattern is different from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. discover | B. invention | C. difficult | D. important |
| 7. A. animal | B. bacterial | C. habitat | D. pyramid |
| 8. A. considerate | B. photographer | C. community | D. circumstance |
| 9. A. scenery | B. festival | C. atmosphere | D. location |
| 10. A. opposite | B. geography | C. compulsory | D. endangert |

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
----	----	----	----	-----

Section B – vocabulary and grammar

I. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.

11. You should not burn _____. You had better dig a hole and bury it.
 A. dishes B. lab C. garbage D. shift
12. Should an object be let off in the cabin of a spaceship, it _____.
 A. floated B. is floating C. will float D. would float
13. Either John or his children _____ breakfast each morning.
 A. make B. makes C. made D. to make
14. ASEAN also works for the _____ of peace and stability in the region.
 A. promote B. promotion C. promotional D. promoter
15. Jane is _____ age as Mary.
 A. as same B. the most same C. the same D. more same
16. Don't share the matter with anyone else. Please keep it in _____.
 A. private B. possession C. property D. tongue
17. Hardly _____ attack people.
 A. have snakes B. do snakes C. snakes do D. snakes will
18. I never listen to _____ radio. In fact I haven't got _____ radio.
 A. a/a B. a/the C. the/the D. the/a
19. It took me a very long time to _____ the shock of her death.
 A. turn off B. take on C. get over D. keep up with

20. You are not _____ to say anything unless you wish to do so.
A. obliged B. willing C. equal D. attracted
21. Are there enough apples for us to have one _____?
A every B. each C self D individually
22. Do you get your heating _____ every year?
A. checking B. check C. be checked D. checked
23. Body language is a potent form of _____ communication.
A. verbal B. non-verbal C. tongue D. oral
24. We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.
A. must have studied B. might study C. should have studied D. would study
25. Both Ann and her sister _____ her mother.
A. take after B. take place C. take away D. take on

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.

II. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it.

26. Caroline refused taking the job given to her because the salary was not good.
27. While the brows were away on holiday, their house was broke into.
28. Two out of three people striking by lightning survive.
29. Why don't you congratulate our son about passing his final exam?
30. There is such few ink that it will be impossible to finish addressing the envelopes.
31. I found it wonderfully to travel abroad.
32. The notebook lists every opportunities for handicapped workers in the area.
33. I don't know why is the elevator not working properly today.
34. In the end, she quit the job because it was too bored.
35. Every candidate under considering for a federal job must undergo a thorough medical examination.

	Mistake	Correction		Mistake	Correction
26.			31.		
27.			32.		
28.			33.		
29.			34.		
30.			35.		

Section C – reading

I. Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.

Napoleon Bonaparte's ambition to control all the areas around the Mediterranean Sea led him and his French soldiers to Egypt. After loosing a naval battle, they were forced to remain there for three years. In 1799, while constructing a fort, a soldier discovered a peace of stele (a stone pillar bearing an inscription) known as the Rosetta stone, in commemoration of the town near the fort. This famous stone, which would eventually lead to the deciphering of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics dating to 3100 B.C was written in three languages: hieroglyphics (picture writing), demotic (a shorthand version of Egyptian hieroglyphics) and Greek. Scientists discovered that the characters, unlike those in English, could be written from right to left and in other directions as well. The direction in which they were read depended on how the characters were arranged. Living elements (animals, people, and body parts) were often the first symbols, and the direction that they faces indicated the direction for reading them.

Twenty-three years after the discovery of the Rosetta stone, Jean Francois Champollion, a French philologist fluent in several languages, was able to decipher the first word - Ptolemy - the name of an Egyptian ruler. This name was written inside an oval called a "cartouche". Further investigation revealed that cartouches contained names of important people of that period.

Champollion painstakingly continued his search and was able to increase his growing list of known phonetic signs. He and an Englishman, Thomas Young, worked independently of each other to unravel the deeply hidden mysteries of this strange language. Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols, while Champollion insisted that the pictures represented words.

1. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Napoleon's Great Discovery B. Deciphering the Hieroglyphics of the Rosetta Stone
C. Thomas Young's Great Contribution D. The importance of Cartouches

2. Napoleon's soldiers were in Egypt in 1799 because they were _____

- A. celebrating a naval victory B. looking for the Rosetta Stone.
C. waiting to continue their campaign D. trying to decipher the hieroglyphics

3. Why was the piece of newly discovered stele called the Rosetta Stone?

- A. It was shaped like a rosette B. It was to honor Napoleon's friend Rosetta.
C. The town near the fort was called Rosetta D. The fort was called Rosetta.

4. The person who was responsible for deciphering the first word was _____

- A. Champollion B. Thomas Young C. Ptolemy D. Napoleon

5. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.

- A. cartouches contained names of prominent people of the period.
B. Champollion and Thomas Young worked together in an attempt to decipher the hieroglyphics
C. one of Napoleon's soldiers discovered the Rosetta stone
D. Thomas Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols

36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

II. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to fill in the gaps in the following passage.

More and more people are discovering that sharing and talking about their favorite books with others can be as rewarding as the act of reading (41) _____. For people who feel that they are too busy to sit down with a book, a book club helps them schedule time to read, others have gained self-confidence by (42) _____ in or leading a discussion. And most people enjoy the chance to (43) _____ new friends.

A successful book club should have a group that is small enough so even the quiet people can be heard but also big enough for many different (44) _____. The best arrangement is a (45) _____ of ages, sexes, and backgrounds for more reading variety and livelier discussions.

The book club could (46) _____ in one subject or type of book, like mysteries, science fiction, or biographies. Or the members could read books of all types, as long as the book is highly recommended by someone who thinks it would be (47) _____ discussing.

Some book clubs meet in places like bookstores, public libraries, or restaurants, but most have their meetings in members' homes. This approach simply (48) _____ more privacy and time for longer meetings.

To make the meeting go smooth, a leader should be (49) _____. The leader will usually start the discussion by asking what the author's main idea was. Book club members should never be afraid to offer their opinions, even if they don't like a book. They just need to be prepared to explain (50) _____ they didn't like something.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. it | B. itself | C. themselves | D. oneself |
| 42. A. participating | B. taking | C. talking | D. sitting |
| 43. A. do | B. make | C. form | D. gather |
| 44. A. characters | B. issues | C. attitudes | D. opinions |
| 45. A. mixture | B. range | C. number | D. lot |
| 46. A. focus | B. talk | C. specialize | D. concentrate |
| 47. A. valuable | B. busy | C. worth | D. useful |
| 48. A. offers | B. supplies | C. encourages | D. takes |
| 49. A. called | B. named | C. suggested | D. appointed |
| 50. A. what | B. why | C. how | D. where |

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
46.	47.	48.	49.	50.

III. Fill in each numbered gap with one suitable word.

Books are written to provide knowledge and good books enrich the mind. By putting ourselves (51)_____ the influence of superior mind, we (52)_____ our mental powers. Through good (53)_____ we learn that people everywhere are the (54)_____, in all ages and in all classes. (55)_____ knowledge improves our love (56)_____ others and helps us to live in peace with them. We also (57)_____ that the world has made not only for man alone but (58)_____ every creature that can feel hunger and thirst, warmth and cold.

Though it may be possible for us to travel (59)_____ the world and see the things happening today, it is not possible for us to see the things that happened in the past. But good books (60)_____ us to see not only into the most remote regions of the world today but also the world in which our ancestors lived.

51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
56.	57.	58.	59.	60.

Section D – writing

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

61. Sally finally managed to get a job.

Sally finally succeeded

62. We couldn't get nearer because of the police.

The police

63. Somebody repaired her car yesterday.

She

64. She and I have never been there before.

Neither.....

65. The only thing that prevented the passing of the bill was the death of the Prime Minister.

Had it not

II. Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s).

66. If the patient hadn't been treated, he would have died. (without)

.....

67. "It was my fault to break your vase yesterday" said Jane to her brother. (admitted)

.....

68. She can't afford to buy the car . (so)

.....

69. He is too old, but he still does his gymnastics every morning. (despite)

.....

70. Tim looks nothing like his father. (take)

.....

“Written books are not needed because we can read almost everything on the Internet”. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Page 5

PART I: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR. (7, 0 POINTS)**I. Choose the best option to complete each of the sentences. (2,0 points)**

1. The strike was_____owing to a last minute agreement with the management.
A. called off B. broken up C. set back D. put down
2. Lindsay's excuses for being late are beginning to _____rather thin.
A. get B. turn C. wear D. go
3. _____the people who come to this club are in their twenties and thirties.
A. By and large B. Altogether C. To a degree D. Virtually
4. My cousin was nervous about being interviewed on television, but she rose to the_____wonderfully.
A. event B. performance C. incident D. occasion
5. The train service has been a_____since they introduced the new schedules.
A. shambles B. rumpus C. chaos D. fracas
6. Is an inexperienced civil servant_____to the task of running the company.
A. capable B. skilled C. eligible D. suited
7. We_____have been happier in those days.
A. can't B. couldn't C. might not D. must not
8. You've lived in the city for most of your life, so_____you're used to the noise.
A. apparently B. presumably C. allegedly D. predictably
9. The storm ripped our tent to _____
A. slices B. shreds C. strips D. specks
10. He_____so much harm on the nation during his regime that it has never fully recovered.
A. indicted B. inferred C. induced D. inflicted
11. Hotel rooms must be _____by 10 a. m, but luggage may be left with porters.
A. vacated B. evacuated C. abandoned D. left
12. I do not think there is so much as a_____of truth in that rumor.
A. crumb B. speck C. grain D. pebble
13. He's not exactly rich but he certainly earns enough money to _____
A. get through B. get by C. get on D. get up
14. I have very_____feelings about the plan – it might possibly work or it could be a disaster.
A. certain B. mixed C. doubtful D. troubled
15. The noise of the typewriter really_____me off. I just couldn't concentrate.
A. put B. pulled C. set D. took
16. The sixth time he called me at night was the _____
A. last cause B. last straw C. touch and go D. hot air
17. All three TV channels provide extensive _____of sporting events.
A. broadcast B. network C. coverage D. vision
18. They seemed to be _____to the criticism and just carried on as before.
A. disinterested B. sensitive C. uncaring D. indifferent
19. "Shall we go out tonight?" - " _____"
A. Yes, I can B. Yes, we are C. Yes, we go D. Yes, let's
20. It's no use_____over_____milk.
A. crying/ spilt B. to cry/ spilling C. crying/ spilling D. crying/ to spill

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

II. Read the passage below. Use the word given in bold to form a word that fits in the numbered gap. (2, 5 points)**BLACK WIDOW SPIDER**

The black widow spider's notoriety is not without foundation. However, an element of exaggeration has led to certain_____(1. **CONCEPT**) regarding its evil nature.

Firstly, this spider is not as dangerous as is often thought. While it is indeed one of the most **(2. VENOM)** species of spider, its venom being fifteen times stronger than that of the prairie rattlesnake, its bite injects such an amount of venom by **(3. COMPARE)** that it is unlikely to kill humans. In fact, **(4. FATAL)** are rare.

Black widows bite only if they are touched or their web is threatened. Furthermore, only the adult female is poisonous. Those most at risk from the female are the spider's natural prey-insects and male black widow spiders. The latter are vulnerable as the female is **(5. SOLITUDE)** by nature, and has been known to kill and eat the male after mating. Such **(6. OCCUR)** are rare, but they explain how the spider got its name – and its reputation.

Nevertheless, the **(7. PLEASE)** effects of this spider's bite should not be **(8. ESTIMATE)**, and if you live in a temperate climate and have a fireplace in your home, it is advisable to take **(9. CAUTION)**. Black widow spiders often inhabit wood piles, so you should wear gloves when handling firewood. Furthermore, since black widow spiders are **(10. RESIST)** to many insecticides, you should regularly clean out likely hiding places.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the two-word verbs. (2, 0 point)

bring out	do up	slow down	save up	hang over
mix up	grow up	go with	dress up	run for

- Silence_____the theatre as the audience awaited the opening curtain with expectation and excitement.
- Having seen a sharp bend ahead, Tim pressed hard on the brake pedal to_____.
- Charles Dickens was born near Portsmouth, Hampshire on 7 February 1812, but relocated to and_____in Camden Town in London.
- Barrack Obama has decided to_____the American presidency in the election that will take place next year.
- Because I hate_____my shoes, I have bought a pair of shoes without any laces.
- Sarah wanted to buy some curtains that would_____his furniture, so she had brought a photo of her sofa with her to the store.
- Kate had been_____in order to buy a new laptop, but then she decided to use the money on the guitar lessons instead.
- Even though two of the bands are dead, a new 'The Beatle' album called Love was recently_____.
- Brendan was worried about having to_____for the boss' retirement dinner as he didn't own any formal clothes.
- He_____his grandmother's phone number with his girlfriend's, which led to some embarrassment for him.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

IV. The passage below contains TEN mistakes. Underline them and write the correct forms in the numbered boxes. (2, 5 points)

Large animals inhabit the desert have evolved adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme hot. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of maintaining a constantly body temperature. Instead of try to keep down the body temperature inside the body, what would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degree Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles. The overheated body cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusual low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel. This is a advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight absorb in warming up the body.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION. (6, 0 POINTS)

I. Read the passage and fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word. (2,0 points)

True relaxation is most certainly not a matter of flopping down in front of the television with a welcome drink. Nor is it about drifting (1) an exhausted sleep. Useful though these responses to tension and over-tiredness (2) be, we should distinguish between them and conscious relaxation in (3) of quality and effect. (4) of the level of tiredness, real relaxation is a state of alert yet at the same time passive awareness, in which our bodies are (5) ____ rest while our minds are awake.

Moreover, it is as natural for a healthy person to be relaxed when moving as resting. (6) relaxed in action means we bring the appropriate energy to everything we do, so as to have a feeling of healthy tiredness by the end of the day, (7) than one of exhaustion. Unfortunately, as a result of living in today's competitive world, we are under constant strain and have difficulty in coping, (8) alone nurturing our body's abilities. What needs to be rediscovered is conscious relaxation. With (9) in mind we must apply ourselves to understanding stress and the nature of its causes (10) deep-seated.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

II. Read the text and do the tasks as follow. (2, 0 points) OUT OF THE ASHES

Paragraph A

On the afternoon of 30th August 1989, fire broke out at Uppark, a large eighteenth century house in Sussex. For a year builders had been replacing the lead on the roof, and by a stroke of irony, were due to finish the next day, on August 31st. Within fifteen minutes of the alarm being sounded, the fire brigade had arrived on the scene, though nothing was to survive of the priceless collection on the first floor apart from an oil painting of a dog which the firemen swept up as they finally retreated from the blaze. But due to the courage and swift action of the previous owners, the Meade-Featherstonhaugh family, and the staff, stewards and visitors to the house, who formed human chains to pass the precious pieces of porcelain, furniture and paintings out on to the lawn, 95 percent of the contents from the ground floor and the basement were saved. As the fire continued to rage, the National Trust's conservators were being mobilised, and that evening local stationers were especially opened to provide the bulk supplies of blotting paper so desperately needed in the salvage operation.

Paragraph B

The following morning, Uppark stood open to the sky. A sludge of wet charcoal covered the ground floor and basement, and in every room charred and fallen timbers lay amongst the smoke. It was a scene of utter devastation.

Paragraph C

After the initial sense of shock, the days which followed the fire were filled with discoveries. Helped by volunteers, the National Trust's archaeologists and conservators swung into action, first of all marking the site out into a grid and then salvaging everything down to the last door handle. The position of each fragment was recorded, and all the debris was stored in countless dustbins before being sifted and categorised.

Paragraph D

There was great excitement as remnants of the lantern from the Staircase Hall were pulled out from the debris of two fallen floors, and also three weeks later when the Red Room carpet, thought to have been totally lost, was found wrapped around the remains of a piano. There was a lucky reprieve for the State Bed too. Staff who had left the scene at 3 a.m on the night of the fire had thought its loss was inevitable, but when they returned the next morning it had escaped largely undamaged. Firemen, directed by the National Trust's conservators from outside the Tapestry Room window, dismantled the silk-hung bed and passed it out piece by piece. Twenty minutes later the ceiling fell in.

Paragraph E

The scale of the task to repair Uppark was unprecedented in the National Trust. The immediate question was whether it should be done at all. A decision had to be taken quickly, as the building was unsound and whatever had not been damaged by the fire was exposed to the elements. Within a month, after consulting many experts and with the agreement of the National Trust's Executive Committee, the restoration programme began. It was undertaken for three main reasons. After the fire it had become apparent just how much remained of the structure with its splendidly decorated interiors; to have pulled the house down, as one commentator suggested, would have been vandalism. Also the property was covered by insurance, so the repairs would not call upon the National Trust's own funds. Lastly, much had been saved of the fine collection acquired especially for Uppark from 1747 by Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh and his son Harry. These objects belonged nowhere else, and complete restoration of the house would allow them to be seen and enjoyed again in their original setting.

Paragraph F

The search for craftsmen and women capable of doing the intricate restoration work was nation-wide.

Once the quality and skill of the individual or company had been ascertained, they had to pass an economic test, as every job was competitively tendered. This has had enormous benefits because not only have a number of highly skilled people come to the fore - woodcarvers for example, following in the footsteps of Grinling Gibbons - but many of them, for example plasterers, have relearnt the skills of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which can now be of use to other country house owners when the need arises.

Paragraph G

In June 1994 the building programme was completed, on time and on budget. The total cost of the work to repair the house and its contents came to be nearly £20 million, largely met from insurance. In addition, it made economic sense for the National Trust to invest time and money in upgrading water and heating systems, installing modern environmental controls, and updating fire and security equipment.

Paragraph H

The final stages of restoration and the massive programme of reinstallation took eight months. The family and the room stewards were visibly moved when returning to their old haunts, perhaps the best testament that the spirit of Uppark had not died. But the debate will no doubt continue as to whether or not it was right to repair the house after the fire. The National Trust has done its best to remain true to Uppark; it is for others to judge the success of the project. Note: The National Trust is a charitable organisation in Britain set up over a hundred years ago to preserve the national heritage.

Questions 1–6. The text has eight paragraphs, A–H. Which paragraphs contain the following information? Write the appropriate letters, A–H, in the boxes.

1. The procedure for sorting through the remains of the fire.
2. How Uppark looked after the fire.
3. Improvements made to the rebuilt Uppark.
4. The selection of people to carry out the repair work.
5. Why the National Trust chose to rebuild Uppark.
6. How people reacted to the rebuilt Uppark.

Questions 8–10. Answer the questions below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the text for each answer. Write your answers in the boxes.

7. On what date in 1989 should the original repairs to the roof have been completed?
8. By what method were things rescued immediately from the burning house?
9. After the fire, what did the conservators require large quantities of immediately?
10. Into what did the conservators put material recovered from the fire?

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

III. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each question. Write your answer in the numbered box. (2, 0 points)

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, **desolate** area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the **mentioned precautions**, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home. Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can **scrutinise** callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. It is far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

1. A well-protected house
 A. is less likely to be burgled. B. is regarded as a challenge by most criminals.
 C. is a lot of bother to maintain. D. is very unlikely to be burgled.
2. According to the writer, we should A. avoid leaving our house empty. B. only go out when we have to.
 C. always keep the curtains closed. D. give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out.
3. The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot
 A. is predictable. B. is useful. C. is imaginative. D. is where you always find a spare key.
4. What word best replaces "**desolate**" in paragraph 4?
 A. isolated B. populous C. dissatisfying D. depressing
5. The phrase "**forementioned precautions**" in paragraph 5 refers to steps that
 A. will tell a burglar if your house is empty or not.
 B. are the most important precautions to take to make your home safe. C. will stop a potential burglar.
 D. will not stop an intruder if he has decided to try and enter your home.
6. Gaining entry to a house through a small window
 A. is surprisingly difficult. B. is not as difficult as people think.
 C. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door. D. is tried only by very determined burglars.
7. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms
 A. cost a lot of money but are worth it. B. are good value for money.
 C. are luxury items. D. are absolutely essential items.
8. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole.....
 A. will prevent your home being burgled. B. avoids you having to invite people into your home.
 C. is only necessary for elderly people. D. gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine.
9. What word best replaces "**scrutinise**" in paragraph 7?
 A. glance B. gaze C. search D. examine
10. The best title for the text is A. Increasing household crime. B. Protecting your home from intruders.
 C. Burglary statistics. D. What to do if a burglar breaks into your home.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PART III. WRITING. (4,0 POINTS)

I. Complete each of the sentences so that it has similar meaning to the given one, using the word given in bold. Do NOT change the form of the word given. (1, 0 point)

1. Although Joe kept on attempting to contact his cousin, he didn't manage to speak to her until the next day.
 → Despite repeated **TOUCH**..... his cousin, Joe didn't manage to speak to her until the next day.
2. When it comes to computer games, Jack is a real expert. **CONCERNED**
 → As far, Jack is a real expert.
3. David said that the accident was his fault. **TOOK**
 → David the accident.
4. If he doesn't get that job, who knows what he'll do. **KNOWING**
 → If he doesn't get that job, what he'll do.

5. The stranded climber would never have been rescued if his brother hadn't had an ingenious plan.

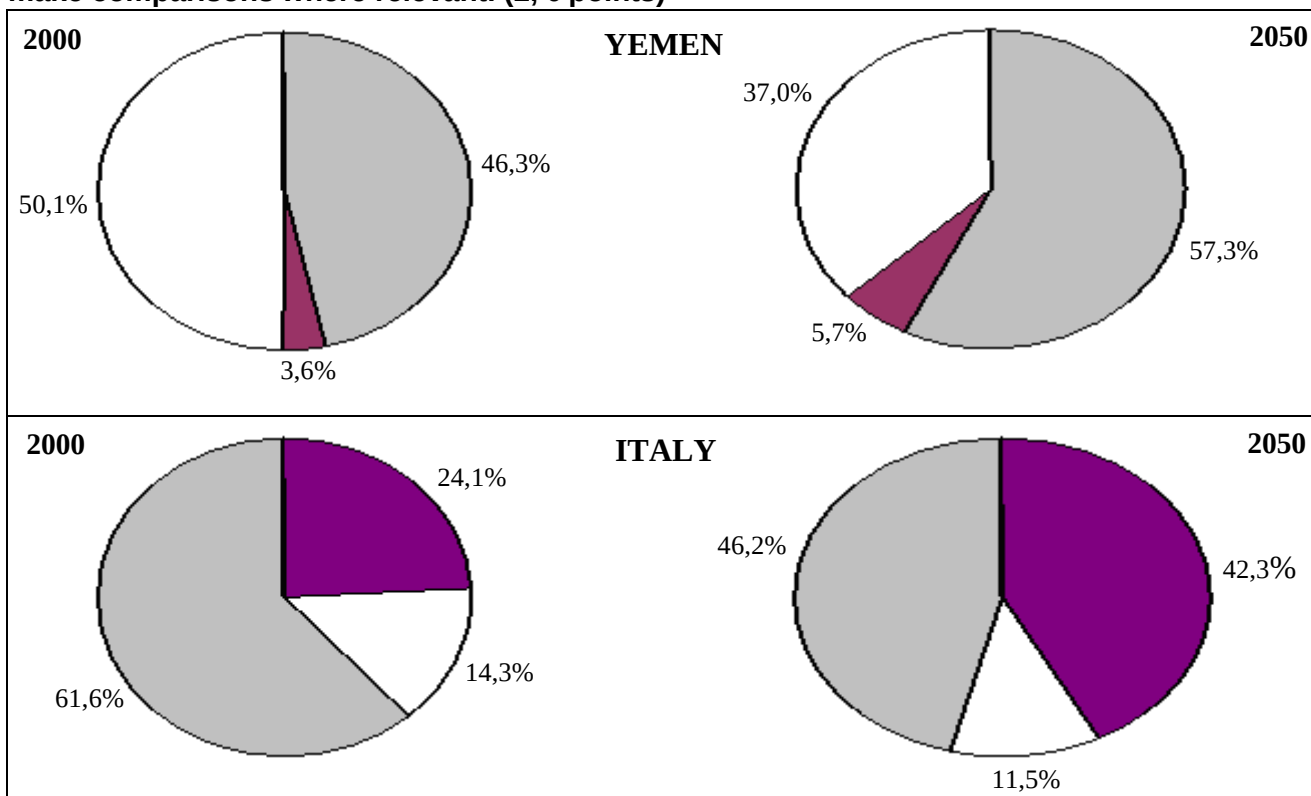
INGENUITY

→ But plan, the stranded climber would never have been rescued.

II. Use the word given and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible to the original one. Do NOT change the form of the word given. (1, 0 point)

- They will try John for murder at the High Court next week. (trial)
John
- How do our sales compare with those of other firms? (relation)
How do
- The number of accidents has gone down steadily since the speed limit was imposed. (decline)
There has
- This new record is certain to sell a lot of copies. (doubt)
There is
- I certainly won't change my mind about resigning. (question)
My changing

III. The charts below give information on the ages of the populations of Yemen and Italy in 2000 and projections for 2050. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. (2, 0 points)



0-14 years

15-59 years

60+ years

		16. B	0.1 p
		17. C	0.1 p
		18. D	0.1 p
		19. D	0.1 p
		20. A	0.1 p
	II. Read the passage below. Use the word given in bold to form a word that fits in the numbered gap. (2,5 points)	1. misconception	0.25 p
		2. venomous	0.25 p
		3. comparison	0.25 p
		4. fatalities	0.2 5p
		5. solitary	0.2 5p
		6. occurrences	0.2 5p
		7. unpleasant	0.25 p
		8. underestimated	0.25 p
		9. precautions	0.25 p
		10. resistant	0.2 5p
	III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the two-word verbs. (2,0 point)	1. hung over	0.2 p
		2. slow down	0.2 p
		3. grew up	0.2 p
		4. run for	0.2 p
		5. doing up	0.2 p
		6. go with	0.2 p
		7. saving up	0.2 p
		8. brought out	0.2 p
		9. dress up	0.2 p
		10. mixed up	0.2 p
	IV. The passage below contains TEN mistakes. Underline them and write the correct forms in the numbered boxes. (2,5 points)	1. inhabit € inhabiting/which(that) inhabit	0.5 p
		2. hot € heat	0.5 p
		3. constantly € constant	0.5 p
		4. try € trying	0.5 p
		5. what € which	0.5 p
		6. rise € to rise	0.5 p
		7. degree € degrees	0.5 p
		8. unusual € unusually	0.5 p
		9. a € an	0.5 p
		10. absorb € absorbed	0.5 p
PART II: READING: (6,0/20 points)	I. Read the passage and fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word. (2,0 points)	1. into	0.2 p
		2. might/may/can	0.2 p
		3. terms	0.2 p
		4. regardless/irrespective	0.2 p
		5. at	0.2 p
		6. Being	0.2 p
		7. rather	0.2 p
		8. let	0.2 p
		9. that/this	0.2 p
		10. how	0.2 p
	II. Read the text and do the tasks as follow. (2,0 points)	1. C	0.2 p
		2. B	0.2 p
		3. G	0.2 p
		4. F	0.2 p
		5. E	0.2 p
		6. H	0.2 p
		7. August 31 st	0.2 p
		8. human chain	0.2 p

		9. blotting paper	0.2 p
		10. dustbins	0.2 p
	III. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each question. (2,0 points)	1. A	0.2 p
		2. D	0.2 p
		3. A	0.2 p
		4. A	0.2 p
		5. C	0.2 p
		6. B	0.2 p
		7. A	0.2 p
		8. D	0.2 p
		9. D	0.2 p
		10. B	0.2 p
PART III: WRITING: (4,0/20 points)	I. Complete each of the sentences. (1,0 point)	1. Despite repeated [<i>attempts/efforts to get in touch with</i>] his cousin, Joe didn't manage to speak to her until the next day.	0.2 p
		2. As far [<i>as computer games are concerned</i>], Jack is a real expert.	0.2 p
		3. David took [<i>the blame/responsibility for</i>] the accident.	0.2 p
		4. If he doesn't get that job, [<i>there is no knowing</i>] what he'll do.	0.2 p
		5. But [<i>for the ingenuity of his brother's</i>] plan, the stranded climber would never have been rescued.	0.2 p
	II. Use the word given and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence . (1,0 point)	1. John will stand trial murder at the High Court next week.	0.2 p
		2. How do our sales stand in relation to those of other firms?	0.2 p
		3. There has been a steady decline in the number of accidents since the speed limit was imposed.	0.2 p
		4. There is no doubt that this new record will sell a lot of copies.	0.2 p
		5. My changing my mind about resigning is out of question.	0.2 p
	III. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. (2,0 points)	1. Content:	1.0
		a. Providing main ideas and details. (summarizing the information, reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant)	
		b. Communicating intentions sufficiently and effectively.	
		2. Organization and presentation:	0.25
		a. Ideas are well-organized and presented with coherence, cohesion, and clarity.	
		b. The paragraph is well-structured.	
		3. Language:	
		a. Variety of appropriate vocabulary and structures.	0.5
		b. Good use of grammatical structures.	
		4. Handwriting, punctuation, and spelling:	0.25
		a. Intelligible handwriting.	
		b. Good punctuation and no spelling mistakes.	

II/ READING:

PART 1: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D). Write your answers in the spaces below. Number 0 is an example (2 ms) 0. The ... A-hour accident caused chaos for the local motorists yesterday evening.

A. rush B. high C. traffic D. heavy

1. The unemployment rate of the areaevery year until 2003 then started to fall.

A. raised B. rose C. dropped D. decreased

2. It is gravity.....objects towards the earth.

A. pulling B. to pull C. what pulls D. that pulls

3.problems in sailing in tropical seas is the coral reefs.

A. One of the biggest B. The biggest one C. Of the biggest one D. There are the biggest

4.foreign languages requires great effort.

A. Learn B. Learning C. To learn it D. Learnt

5. "I am tired"

""

A. Me too B. Also me C. For me the same D. I also

6. I'm really not satisfied with the way you havethe situation.

A. dealt B. handled C. done D. fingered

7. We may win, we may lose- It is just theof the draw.

A. strike B. odds C. chance D. luck

8. War isas open-armed conflict between countries or factions within countries.

A. delineated B. declared C. defaulted D. defined

9. I hope you won't take it.....if I suggest an alternative remedy.

A. offence B. amiss C. upset D. most

10. Claims for compensation couldrun into billions of pounds.

A. far B. much C. well D. most

YOUR ANSWERS: 0A.....

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....

6.....7.....8.....9.....

.....10.....

PART 2: Complete the spaces with A, AN, THE or (No article). Write your answers in the spaces below.

Number 0 is an example (1 m) 0: Jason's father bought himbicycle that he had wanted for his birthday.

Countries around (1)world have begun to deal with (2)problem in various ways.

Some countries, in (3)effort to circumvent the problem, have allocated large amounts of land to

animal reserves. They then charge admission prices to help defray the costs of maintaining (4)

parks, and they often must also depend on (5)world organizations for support.

YOUR ANSWERS: 0the.....

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....

PART 3: Give the correct preposition. Write your answers in the spaces below. Number 0 is an example (1 m)

0. It is very goodyou to volunteer to help the poor.

1. I'm sure you are capablepassing the exam.

2. He is not awarethe dangers of smoking.

3. Many Vietnamese students have difficultylearning English.

4. I get very annoyedpeople who don't queue at bus stop.

5. If you have any complaints, tell memy face. I can't stand people who do things behind my back.

YOUR ANSWERS: 0of.....

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....

PART 4: Give the correct forms and tenses of the verbs in brackets. Write your answers in the spaces below. Number 0 is an example (1 m)

0. Her (get)sick was not expected.

1. She took a risk investing money with them. I'd rather she (not do)it.

2. He (not catch)cold if he would not have walked in the rain so long.

3. I'll wait until he (finish)..... his novel.
4. By next month I (leave)for India.
5. He volunteered (help) us.

YOUR ANSWERS: 0getting.....

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....

PART 5: Choose the word which best fits each gap of the passage. Write your answers in the spaces below. (2ms)

Although all Americans do not (1) the same way, their speech has enough in common that American English can be recognized as a (2) of English distinct from British English, Australian English and other national varieties. American English has grown up with the country. It began to (3) from British English during its colonial beginnings and (4) regional differences and ethnic flavor. Today it (5)other languages and other varieties of English because it is the medium by which the attractions of American culture - its literature, (6)pictures and television programs - are transmitted to the world.

All speakers of English (7)..... a common linguistic system and a basic set of words. But American English (8) from British English, Australian English and other national varieties in many of its pronunciations, words, spellings and grammatical (9) Words or phrases of American (10) and those used in America but not so much elsewhere, are called Americanisms.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. say | B. speak | C. talk | D. tell |
| 2. A. alteration | B. change | C. variety | D. variation |
| 3. A. diverge | B. divert | C. digress | D. depress |
| 4. A. enquired | B. inquired | C. required | D. acquired |
| 5. A. affluence | B. fluency | C. influences | D. nuances |
| 6. A. motion | B. moving | C. movement | D. removing |
| 7. A. have | B. bear | C. tear | D. share |
| 8. A. differentiates | B. differs | C. changes | D. alters |
| 9. A. constructions | B. building | C. points | D. syntax |
| 10. A. birth | B. source | C. origin | D. tradition |

YOUR ANSWERS:

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....
6.....7.....8.....9.....10.....

PART 6: Fill in each blank with one suitable word. Write your answers in the spaces below. (2ms)
Is Photography Dead?

For a long time in the past photography was not regarded as an art. It was simply a skill and it was criticized for being too mechanical and not creative enough. At last, however, photography is now accepted as a unique and very important (1).....of art.

The photograph's claim to be an objective record of reality is now seriously challenged, and the important function of photography in modern-day society is consequently (2)threat. The threat has suddenly become all the more serious as more and more photographers are (3)..... to the new technology which computers offer. Moreover, a (n) (4) number of colleges have now begun to offer (5) in computer imaging. All these developments (6)..... a disturbing question. Is photography, as we know (7).....dead?

In spite of its complete transformation by new technological developments, however, photography will continue to play a (8)role in our culture. Although it may no longer (9)..... to be realistic, modern photography can continue to provide us with fresh visral (10)about ourselves and the world in which we live.

YOUR ANSWERS:

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....
6.....7.....8.....9.....10.....

PART 7: Read the passage below carefully and choose the best answer. Write your answers in the spaces below. (2ms)

Langston Hughes was one of the greatest American writers of the twentieth century. He was born in Joplin, Missouri, and moved to Cleveland at the age of 14. Several years later he spent one year in Mexico before attending Columbia University in New York. For a few years after that, he roamed the world as a seaman, visiting **ports** around the world and writing some poetry. He returned to the United States and attended Lincoln University, where he won the Witter Bynner Prize for undergraduate poetry. After graduating in 1928, he traveled

1. *What is the main topic of this passage?* A. The life of Langston Hughes B. The Harlem Renaissance
C. African-American writers D. American twentieth-century writers

2. *Where was Langston Hughes born?*
A. Spain B. New York C. Missouri D. North Carolina

3. *As used in the passage, which of the following words could best replace the word "ports"?*
A. Islands B. Ships C. Friends. D. Harbors

4. *To which of the following movements might Shakespeare in Harlem refer?*
A. The Civil War B. The Harlem Riots C. The Harlem Renaissance D. The Civil Rights Movement

5. *What provided Hughes with assistance for his travel to Spain and Russia?*
A. His job as a reporter B. His career as a soldier C. A literary fellowship D. A college study program

6. *The word "talents" in the passage could be replaced by which of the following?*
A. Desires B. Abilities C. Strategies D. Careers

7. *According to the author, what did Hughes do during the later years of his life?*
A. Write short stories B. Popularize African-American writers
C. Advocate racial equality D. Write about life in Harlem

8. *Which of the following could best replace the word "accomplished" as used in the passage?*
A. Successful B. Prolific C. Brilliant D. Imaginative

9. *Which of the following can best substitute for the word "depicting" in the passage?*
A. Congratulating B. Blessing C. Screening D. Portraying

10. *According to the passage, Langston Hughes was all of the following EXCEPT:*
A. A novelist B. A poet C. A historian D. A journalism.

YOUR ANSWERS: 1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....
6.....7.....8.....9.....10.....

1. The car can't have broken down. I.....serviced last week.
2. If I.....situation, I certainly wouldn't have had the courage to do what you did.
3. Although he had a difficult time during the war, it.....harm.
4. It's no.....the cold and wet, you'll just have to put up with it.
5. I won't have their cars in the street outside the entrance to my house!
6. In times of hardship we have to learn to do.....some basic necessities.
7. I'm.....death of spiders!
8. I heard the thunder.....in the distance.
9. He's been.....weather for ages and still isn't back at work.
10. We made the uniforms ourselves as we couldn'tmade.

1. "I am happy you have passed the final exams. Congratulations!" Tom said to me.
€ **Tom congratulated**
2. You 'd better not swim too far from the shore," the lifeguard said to us
€ **The lifeguard advised**

3. Birth rates have fallen sharply recently.

€ **There**

4. I didn't hear the news until the next day.

€ **It was not**

5. Although it rain torrentially all day, we all enjoyed the excursion.

€ **Despite**

PART 2: Write a new sentence using the word in brackets. Do not alter the word in any way (2ms)

1. He may choose to take early retirement. (**option**)

€

2. He didn't take any part in the conversation. (**contribute**)

€

3. We lose our way because the signposts were confusing. (**which**)

€

4. He likes to be addressed as "Professor". (**call**)

€

5. She always has a good relationship with the children. (**gets**)

€

PART 3: Write an essay about 200 words on the following topic:

What measures do you take in order to reduce air and water pollution in your city? (3ms)

ÁP ÁN THI H C SINH GI I C P TR NG
MÔN: TI NG ANH (2008-2009)

II/ READING

PART1: 2ms (10 x 0,2 = 2ms)

1B, 2D, 3A, 4B, 5A, 6B, 7D, 8D, 9B, 10C

PART 2: 1m (5x 0,2 = 1m)

1- the, 2- the, 3- an, 4- the, 5- no article

PART 3: 1m (5x 0,2 = 1m)

1- of, 2- of, 3- in, 4- with, 5- to

PART 4: 1m (5x 0,2 = 1m)

1- didn't do, 2 - hadn't caught , 3 - has finished/ finishes, 4- will have left, 5- to help

PART 5: 2ms (10 x 0,2 = 2ms)

1B, 2C, 3A, 4D, 5C, 6A, 7D, 8B, 9A, 10C

PART 6: 2ms (10 x 0,2 = 2ms)

1- form, 2- under, 3- turning, 4- increasing, 5- courses

6- raise, 7- it, 8- key, 9- claim, 10- information

PART 7: 2ms (10 x 0,2 = 2ms)

1A, 2C, 3D, 4C, 5C, 6B, 7B, 8A, 9D, 10D

PART 8: 2ms (10 x 0,2 = 2ms)

1- only had it, 2- had been in that, 3. did him no/ did not(seem to) do him any.

4. good/ use grumbling/ complaining about

5. people parking, 6- without, 7- frightened/ scared to, 8- rumbling

9. under the, 10- afford to have them

III/ WRITING:

PART 1: 2ms (5x 0,4 = 2ms)

1. Tom congratulated me on having passed the final exams.

2. The lifeguard advised us not to swim too far from the shore.

3. There has been a sharp decline in birth rate recently.

4. It was not until the next day I heard the news.

5. Despite the torrential all day, we all enjoy the excursion.

PART 2: 2ms (5x 0,4 = 2ms)

1. He has the option of taking early retirement

2. He didn't contribute to the conversation.

3. The signposts were confusing, which made us lose our way.

4. He wants you people / students to call him "professor"

5. She always gets as well with the children.

PART 2: 3ms

PART I. LISTENING

You are going to hear a talk about security in the UK. Listen to the talk and complete the statements below by writing no more than THREE words in the spaces provide.

You will hear the talk TWICE.

- Don't carry more (1)_____ than you need for daily expenses.
- When you stay at a hotel, ask the (2)_____ to keep your valuables in hotel (3)_____.
- Don't keep a note of the serial (4)_____ together with your traveler's cheques.
- You should carry wallets and purses in an (5)_____ pocket or a handbag.
- Your passport, (6)_____ and other important documents should be taken special care of.
- You can leave your (7) _____ luggage in a luggage office at most large stations and pick it up later.
- It's necessary to keep the receipt and check the (8)_____ hours when you leave your luggage at the station.
- The (9)_____ Property Office can be found at both (10)_____ and the station.

PART II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer among four options (A, B, C or D).

1. He's really shy _____ girl.
A. by B. at C. for D. with
2. The teacher _____ her to improve her drawing.
A. insisted B. encouraged C. made D. persisted
3. I couldn't quite _____ what they were doing because they were so far away.
A. bear out B. make out C. think out D. try out
4. The meal Mary cooked tastes _____.
A. well B. nice C. good D. worse
5. _____ at the party, we saw Ruth standing alone.
A. Arriving B. We arrived C. Arrived D. We were arriving
6. The people who _____ the survey said that they had examined over 1,000 accidents.
A. gave B. proceed C. set D. conducted
7. The judge found him _____ of stealing and sent him to prison.
A. evil B. innocent C. guilty D. wicked
8. The house we have rented is _____. So we will have to buy some beds, chairs, tables, etc.
A. unrestored B. unrepaired C. unfurnished D. undecorated
9. He was turned down for the job because he is _____.
A. qualified B. qualifying C. unqualified D. qualification
10. The trouble started only _____ the other man came into the room.
A. when B. until C. and then D. too soon
11. _____, the disaster would not have happened.
A. Had you have obeyed the orders B. You had obeyed the orders
C. You obeyed the orders D. Had you obeyed the orders
12. _____ had booked in advance were allowed in.
A. Only who B. Only those who
C. Only who were those D. Only were those who
13. Traveling alone to a jungle is adventurous, _____.
A. if not impossible B. if it not impossible
C. when not impossible D. when it not impossible

14. I _____ the hot weather in the south.
 A. use to B. used to C. am use to D. am used to
15. The meat looked very _____ to the dog.
 A. invited B. invite C. inviting D. invitingly

II. Use the correct form of each word on the right to complete the numbered spaces provided in the passage. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

The mysteries of the skies

Three hundred and fifty years before the first men looked down on the amazingly beautiful surface of the moon from close quarters, Galileo's newly built telescope (1) _____ him to look at the edge of the hitherto mysterious sphere. He saw that the apparently (2) _____ surface was not divinely smooth and round, but bumpy and imperfect. He realized that although the moon might appear (3) _____, resembling a still life painted by the hand of a cosmic (4) _____, it was a real world, perhaps not very different from our own. This amounted to a great (5) _____ hardly to be expected in his day and age, although nowadays his (6) _____ may appear to some to be trivial and (7) _____.

Not long after Galileo lunar's observations, the skies which had previously been so (8) _____ revealed more of their extraordinary mysteries. Casting around for further wonders, Galileo focused his lens on the (9) _____ planet of Jupiter. Nestling next to it, he saw four little points of light circling the distant planet. Our moon it appeared, perhaps (10) _____ in the eyes of those fearful of what the discovery might mean, was not alone!

1. ABLE
2. LIVE
3. ACT
4. ART
5. ACHIEVE
6. CONCLUDE
7. SIGNIFY
8. ELUDE
9. STRIKE
10. FORTUNE

III. In the following passage, some numbered lines contain a word that shouldn't be there. Tick () the sentences that are correct and write the words that shouldn't be there in the numbered space.

KEEPING YOUR DISTANCE

Personal space is a term that refers to the distance we like to keep between ourselves and other people. When someone we do not know well gets too close that we usually begin to feel uncomfortable.	0 _____
If such a business colleague comes closer than 1.2 meters, the most common response is to move away. Some interesting studies have been done in libraries. If strangers will come too close, many people get up and leave the building, others use to different methods such as turning their back on the intruder. Living in cities has made people to develop new skills for dealing with situations where they are very close to strangers. Most people on so crowded trains try not to look at strangers; they avoid skin contract, and apologize if hands touch by a mistake. People use newspapers as a barrier between themselves and other people, and if they do not have one, they stare into the distance,	00 <u>someone</u>
	1 _____
	2 _____
	3 _____
	4 _____
	5 _____
	6 _____
	7 _____
	8 _____
	9 _____
	10 _____

making sure they are not looking into anyone's eyes.	
--	--

PART III. READING

I. Complete the following passage by choosing A, B, C or D to fill in each blank.

In recent years, there has been a remarkable increase into happiness. The researchers have come up a number of factors which contribute to a definition of happiness.

First of all, there is, in some people, a moderate genetic predisposition to be happy, in other words, happiness (1)_____ in families. And happiness seems to correlate quite strongly with the main dimensions of personalities: extroverts are generally happier, neurotics are less so.

Second, people often report good social relations as a reason for their happiness. In particular, friends are a great (2)_____ of joy, partly because of the agreeable things they do together, partly because of the way friends use positive non-verbal (3)_____ such as caressing and touching, to affirm their friendship. Marriage and similar (4)_____ relationships can also form the basis of lasting happiness.

Third, job satisfaction undoubtedly (5)_____ overall satisfaction, and vice versa - perhaps this is why some people are happy in boring jobs: it (6)_____ both ways. Job satisfaction is caused not only by the essential nature of the work, but (7) by social interactions with co-workers. Unemployment, on the contrary, can be a serious cause of unhappiness.

Fourth, leisure is important because it is more under individual (8)_____ than most other causes of happiness. Activities (9) sport and music, and participation in voluntary work and social clubs of various kinds, can give great joy. This is partly because of the (10)_____ themselves, but also because of the social support of other group members – it is very strong in the case of religious groups.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. runs | B. arrives | C. goes | D. descends |
| 2. A. source | B. origin | C. base | D. meaning |
| 3. A. movements | B. signals | C. slogans | D. motions |
| 4. A. near | B. tight | C. close | D. heavy |
| 5. A. consists of | B. applies to | C. counts on | D. contributes to |
| 6. A. works | B. effects | C. makes | D. turns |
| 7. A. too | B. as well | C. also | D. plus |
| 8. A. check | B. power | C. choice | D. control |
| 9. A. so | B. such | C. like | D. thus |
| 10. A. facilities | B. activities | C. exercises | D. amenities |

II. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct option (marked A, B, C or D) to answer the questions.

Scientists have established that influenza viruses taken from man can cause disease in animals. In addition, man can catch the disease from animals. In fact, a greater numbers of wild birds seem to carry the virus without showing any evidences of illness. Some scientists conclude that a large family of influenza virus may have evolved in the bird kingdom, a group that has been on earth 100 million years and is able to carry the virus without contracting the disease. There is even convincing evidence to show that virus strain are transmitted from place to place and from continent to continent by migrating birds.

It is known that two influenza viruses can recombine when both are present in an animal at the same time. The result of such recombination is a great variety of strains containing different H and N spikes. This raises the possibility that a human influenza virus can recombine with an influenza virus from a lower animal to produce an entirely new spike. Research is underway to determine if that is the way major new strains come into being. Another possibility is that two animal influenza strains may recombine in a pig, for example, to produce a new strain which is transmitted to man.

1. According to the passage, scientists have discovered that influenza viruses_____.
A. cause ill health in wild animals
B. do not always cause symptoms in birds
C. are rarely present in wild birds
D. change when transmitted from animals to man
2. What is known about the influenza virus?

- A. It was first found in a group of very old birds. B. All the different strains can be found in wild birds.
C. It existed over 100 million years ago. D. It can survive in many different places.
3. According to the passage, a great variety of influenza strains can appear when_____.
A. H and N spikes are produced B. animal and bird viruses are combined
C. dissimilar types of viruses recombine D. two viruses of the same type are contracted
4. New strains of viruses are transmitted to man by_____.
A. a type of wild pig B. diseased lower animals
C. a group of migrating birds D. a variety of means
5. It can be inferred from the passage that all of the following are ways of producing new strains of influenza EXCEPT_____.
A. two influenza viruses in the same animal recombining
B. animal viruses recombining with human viruses
C. two animal viruses recombining
D. two animal viruses recombining in a human

III. Read the passage and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D in the following questions. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Several hundred million years ago, plants similar to modern ferns covered vast stretches of the land. Some were as large as trees, with giant fronds bunched at the top of trunks as straight as pillars. ***Others*** were the size of bushes and formed thickets of undergrowth. Still others lived in the shade of giant club mosses and horsetails along the edges of swampy lagoons where giant amphibians swam.

A great number of these plants were ***true*** ferns, reproducing themselves without fruits or seeds. Others had only the appearance of ferns. Their leaves had organs of sexual reproduction and produced seeds. Although their “flowers” did not have corollas, these false ferns (today completely extinct) ushered in the era of flowering plants. Traces of these floras of the earliest times have been preserved in the form of fossils. Such traces are most commonly found in shale and sandstone rocks wedged between coal beds.

Today only tropical forests bear living proof of the ancient greatness of ferns. The species that grow there are no longer those of the Carboniferous period, but their variety and vast numbers, and the great size of some, remind us of the time when ferns ruled the plant kingdom.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. Plant reproduction B. How to locate fossils
C. An ancient form of plant life D. Tropical plant life
2. The word “***Others***” refers to_____.
A. plants B. pillars C. trees D. fronds
3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of the plants described in the passage?
A. They once spread over large areas of land.
B. They varied greatly in size.
C. They coexisted with amphibians, mosses, and horsetails.
D. They clung to tree trunks and bushes for support.
4. The word “***true***” is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A. accurate B. genuine C. straight D. dependable
5. The author states that fossils of early plant life are usually found in rocks located between deposits of_____.
A. coal B. shale C. sandstone D. corollas

IV. Read the passage carefully then fill in the blank a suitable word.

As swimming became a popular recreation in England during the 1860s and 1870s, several (1) _____ sports developed, roughly patterned after land sports. (2)_____them were water football (or soccer), water

rugby, water handball, and water polo, in which players rode on floating barrels, painted to look (3) _____ horses, and struck the ball with a stick.

Water rugby became most popular of these sports, but somehow the water polo name became attached to it, and it's been attached (4) _____ since.

As played in England, the object of the sport was for a player to touch the ball, with both (5) _____, at the goal end of the pool. The goaltender stood on the pool deck, ready to dive on any opponent who was about to score.

Water polo quickly became a very rough sport, filled (6) _____ underwater fights away from the ball, and it wasn't unusual for players to pass out for lack of air.

In 1877, the sport was tamed in Scotland by the addition of goalposts. The Scots also replaced (7) _____ original small, hard rubber ball with a soccer ball and adopted (8) _____ that prohibited taking the ball under the surface or, "tackling" a player unless he had the ball.

The Scottish game, which emphasized swimming speed, passing, and (9) _____ work, spread to England during the early 1880s, to Hungary in 1889, to Austria and Germany in 1894, to France in 1895, and (10) _____ Belgium in 1900.

Water polo was the first team sport added to the Olympic program, in 1900.

PART IV: WRITING

I. Write the new sentences using the given word. Do not change the word given in any way.

1. They have discovered some interesting new information. **(LIGHT)**
2. They suspended Jack for the next two matches. **(BANNED)**
3. I really want to see her again. **(DYING)**
4. She was so beautiful that I couldn't stop looking at her. **(EYES)**
5. We are looking forward to watching the program. **(WAIT)**

II. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the original one.

1. If you changed your mind, you would be welcomed to join our class.
Were you _____
2. I'd rather not go out this afternoon.
I do not feel _____
3. Adeles tries hard, but she doesn't get anywhere.
However _____
4. It is thought that the boss is considering raising wages.
The boss _____
5. His disabilities did not prevent him from sailing around the world.
Despite the fact _____
6. I didn't arrive in time to see her.
I wasn't _____
7. I'd prefer you not to smoke.
I'd rather _____
8. The mother smiled happily. She took the baby in her arms.
Smiling _____
9. The noise next door did not stop until after midnight.
It was not _____
10. You can ring this number whenever there is any difficulty.
Should _____

-----The end-----

H NG D N CH M THI HSG TI NG ANH L P 10 THPT – N M H C 2011 - 2012

PART I. LISTENING (15 pts: 1,5pts/item)

1. cash	4. numbers	7. heavy	10. the airport
2. manager	5. inside	8. opening	
3. safe	6. travel tickets	9. Lost	

PART II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (35pts)

I. (15pts: 1pt/item)

1. D	2. B	3. B	4. C	5. A
6. D	7. C	8. C	9. C	10. A
11. D	12. B	13. A	14. D	15. C

II. (10pts: 0.1pt/item)

1. enabled	4. artist	7. insignificant	10. unfortunately
2. lifeless	5. achievement	8. elusive	
3. inactive	6. conclusion	9. striking	

III.(10pts: 1pt/item)

1. that	3.	5. to	7.	9. a
2. such	4. will	6. to	8. so	10.

PART III . READING (30pts)

I. (10pts: 1pt/item)

1. A	3. B	5. D	7. C	9. C
2. A	4. C	6. A	8. D	10. B

II. (5pts: 1pt/item)

1. B	2. D	3. C	4. D	5. D
------	------	------	------	------

III. (5pts: 1pt/item)

1. C	2. A	3. D	4. B	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

IV. (10pts: 1pt/item)

1. water	2. Among	3. like	4. ever	5. hands
6. with	7. the	8. rules	9. team	10. to

PART IV. WRITING (20pts)

I. (10pt: 2 pts/item)

1. Some interesting new information has come to light.
2. Jack was banned from playing in the next two matches.
3. I'm dying to see her again.
4. She was so beautiful that I couldn't take my eyes off her.
5. We can't wait to watch the program.

II. (10 pts: 1pt/item)

1. Were you to change your mind, you would be welcomed to join our class.

2. I do not feel like going out this afternoon.
3. However hard Adeles tries, she doesn't get anywhere/gets nowhere.
4. The boss is thought to be considering raising wages.
5. Despite the fact that he was disabled, he sailed/managed to sail around the world.
6. I wasn't early enough to see her.
7. I'd rather you didn't smoke.
8. Smiling happily, the mother took the baby in her arms.
9. It was not until after midnight that the noise next door stopped
10. Should there is any difficulty, you can ring this number.

Section A: Grammar & Vocabulary**Part I: Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D.**

1. Our holiday was _____ by the weather.
A. spoilt B. damaged C. overcome D. wasted
2. The _____ charged by the architect for the plans of the new building were unusually high.
A. hire B. price C. fees D. sum
3. He _____ his son of the dangers of driving too fast in his new car
A. warned B. remembered C. threatened D. concerned
4. The child was _____ by a lorry on the safety crossing in the main street.
A. knocked out B. run across
C. run out D. knocked down
5. When Ali arrived in London he spent all his time _____ and visited all the important museums and buildings.
A. sight-seeing B. traveling C. looking D. touring
6. If you want a cheap air ticket you must _____ well in advance.
A. book B. engage C. reserve D. buy
7. His sister was full of _____ for the way in which he had so quickly learned to drive a car.
A. pride B. admiration C. surprise D. jealousy
8. He asked if we would _____ to share the room.
A. accept B. consider C. agree D. approve
9. I wondered whether you would like to _____ to the theater tomorrow.
A. visit B. go away C. go out D. walk out
10. _____ I would like to say how pleased I am to be here.
A. Primarily B. Foremost C. Earliest D. First
11. The independent arbitrator managed to _____ the confrontation between the union and the employers.
A. refuse B. confuse C. refute D. defuse
12. When I heard the footsteps behind me I was _____ that I would be attacked.
A. horrified B. terror-struck C. terrorized D. terrified
13. His illness made him _____ of concentration.
A. incompetent B. unable C. incapable D. powerless
14. Has the committee _____ a decision yet?
A. done B. made C. arrived D. voted
15. I am a bit hungry. I think _____ something to eat.
A. I'll have B. I'll be having C. I'm going to have D. I'm having
16. What do you plan to do when you _____ your course at college?
A. finish B. will finish
C. have finished D. is going to finish
17. Where _____? Which hairdresser did you go to?
A. did you cut your hair B. have you cut your hair
C. did you have cut your hair D. did you have your hair cut
18. 'Shall I stay here?' ~ 'I'd rather _____ with us'.
A. you come B. you to come C. you would come D. you came
19. I _____ saying what I think.
A. believe B. believe in C. believe for D. believe when

All sharks are carnivores (meat- eaters). Most of them eat (9).....fish, including other sharks. A shark's only natural enemy is a large shark. Sharks eat their prey whole, or they tear off large chunks of flesh. They also (10).....on dead or dying animals.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. classify | B. divide | C. organize | D. arrange |
| 2. A. all | B. through | C. throughout | D. over |
| 3. A. grow | B. rise | C. evolve | D. vary |
| 4. A. as | B. so | C. very | D. exactly |
| 5. A. stretch | B. measure | C. develop | D. expand |
| 6. A. some others | B. others | C. different kinds | D. some sharks |
| 7. A. dwell | B. exist | C. emigrate | D. migrate |
| 8. A. fresh | B. sweet | C. light | D. clear |
| 9. A. uncooked | B. live | C. lively | D. alive |
| 10. A. eat | B. swallow | C. exist | D. feed |

Part II: Fill in each blank with a suitable word to fill in the blanks.

Vitamins are substances required for the proper functioning of the body. In this century, thirteen vitamins have been (1).....

A lack of any vitamins in a person's body can cause illness. In some cases, an excess of vitamins can also (2).....to illness. For example, sailors in the past were prone to (3).....from scurvy that is a disease resulting from the lack of vitamin C. It causes bleeding of the gum, loss of teeth and skin rashes. Sailors suffer from scurvy because they did not eat fruits and vegetables. Fruits and vegetables (4).....vitamin C which is necessary for good (5).....

Vitamin B complex is composed of eight different vitamins. A lack of any of these vitamins will lead to different (6).....For instance, a person who has too little vitamin B1 will suffer from beri-beri, a disease that causes heart problems and mental (7).....A lack of vitamin B2 results in eye and skin problems while deficiency of vitamin B6 causes problems of the nervous system. Too little vitamin B12 will cause anemia. The (8).....that vitamin deficiencies caused certain diseases led doctors to cure people suffering from these illnesses by giving them doses of the (9).....vitamins.

Today, vitamins are (10).....in the form of pills and can easily be bought at any pharmacy.

Part III: Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the best answer among A, B, C or D.

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

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

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - A. The number of nonnative users of English.
 - B. The French influence on the English language.
 - C. The expansion of English as an international language.
 - D. The use of English for science and technology.
2. English began to be used beyond England approximately.....
 - A. in 1066
 - B. around 1350
 - C. before 1600
 - D. after 1600
3. According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world EXCEPT
 - A. the slave trade invasion
 - B. the Norman
 - C. missionaries.
 - D. colonization
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. Most of the information stored on computer systems is in English.
 - B. Only one thirds of the world's science writing is in languages other than English.
 - C. English is the only language used in technology, and advertising.
 - D. International airports and air controllers use mostly English.
5. According to the passage, approximately how many nonnative users of English are there in the world today?
 - A. A quarter million
 - B. Half a million
 - C. 350 million
 - D. 700 million.

Part IV: Read the passage then choose the best sentences A-K to fill in each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use:

BITTER WATER HITS THE BIG TIME

Chocolate, which has its origins in South America, is now part of a multi-million pound worldwide business.

At Easter, British people spend over \$230 million on chocolate. A massive eight per cent of all chocolate is bought at this time.

(1)____. Although the large scale industrial production of chocolate began in the last century, the cacao plant was first cultivated by the Aztec, Toltec and Mayan civilizations of Central America over three thousand years ago.

The cacao tree is an evergreen, tropical plant which is found in Africa, South and Central America, the West Indies and South East Asia. The fruit of this tree is melon-sized and contains 20-40 seeds. (2)____. In English – speaking countries, they are called cocoa beans. This is a misspelling from the 17th century when they were also called cacao and cacao beans.

The Aztecs used cocoa beans as money. (3)____. This is from the word in the Aztec language, Nahuatl, meaning “bitter water”. (4)____. The Spanish found the drink more palatable mixed with cinnamon and sugar, but the recipe did not spread to the rest of Europe for another century. In the late 17th century, chocolate houses were set up in Europe's capital cities, where people gathered to drink chocolate.

(5)____. But in 1826, CJ van Houten of the Netherlands invented chocolate powder. (6)____.

The age of the chocolate bar as we know it began in 1847 when a Bristol company, Fry and Sons, combined cocoa butter with pure chocolate liquor and sugar to produce a solid block that you could eat. (7)____.

At the turn of the century, the British chocolate market was dominated by French companies. In 1879 the English company Cadbury even named their Birmingham factory Bournville (ville is the French word for town) in the hope that a little glamour would rub off. But then came Cadbury's famous Dairy Milk bar which began life as a Dairymaid in 1905. (8)____.

It seems that, for the time being at least, chocolate intake in Britain has established at about four bars each week. (9)____. The latest market trick is the so-called “extended line”. This is when the humble chocolate bar becomes an ice cream, a soft drink or a dessert, to tempt chocoholics who have grown tired of conventional snacks.

At the other end of the production process, cacao farmers are still feeling the effects of a crash in cocoa bean prices at the end of 1980s. (10)____. Perhaps you could spare a thought for them as you munch your next chocolate bars.

- A. This was made by extracting most of the cocoa butter from the crushed beans.
- B. A Swiss company then introduced milk solids to the process which gave us milk chocolate.
- C. They also used them to make a drink called xocoatl.
- D. Until the last century, the chocolate drink was made from solid blocks of chocolate which had to be melted down in hot water.
- E. When dried they become cacao beans, which can be used to make chocolate.
- F. Clever advertising which associated it with the healthy qualities of milk from the English countryside quickly established the bar as a rival to the more decadent French brands.
- G. British manufacturers include up to 5 per cent vegetable fat in their chocolate, something forbidden elsewhere.
- H. As most cacao farmers operate on a very small scale, many were forced out of business.
- I. This has forced manufacturers to look for new ways to attract customers.
- J. In Aztec times the chocolate drink was flavored with spices and used on ceremonial occasions and for welcoming visitors.
- K. Only at Christmas do people eat more of the cocoa-based foodstuffs.

Section C: Writing

Part I: Rewrite the following sentences so that they have a similar meaning with the first one.

1. “Don’t forget to phone the police”, she said
She reminded him
2. It is believed that the man escaped in a stolen car.
The man.....
3. A small church lies at the foot of the hill.
At the foot
4. If you changed your mind, you’ll be welcome to join our club .
Were you
5. We don’t have to do so many things to please him.
It is
6. I’m sure he didn’t do it by himself.
He.....
7. He can’t afford to go to America this summer.
He doesn’t
8. Timmy has become confident as a result of his success .
Timmy’s success has turned.....
9. I haven't seen my uncle for a long time.
It's a long time
10. She dances beautifully and she sings sweetly, too.
Not only

Part II: Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one , using the word in capital letters which must not be altered in any way :

1. You should think about the price before you decide whether to buy it or not. (**consideration**)

.....
2. People don't want to buy cars with large engines any more. (**call**)

.....
3. Twenty years ago this region produced twice as much coal as it does now. (**halved**)

.....
4. The prime minister is unlikely to call an early general election. (**likelihood**)

.....
5. The policeman acted quickly and averted an accident (**prompt**)

.....
Part III: Write a composition (300 words) about the following topic:

How do movies and television influence people's behavior? Use reasons and specific examples to support your answer.

**ÁP ÁN VÀ HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM KẾT THI HẸC SINH GIỚI
NĂM HỌC 2013- 2014
Môn thi: Tiếng Anh- lớp 12**

Section A: Grammar & Vocabulary (40 i m)

Part I (1x 20= 20 i m)

Câu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A	C	A	D	A	A	B	A	C	D
Câu	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	D	D	C	B	A	A	D	D	B	C

Part II (1 x 10 = 10 i m)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. acquiring | acquired | 6. vocation | vocational |
| 2. explicitness | explicitly | 7. like | as |
| 3. few | a few | 8. assumption | assume |
| 4. and | to | 9. certainly | certain |
| 5. but | to | 10. intention | intended |

Part III (1 x 10 = 10 i m)

1. thunderstorm

2. raincoat
3. shopping
4. pleasure
5. deserted
6. beating
7. disturbance
8. entrance
9. led

10. slightest

Section B: Reading (35 i m)

Part I (1x 10 = 10 i m)

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. D

Part II (1x 10 = 10 i m)

1. discovered	2. lead	3. suffer	4. contain	5. health
6. diseases	7. disorders	8. knowledge	9. necessary	10. available

Part III (1x 5 = 5 i m)

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. C

Part IV (1x 10 = 10 i m)

1. K 2. E 3. C 4. J 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. F 9. I 10. H

Section C: Writing (25 i m)

Part I (1x 10 = 10 i m)

1. She reminded him to phone the police.
2. The man is believed to have escaped in a stolen car
3. At the foot of the hill lies a small church
4. Were you to change your mind, you'll be welcome to join our club.
5. It is unnecessary to do so many things to please him.
6. He can't have done it by himself.
7. He doesn't have enough money to go to America this summer.
8. Timmy's success has turned him into a confident person.
9. It's a long time since I last saw my uncle/ I saw my uncle for the last time.
10. Not only does she dance beautifully but she also sings sweetly.

Part II (1x 5 = 5 i m)

1. You should take the price into consideration.
2. there is no (longer any)/ there isn't much call for cars.
3. coal production/ the coal produced in this region has been halved in the 20 years.
4. there is little likelihood. The likelihood..... is small of the PM calling an.../that the PM will call a.....
5. The policeman's prompt action averted/ the prompt action of the policeman averted.

Part III (10 i m) – Giám khảo cho ý kiến, yêu cầu:

- Thí sinh phải xác định chủ đề của phim và truy tìm hình ảnh và cách diễn đạt của con người, các vấn đề tích cực và tiêu cực
- Nêu ra 2-3 ý kiến cho mỗi ý
- Vấn đề trôi chảy, diễn đạt gây ấn tượng (dùng câu trúc ngữ pháp đúng và rõ ràng)

- Sai không quá 5 lỗi (vết vng, ng pháp, dùng t) thì không trừ điểm

PART I. LISTENING

You are going to listen to a conversation between Janet and her friend. Janet is telling her friend about her holiday. As you listen, write down brief notes in the boxes below about her holiday. You should write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** in each blank.

You will hear the recording **TWICE**.

Day	What Janet did
Saturday	Arrived at the hotel at (1)_____.
Sunday	Hired a (2)_____. Went to Safari Park and saw monkeys and (3)_____.
Monday	Went to (4)_____ and Stonehenge. Took a lot of (5)_____.
Tuesday	Joined a (6)_____. Visited Trafalgar (7)_____, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, and saw the (8)_____ of the guard at Buckingham Palace. Also went to (9)_____ and the Tower of London.
Wednesday	Went to Greenwich by (10)_____.
Thursday	Went shopping for (11) _____. Went to see a film called (12)_____ in the evening.
Friday	(13)_____ all day. Stayed in hotel. Played (14)_____.
Saturday	Left hotel at (15)_____.

PART II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (3.5 PT)

I. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer among four options (A, B, C or D)

- Jack _____ a fortune when his great uncle Jack passed on.
A. made into B. went into C. came into D. bought
- Telephone service to that remote village can't be _____ this year.
A. provided B. supplied C. improved D. made
- His company had to close because of _____.
A. redundancy B. economic difficulties
C. subtitles D. a high rate of unemployment
- I couldn't _____ over how well the team play!
A. make B. get C. turn D. put
- Even if you are good at a game, you shouldn't be _____.
A. overconfident B. unconfident C. confidential D. confidentable
- "Is it true that you fell asleep in class yesterday?"
"Unfortunately, yes. _____ is unbelievable. I'm very embarrassed."
A. That I could do such a thing it B. That I could do such a thing
C. I could do such a thing it D. I could do such a thing
- _____ is the biggest city in Michigan, it is not the capital.
A. Detroit B. If Detroit C. Although Detroit D. Detroit, which
- An almost _____ line of traffic was moving at a snail's pace through the town.
A. continuous B. constant C. continual D. stopping
- They were walking on tiptoe _____ the Director's room.
A. pass B. passed C. past D. passing
- I haven't been feeling very well _____.
A. of late B. not long ago C. currently D. by now

II. Each line of the following passage has one mistake related to either grammar or vocabulary usage. Find and correct them.

Air pollution is a cause for ill – health in human beings. It a lot of countries, there are laws limited the amount of smoke which factories can produce. Because there isn't enough information on the amount of smoke in the atmosphere, doctors have proved that air pollution makes lung cancer. The gases from the exhausts of cars have also risen air pollution in most cities. The lead in petrol produces a poisoned gas which often collects in busy streets surrounding by high buildings. Children who live in areas where there is a lot of lead in the atmosphere cannot think as quick as other children and they are clumsy where they use their hands. There are long-term effects of pollution. If the gases in the atmosphere continues to increase, the earth's climate will become warmer. A lot of ice near the Poles may water and may cause serious floods.

III. Use the given phrasal verbs to replace the underlined words/phrases in the sentences. Then put the verbs in the correct form in the sentences.

come into	fall through	turn in	draw up	let on
go round	do without	make out	take after	turn down

- Before we do anything else, we ought to prepare a plan of action.
- It was getting late so I decided to go to bed.
- I believe that Diana has recently inherited a lot of money.
- Do you think there is enough food to feed everybody?
- If we can't get any bread, we'll just have to manage.
- He speaks very badly. I can't understand what he's saying.
- Don't say anything to the children about the party. I want it to be a promise.
- I was rejected for the army on the health ground.
- We've made all the arrangements. Let's hope our plans don't fail.
- I resemble my mother. She was small with blond hair and had a terrible memory too.

IV. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap in the sentences. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

- I'll never forget the _____ I felt in the situation. (HUMILIATE)
- She's so _____ that she won't let anything stand in the way of her ambition. (MIND)
- That was a very _____ thing to say. (HURT)
- It's _____ of him to lose his temper like that – he's usually very calm. (CHARACTER)
- He stood at the door to make sure that no one _____ the party. (GATE)

PART III. READING

I. Read the passage carefully , then fill in the blank a suitable word.

The majority of lottery winners change their lives (1) _____ little, and continue on their settled way happy ever after. A couple of years ago, a Mr. David Horabin won a million. He had been struggling to (2) _____ a success of his dry cleaning shop for the past 12 months. He accepted his cheque in a small ceremony (3) _____ the premises at 2.30, and by three o'clock he had reopened for business. The reaction of Mr. Pasquale Consalvo who won \$30 million in the New York state lottery was very (4) _____. He was unhappy not to be able to fulfill his desire to go to work as (5) _____ on the day he won. He also said that if the money made him (6) _____ he would give it back. In fact, the chances of his life being made a misery by his new-found wealth are almost (7) _____ slim though not quite as the sixty million-to-one odds he beat to take a jackpot (8) _____ had remained unclaimed through six previous draws. Gambling small amounts (9) _____ the lottery is a harmless if

futile hobby. (10)_____, gambling can become an addiction, increasingly so as the activity becomes socially acceptable.

II. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct option (marked A, B, C or D) to answer the questions.

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbor you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, desolate area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the **aforementioned precautions**, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home? Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can scrutinize callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. Far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

1. According to the writer, we should_____.
 - A. avoid leaving our house empty
 - B. only go out when we have to
 - C. always keep the curtains closed
 - D. give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out
2. The **“aforementioned precautions”** refer to steps that_____.
 - A. will tell a burglar if your house is empty or not
 - B. are the most important precautions to take to make your home safe
 - C. will stop a potential burglar
 - D. will not stop an intruder if he has decided to try and enter your home
3. Gaining entry to a house through a small window_____.
 - A. is surprisingly difficult
 - B. is not as difficult as people think
 - C. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door
 - D. is tried only by very determined burglars
4. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms_____.
 - A. cost a lot of money but are worth it
 - B. are good value for money
 - C. are luxury items
 - D. are absolutely essential items
5. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole_____.
 - A. will prevent your home being burgled

- B. avoids you having to invite people into your home
- C. is only necessary for elderly people
- D. gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine

III. Choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answers.

Viewed from the outside (1)_____, the Houses of Parliament look impressive. The architecture gives the place a traditional look, and the buildings are sandwiched between a busy square and the river, making them a (2)_____ between the country house of an eccentric duke and a Victorian railway station. You have only to learn that the members (3)_____ to each other as ‘The Honorable Member to (4)_____ the picture of a dignified gentlemen’s club, with of course a few ladies to (5)_____ the numbers. Sadly, over the past few years first radio, and now television, have shown the general public, who are (6)_____ the electorate, what in fact goes on when bills are discussed and questions are asked. The first obvious fact is that the chamber is very rarely full, and there may be only a handful of members present, some of whom are quite clearly asleep, telling jokes to their neighbor, or shouting like badly-behaved schoolchildren. There is not enough room for them all in the chamber in any (7)_____, which is a second worrying point. Of course, television does not follow the work of committees, which are the small discussions groups that do most of the real work of the House. But the (8)_____ impression that voters receive of the workings of government is not a good one. To put it (9)_____, parliament looks disorganized, is clearly behind the time and seems to be filled with bores and comedians. This is presumably why members (10)_____ for so long the efforts of the BBC to broadcast parliamentary matters on television.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. likewise | B. at least | C. nevertheless | D. as well |
| 2. A. mixture | B. combination | C. cross | D. match |
| 3. A. call | B. refer | C. speak | D. submit |
| 4. A. finalize | B. end | C. conclude | D. complete |
| 5. A. take away | B. bring about | C. make up | D. set in |
| 6. A. after all | B. anyway | C. even | D. furthermore |
| 7. A. point | B. way | C. matter | D. case |
| 8. A. total | B. broad | C. overall | D. comprehensive |
| 9. A. bluntly | B. shortly | C. directly | D. basically |
| 10. A. prevented | B. checked | C. defied | D. resisted |

PART IV: WRITING

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. The phone stopped ringing the moment I got down stairs.
€No sooner _____
2. He is determined to carry on working when he is 65.
€He has no _____
3. He was very sorry that he didn’t see Audrey on her trip to London.
€He greatly _____
4. She agreed to go out to dinner with him because she assumed he was not married.
€Had she _____
5. Everyone was surprised that the singer had very little money when he died.
€The singer had _____

II. Write about the following topic:

‘Some people feel that certain workers like nurses, doctors and teachers are undervalued and should be paid more’

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least 150 words.

-----The end-----

S GD& TV NHPHÚC

K THI CH N HSG L P 11 THPT N M H C 2011-2012

THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

Dành cho h c sinh tr ng THPT Chuyên V nh Phúc

PART 1. LISTENING (15 pts: 1/item)

1. 5 pm.	6. sightseeing tour	11. presents and souvenirs
2. small family car	7. Square	12. Star Wars
3. lions	8. changing	13. Rained
4. Oxford	9. Tower Bridge	14. table tennis
5. photographs	10. boat	15. 10 am

PART II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (35pt)

I. (10pts: 1pt/item)

1. C	2. A	3. B	4. B	5. A
6. B	7. C	8. A	9. C	10. A

II. (10pts: 1pt/item)

1. limited --> limiting	6. surrounding --> surrounded
2. Because --> Although	7. quick --> quickly
3. makes --> causes	8. where--> when
4. risen --> increased	9. continues --> continue
5. poisoned --> poisonous	10. water --> melt

III. (10pts: 1 pt/item)

1. draw up	2. turn in	3. came into	4. go round	5. do without
6. make out	7. let on	8. turned down	9. fall though	10. take after

IV. (5pts: 1pt/ item)

1. humiliation	2. single-minded/ strong-minded	3. hurtful	4. uncharacteristic	5. gate-crashed
----------------	------------------------------------	------------	---------------------	-----------------

PART III. READING

I. (10pts: 1pt/item)

1. but	2. make	3. at	4. similar	5. usual
6. unhappy	7. as	8. that	9. on	10. However

II. (5 pts: 1 pt/item)

1. D	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. D
------	------	------	------	------

III. (10pts: 1pt/item)

1. B	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. C
6. A	7. D	8.C	9. A	10. D

PART IV. WRITING

I. (5 pts: 1pt/item)

1. No sooner had I got downstairs than the phone stopped ringing.
2. He has no intention of giving up working/ retiring when he is 65.
3. He greatly regretted not seeing Audrey on her trip to London.
4. Had she known that he was married, she would not have agreed to go out to dinner with him.
5. The singer had very little money (left) when he died, which surprised everybody.

II. Write about the following topic: 20 pts

The impression mark is based on the following scheme:

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1. Content (10 pts): a provision of all main ideas and details as appropriate
2. Language (5pts): a variety of vocabulary and structures appropriate to the level of English language gifted upper-secondary school students
3. Presentation (5pts): coherence, cohesion, and style appropriate to the level of English language gifted upper-secondary school students.

I. Reading comprehension

1. After the water workers went on strike, there was a ____ of water.
A. drain B. shortage C. loss D. decrease
2. As the streets of our city become busier, people are turning more and more to the ____ bicycle.
A. historical B. old - fashioned C. old- aged D. elderly
3. ____ it was raining heavily, we went out without a raincoat.
A. In spite B. In spite of C. However D. Although
4. As far as I'm ____ it's quite all right for you to leave early.
A. concerned B. regarded C. consulted D. bothered
5. I expect it will rain again when we are on holiday this year, but at last we are properly prepared ____ it this time
A. about B. at C. with D. for
6. If only he ____ told us the truth in the first place, things wouldn't have gone so wrong.
A. had B. has C. would have D. should have
7. I know him by ____ but I have no idea what his name is.
A. sight B. myself C. heart D. chance
8. No child ____ the age of sixteen will be admitted to this film.
A. before B. lacking C. except D. below
9. Mr. Smith was ____ in a road accident.
A. wrong B. wounded C. injured D. damaged
10. Is it worth waiting for a table in this restaurant or shall we go ____ else?
A. anywhere B. otherwise C. somewhere D. everywhere
11. The picture is ____ the thief will be most disappointed when he tries to sell it.
A. priceless B. invalid C. unprofitable D. worthless
12. I'm feeling really ____ I'm going to bed.
A. sleepy B. sleeping C. tiring D. asleep
13. I can ____ what he's doing; it's so dark down there.
A. see through B. make out C. look into D. show up
14. Do you know the time the train ____ to Birmingham?
A. reaches B. gets C. arrives D. comes
15. Having looked the place ____ the gang went away to make their plans
A. through B. over C. down D. out
16. When we came back from holiday our suitcase were ____ by the customs officer.
A. guarded B. tested C. corrected D. examined
17. The child was so noisy that his mother told him not to be in such a ____.
A. nuisance B. trouble C. bother D. worried
18. Could you be more specific about what is ____ in this particular job?
A. enclosed B. concentrated C. presented D. involved
19. They haven't beaten me yet, I still have one or two ____ up my sleeve.
A. traps B. tricks C. jokes D. defenses
20. The brothers are so alike that I can't ____ one from the other?
A. say B. notice C. mark D. tell

II. Sentence transformation

Finish each of the following sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. John only understood very little of what the teacher said.
€ John could hardly.....
2. Unless someone has a key, we can not get into the house
€ We can only.....
3. I'm sure you didn't lock the front door. Here's the key.
€ You can't.....
4. He prefers golf to tennis
€ He'd rather.....
5. He is sorry now that he didn't invite Mary to the party.
€ He wishes.....

III. Use of English

Section 1:

Fill in the blank with one appropriate word Computers are helpful in many ways: First they are fast. They can work with information much more quickly than a person. (1) , computer can work with lots of information at the (2) time. Third, they can keep (3).....for a long time. They do not forget things the way (4) do. Also, computers are almost always correct. They are not (5) , of course, but they usually don't make mistakes. These days, (6) is important to know something about computers. There are a number of ways to (7) . Some companies have class at work. Also, most universities offer day and (8) courses in computer science. Another way to learn is (9) a book. There are many books about computers in bookstores and libraries. Or you can learn from a friend. After a few hours of practice you can work with (10) You may (11) be an expert, but you can have fun!

Section 2: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentences printed before it.

32. I only made that terrible mistake because I wasn't thinking
€ If I.....
33. We had planned to visit our grandmother, so we left early in the morning.
€ We were.....
34. Someone rang the alarm as soon as the burglar left the building.
€ No sooner.....
35. As television programmes become more popular they seem to get worse
€ The more.....
36. The authorities will prosecute anyone they find trespassing on this land.
€ Anyone found.....
37. I prefer going out for a meal to staying at home
€ I'd rather.....
38. It would have been a super weekend if it had not been for the weather.
€ But.....
39. It's possible that he did not get my letter
€ He might.....
40. The last time it snowed here was six years ago
€ It.....

Section 3: Guided sentence building

41. You/ interested/ listen/ pop music/ classical music?
42. He/ tall/ than/ his sister/ a head.
43. Jane/ promise/ keep in touch/ us/ Australia.
44. He/ used to/ go/ hunting/ forest/ younger.
45. He/ learn/ English/ before/ he/ go/ England.
46. She / wait/ him/ ten hours.
47. Not allowed/ enter/ museum before 9.

48. I/ be used/ get up/ early/ don't mind/ leave / 5 o'clock/ morning.
 49. Asked/ mother/ 5 pounds/ buy/ books
 50. I/ not feel/ have breakfast/ this morning/ because/ headache.

Keys:

I. Reading comprehension

- | | | |
|-------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. B | 12. A | 23. information |
| 2. B | 13. C | 24. to |
| 3. D | 14. B | 25. perfect |
| 4. A | 15. B | 26. It |
| 5. D | 16. D | 27. learn |
| 6. A | 17. A | 28. night |
| 7. D | 18. D | 29. from |
| 8. D | 19. D | 30. computers |
| 9. C | 20. C | 31. not |
| 10. C | 21. second | |
| 11. D | 22. same | |

III. Use of English

Section II

32. If I had been thinking, I would not have made that mistake
 33. We were to visit our grandmother, so we left early in the morning/ We were planning/ going/ intending to visit our grandmother, so we left early in the morning.
 34. No sooner had the burglar left the building than the alarm rang.
 35. The more popular television programmes become, the worse they seem to get
 36. Anyone found trespassing on this land will be prosecuted (by the authorities.)
 37. I'd rather go out for a meal than stay at home.
 38. But for the weather, it would have been a super weekend.
 39. He might not have got my letter.
 40. It hasn't snowed here for six years.

Section III

41. Are you interested in listening to pop music or classical music?

42. He's taller than his sister by a head.
43. Jane promised to keep in touch with us in Australia.
44. He used to go hunting in the forest when he was younger.
45. He had learnt English before he went to England.
46. She has been waiting for him for ten hours.
47. We were not allowed to enter the museum before 9 o'clock.
48. I am used to getting up early so I don't mind leaving at 5 o'clock in the morning.
49. He asked his mother for 5 pounds to buy some books.
50. I did not feel like having breakfast this morning because I had a headache.

II. Jg\kjg

III. Use of English

Section 1:

Section 2:

41.

Section 3: Kjg\

d phòng

Môn thi: TI NG ANH L P 12 THPT - B NG B

Th i gian làm bài: 150 phút

(thi g m 05 trang)

Hã và t^an thÝ sinh:Ngày th,ng n^m sinh:

Hãc sinh tr-êng:

Sè b, o danh

Sè ph, ch

Hã vµ t^an, ch÷ ký gi, m thð 1:

.....

Hã vµ t^an, ch÷ ký gi, m thð 2:

.....

Chø dÉn:

1. §0 thi gãm 05 trang. ThÝ sinh kiÓm tra sè trang tr-íc khi lµm bµi.
2. ThÝ sinh lµm bµi tróc tiÕp vµo ®Ò thi (ghi c©u tr¶ lêi vµo c, c « ®-íc ®, nh sè phÝa d-íi ®Ò cña mçi phÇn).
3. ThÝ sinh gi÷ g×n cÈn thÈn bµi lµm.
4. NÕu thÝ sinh lµm sai, dïng th-íc g¹ch, kh«ng dïng bút tÊy mµu tr¾ng. ThÝ sinh chØ ®-íc dïng bút mét mµu xanh hoÆc ®en ®Ó lµm bµi. Kh«ng dïng mùc mµu ®á.
5. Gi, m thð kh«ng gi¶i thÝch g× thªm.
6. ThÝ sinh kh«ng ®-íc sö dông bÊt cø tµi liÖu nµo kÓ c¶ tã ®iÓn.

d phòng

Môn thi: TI NG ANH L P 12 THPT - B NG B

(thi g m 05 trang)

Th i gian làm bài: 150 phút

I M	H TÊN, CH KÍ GIÁM KH O	S PHÁCH
B ng s :.....	Giám kh o 1:	
B ng ch :.....	Giám kh o 2:	

SECTION A – PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>breath</u> | B. <u>break</u> | C. <u>thread</u> | D. <u>tread</u> |
| 2. A. <u>believes</u> | B. <u>pencils</u> | C. <u>contents</u> | D. <u>tables</u> |
| 3. A. <u>ragged</u> | B. <u>wicked</u> | C. <u>naked</u> | D. <u>packed</u> |
| 4. A. <u>cherish</u> | B. <u>chorus</u> | C. <u>chaos</u> | D. <u>scholar</u> |
| 5. A. <u>hysteria</u> | B. <u>hypocrite</u> | C. <u>hypocrisy</u> | D. <u>hydroplane</u> |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

II. Identify the word whose stressed pattern is different from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 6. A. <u>discover</u> | B. <u>invention</u> | C. <u>difficult</u> | D. <u>important</u> |
| 7. A. <u>animal</u> | B. <u>bacterial</u> | C. <u>habitat</u> | D. <u>pyramid</u> |
| 8. A. <u>considerate</u> | B. <u>photographer</u> | C. <u>community</u> | D. <u>circumstance</u> |
| 9. A. <u>scenery</u> | B. <u>festival</u> | C. <u>atmosphere</u> | D. <u>location</u> |
| 10. A. <u>opposite</u> | B. <u>geography</u> | C. <u>compulsory</u> | D. <u>endangert</u> |

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
----	----	----	----	-----

Section B – vocabulary and grammar

I. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.

11. You should not burn _____. You had better dig a hole and bury it.
A. dishes B. lab C. **garbage** D. shift
12. Should an object be let off in the cabin of a spaceship, it _____.
A. floated B. is floating C. **will float** D. would float
13. Either John or his children _____ breakfast each morning.
A. **make** B. makes C. made D. to make
14. ASEAN also works for the _____ of peace and stability in the region.
A. promote B. **promotion** C. promotional D. promoter
15. Jane is _____ age as Mary.
A. as same B. the most same C. **the same** D. more same
16. Don't share the matter with anyone else. Please keep it in _____.
A. **private** B. possession C. property D. tongue
17. Hardly _____ attack people.
A. have snakes B. **do snakes** C. snakes do D. snakes will
18. I never listen to _____ radio. In fact I haven't got _____ radio.
A. a/a B. a/the C. the/the D. **the/a**
19. It took me a very long time to _____ the shock of her death.
A. turn off B. take on C. **get over** D. keep up with

20. You are not _____ to say anything unless you wish to do so.
A. obliged B. willing C. equal D. attracted
21. Are there enough apples for us to have one _____?
A every B. each C self D individually
22. Do you get your heating _____ every year?
A. checking B. check C. be checked D. checked
23. Body language is a potent form of _____ communication.
A. verbal B. non-verbal C. tongue D. oral
24. We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.
A. must have studied B. might study C. should have studied D. would study
25. Both Ann and her sister _____ her mother.
A. take after B. take place C. take away D. take on

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.

II. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it.

26. Caroline refused **taking** the job given to her because the salary was not good.
27. While the brows were away on holiday, their house was **broke into**.
28. Two out of three people **striking** by lightning survive.
29. Why don't you congratulate our son **about** passing his final exam?
30. There is such **few** ink that it will be impossible to finish addressing the envelopes.
31. I found it **wonderfully** to travel abroad.
32. The notebook lists every **opportunities** for handicapped workers in the area.
33. I don't know why **is the elevator** not working properly today.
34. In the end, she quit the job because it was **too bored**.
35. Every candidate under **considering** for a federal job must undergo a thorough medical examination.

	<i>Mistake</i>	<i>Correction</i>		<i>Mistake</i>	<i>Correction</i>
26.			31.		
27.			32.		
28.			33.		
29.			34.		
30.			35.		

Section C – reading

I. Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.

Napoleon Bonaparte's ambition to control all the areas around the Mediterranean Sea led him and his French soldiers to Egypt. After loosing a naval battle, they were forced to remain there for three years. In 1799, while constructing a fort, a soldier discovered a peace of stele (a stone pillar bearing an inscription) known as the Rosetta stone, in commemoration of the town near the fort. This famous stone, which would eventually lead to the deciphering of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics dating to 3100 B.C was written in three languages: hieroglyphics (picture writing), demotic (a shorthand version of Egyptian hieroglyphics) and Greek. Scientists discovered that the characters, unlike those in English, could be written from right to left and in other directions as well. The direction in which they were read depended on how the characters were arranged. Living elements (animals, people, and body parts) were often the first symbols, and the direction that they faces indicated the direction for reading them.

Twenty-three years after the discovery of the Rosetta stone, Jean Francois Champollion, a French philologist fluent in several languages, was able to decipher the first word - Ptolemy - the name of an Egyptian ruler. This name was written inside an oval called a "cartouche". Further investigation revealed that cartouches contained names of important people of that period.

Champollion painstakingly continued his search and was able to increase his growing list of known phonetic signs. He and an Englishman, Thomas Young, worked independently of each other to unravel the deeply hidden mysteries of this strange language. Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols, while Champollion insisted that the pictures represented words.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 A. Napoleon's Great Discovery B. *Deciphering the Hieroglyphics of the Rosetta Stone*
 C. Thomas Young's Great Contribution D. The importance of Cartouches
2. Napoleon's soldiers were in Egypt in 1799 because they were _____.
 A. celebrating a naval victory B. looking for the Rosetta Stone.
 C. *waiting to continue their campaign* D. trying to decipher the hieroglyphics
3. Why was the piece of newly discovered stele called the Rosetta Stone?
 A. It was shaped like a rosette B. It was to honor Napoleon's friend Rosetta.
 C. *The town near the fort was called Rosetta* D. The fort was called Rosetta.
4. The person who was responsible for deciphering the first word was _____.
 A. *Champollion* B. Thomas Young C. Ptolemy D. Napoleon
5. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.
 A. cartouches contained names of prominent people of the period.
 B. *Champollion and Thomas Young worked together in an attempt to decipher the hieroglyphics*
 C. one of Napoleon's soldiers discovered the Rosetta stone
 D. Thomas Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols

36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

II. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to fill in the gaps in the following passage.

More and more people are discovering that sharing and talking about their favorite books with others can be as rewarding as the act of reading (41) _____. For people who feel that they are too busy to sit down with a book, a book club helps them schedule time to read, others have gained self-confidence by (42) _____ in or leading a discussion. And most people enjoy the chance to (43) _____ new friends.

A successful book club should have a group that is small enough so even the quiet people can be heard but also big enough for many different (44) _____. The best arrangement is a (45) _____ of ages, sexes, and backgrounds for more reading variety and livelier discussions.

The book club could (46) _____ in one subject or type of book, like mysteries, science fiction, or biographies. Or the members could read books of all types, as long as the book is highly recommended by someone who thinks it would be (47) _____ discussing.

Some book clubs meet in places like bookstores, public libraries, or restaurants, but most have their meetings in members' homes. This approach simply (48) _____ more privacy and time for longer meetings.

To make the meeting go smooth, a leader should be (49) _____. The leader will usually start the discussion by asking what the author's main idea was. Book club members should never be afraid to offer their opinions, even if they don't like a book. They just need to be prepared to explain (50) _____ they didn't like something.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. it | B. <i>itself</i> | C. themselves | D. oneself |
| 42. <i>A. participating</i> | B. taking | C. talking | D. sitting |
| 43. A. do | B. <i>make</i> | C. form | D. gather |
| 44. A. characters | B. issues | C. attitudes | D. <i>opinions</i> |
| 45. <i>A. mixture</i> | B. range | C. number | D. lot |
| 46. A. focus | B. talk | C. <i>specialize</i> | D. concentrate |
| 47. A. valuable | B. busy | C. <i>worth</i> | D. useful |
| 48. <i>A. offers</i> | B. supplies | C. encourages | D. takes |
| 49. A. called | B. named | C. suggested | D. <i>appointed</i> |
| 50. A. what | B. <i>why</i> | C. how | D. where |

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
46.	47.	48.	49.	50.

III. Fill in each numbered gap with one suitable word.

Books are written to provide knowledge and good books enrich the mind. By putting ourselves (51)_____ the influence of superior mind, we (52)_____ our mental powers. Through good (53)_____ we learn that people everywhere are the (54)_____, in all ages and in all classes. (55)_____ knowledge improves our love (56)_____ others and helps us to live in peace with them. We also (57)_____ that the world has made not only for man alone but (58)_____ every creature that can feel hunger and thirst, warmth and cold.

Though it may be possible for us to travel (59)_____ the world and see the things happening today, it is not possible for us to see the things that happened in the past. But good books (60)_____ us to see not only into the most remote regions of the world today but also the world in which our ancestors lived.

51. under	52. improve	53. books	54. same	55. This
56. of	57. understand	58. for	59. throughout	60. help

Section D – writing

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

61. Sally finally managed to get a job.

Sally finally succeeded

62. We couldn't get nearer because of the police.

The police

63. Somebody repaired her car yesterday.

She

64. She and I have never been there before.

Neither.....

65. The only thing that prevented the passing of the bill was the death of the Prime Minister.

Had it not

II. Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s).

66. If the patient hadn't been treated, he would have died. (without)

.....

67. "It was my fault to break your vase yesterday" said Jane to her brother. (admitted)

.....

68. She can't afford to buy the car . (so)

.....

69. He is too old, but he still does his gymnastics every morning. (despite)

.....

70. Tim looks nothing like his father. (take)

.....

"Written books are not needed because we can read almost everything on the Internet". Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Page 5

S GIÁO D C VÀ ÀO T O
THANH HÓA

THI CHÍNH TH C

S báo danh

KÌ THI CH N H C SINH GI I T NH

N m h c: 2013-2014

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh

L p 12 THPT

Ngày thi: 20 tháng 3 n m 2014

Th i gian : **180 phút** (không k th i gian giao)
này có 06 trang

Part A: PHONETICS (5 pts)

Question I: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest in the same line. (2 pts)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. controlled | B. returned | C. formed | D. convinced |
| 2. A. suggestion | B. devotion | C. congestion | D. digestion |

Question II: Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question. (3 pts)

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 3. A. compulsory | B. curriculum | C. certificate | D. secondary |
| 4. A. hospital | B. different | C. supportive | D. special |
| 5. A. compliment | B. apologize | C. tradition | D. develop |

Part B: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (45 pts)

Question I: Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence. (15 pts)

6. He felt _____ when he failed the exams the second time.
A. discouraged B. discouraging C. encouraged D. encourage
7. David learned to play _____ violin when he was at _____ university.
A. -/- B. the/- C. the/the D. -/the
8. The workers _____ cement for the patio when it began to rain.
A. lay B. were lying C. laid D. were laying
9. American students agree that a husband is _____ to tell his wife where he has been if he comes home late.
A. obsessed B. obliged C. obtained D. observed
10. "Let's have a pizza." - " _____ "
A. Not again B. It doesn't matter C. Not really D. It's a good idea
11. Nam: " You are a great dancer, Huong. "
Huong: " _____ "
A. There's no doubt about it. B. You shouldn't have said that.
C. You must be kidding. D. Yes. Congratulations
12. In most social situations where some _____ is allowed, a brief raise of the hand and a small wave is fine to attract someone's attention.
A. informality B. friendship C. familiarity D. introduction
13. Sperm Whales and sharks are carnivores. Carnivores mean _____.
A. animals that live in the sea B. animals that only eat plants
C. fish that aren't born from eggs D. animals that eat meat
14. Will we be _____ the storm if we shelter under a tree?
A. happy about B. safe from C. depended on D. cared for
15. Michael was _____ with anger when he saw his car had been scratched.
A. stored B. fixed C. loaded D. filled
16. He _____ his life to helping the poor.
A. spent B. experienced C. dedicated D. used

17. I am not really _____ this kind of music. I prefer music that we can dance to.
A. in B. for C. into D. with
18. _____ I had nothing for breakfast but an apple, I had lunch early.
A. However B. Since C. Due to D. Therefore
19. Military is _____ in this country. Every man who reaches the age of 18 has to serve in the army for two years.
A. compulsory B. optional C. illegal D. unnecessary
20. All _____ is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life.
A. that is needed B. which is needed C. what is needed D. the thing needed

Question II: The following passage contains 10 mistakes. Find and correct them (10 pts) (Questions 21-30)

Line	
1.	In 2001, the British Association for the Advancement of Science went on search of the world's funniest joke. The experiment involved people from all over the world posted their jokes on to a website and rating the submissions of their. Among the jokes entered was the following: 'There were two cows in a field. One said 'Moo.' The other one said 'I was going to say that.'
5.	The joke was then entered into the archive several times, using different animals and noises. Two tigers said 'Grr,' two dogs said 'Woof' and so on. You would imagine that one animal and noise would be much the same like another. However, the joke rated the funniest was: 'Two ducks were sitting on a pond. One of the duck said 'Quack.' The other duck said, 'I was going to say that.'
10.	The research supported the wide held theory that some words and sounds are distinctly funnier than others. The 'k' sound (or the 'hard c') as heard in 'quack' and 'duck' have always been regarded in the comedy world as specially funny. Why? It may be down to a rather odd facial phenomenon known for 'facial feedback'. When people feel happy they smile but some evidence suggests that the mechanism also works in reverse. The hard letter 'k' often forces the face to smile, which may explain why the sound is associated with happiness.
15.	

Question III: Put each verb in brackets into an appropriate form. (10 pts)

31. It was a boring show. I would rather **(not/go)** _____ there.
32. I'm sure they **(complete)** _____ the new road by June.
33. **(Bite)** _____ twice, the postman refused to deliver our letters unless we chained our dog up.
34. His **(take)** _____ ill was quite unexpected.
35. It **(not/be)** _____ for you, I would come home late.
36. His roommate **(always enter)** _____ the room without knocking first, which annoys him a lot.
37. The curricula of American public schools **(not determine)** _____ by the federal government.
38. He **(not wear)** _____ uniform when you see him, because he'll be on leave then, and they don't wear uniform when they are on leave.
39. It is essential that every student **(know)** _____ how to use a computer.
40. A shape with four equal sides and one right angle **(call)** _____ a square.

Question IV: Put each word in brackets into an appropriate form. (10 pts)

People are often put off meditation by what they see as its many mystical associations. Yet meditation is a (41. STRAIGHT) technique which merely involves sitting and resting the mind. In addition to its (42. SIMPLE)_____, meditation offers powerful help in the battle against stress. Hundreds of studies have shown that meditation, when undertaken in a principled way, can (43. REDUCTION)_____hypertension which is related to stress in the body. Research has proved that certain types of meditation can (44. SUBSTANCE)_____ decrease key stress symptoms such as (45. ANXIOUS) _____and irritability. In fact, those who practise meditation with any (46. REGULAR) _____see their doctors less and spend, on average, seventy per cent fewer days in hospital. They are said to have more stamina, a happier (47. DISPOSE)_____ and even enjoy better relationships.

When you learn to meditate, your teacher will give you a personal 'mantra' or word which you use every time you practise the technique and which is (48. SUPPOSE) _____chosen according to your needs. Initial classes are taught (49. INDIVIDUAL) _____but subsequent classes usually consist of a group of students and take place over a period of about four days. The aim is to learn how to slip into a deeper state of (50. CONSCIOUS) _____ for twenty minutes a day. The rewards speak for themselves.

PART C: READING COMPREHENSION (30 pts)

Question I: Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable word or phrase for each space. (10 pts)

English spelling

Why does English spelling have a reputation for being difficult? English was first written down when Christian monks came to England in Anglo-Saxon (51)_____. They used the 23 letters of Latin to write down the sounds of Anglo-Saxon speech as they heard it. However, English has a (52)_____range of basic sounds (over 40) than Latin. The alphabet was too small, and so combinations of letters were needed to (53)_____the different sounds. Inevitably, there were inconsistencies in the way that letters were combined.

With the Norman invasion of England, the English language was put (54)_____risk. English survived, but the spelling of many English words changed to follow French patterns, and many French words were (55)_____into the language. The result was more irregularity.

When the printing press was (56)_____in the fifteenth century, many early printers of English texts spoke other first languages. They (57)_____little effort to respect English spelling. Although one of the short-term effects of printing was to produce a number of variant spellings, in the long term it created fixed spellings. People became used to seeing words spelt in the same way. Rules were (58)_____and dictionaries were put together which printers and writers could refer to. However, spoken English was not fixed and continued to change slowly - just as it still does now. Letters that were sounded in the Anglo-Saxon period, like the 'k' in 'knife', now became (59)_____. Also, the pronunciation of vowels then had (60) _____ in common with how they sound now, but the way they are spelt hasn't changed.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| 51. A. ages | B. centuries | C. times | D. years |
| 52. A. deeper | B. longer | C. thicker | D. wider |
| 53. A. explain | B. express | C. perform | D. tell |
| 54. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. under |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 55. A. announced | B. found | C. introduced | D. started |
| 56. A. discovered | B. invented | C. made up | D. taken up |
| 57. A. brought | B. did | C. made | D. put |
| 58. A. drawn up | B. filled in | C. got across | D. handed out |
| 59. A. dump | B. quiet | C. silent | D. speechless |
| 60. A. much | B. many | C. few | D. little |

Question II: Supply the most suitable word for each blank. (10 pts)

Because of the recent growth in air travel, airports have become more than ever before symbols of international importance. They therefore have (61._____) look good and are frequently designed by well-known architects. In (62._____) to this, competition and customer demand mean that (63._____) generally have to have impressive facilities nowadays. For instance, there are (64._____) lounges, where passengers can wait before their (65._____) takes off, luxurious restaurants, shopping areas and banks. Good road and rail connections (66._____) nearby towns and cities are also essential, with large (67._____) of people needing to get to and from the airport quickly and effectively.

However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find land on which to build airports. One reason for this is that aircraft, (68._____) improvements in engine design, are still very noisy, and need a considerable amount of space in which to (69._____) and take off. This of course means that crowded residential areas need to be avoided, so, unluckily, travellers often find that the airport they need to use might be located (70._____) an inconvenient distance from the city.

Question III: Read the passage and choose the best answers to questions below. (10 pts)

An air pollutant is defined as a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials adversely. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled - a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentration of these pollutants was altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. These serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

However, human production usually occurs in a localized area, such as a city. In such a region, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycles. The result is an increased concentration of noxious chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact, the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has detectable health effects at

0.08 parts per million (ppm), which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however, has a natural level of 0.1 ppm and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15 ppm.

71. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. The economic impact of air pollution.
 - B. What constitutes an air pollutant.
 - C. How much harm air pollutants can cause.
 - D. The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere.
72. The word "**adversely**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. negatively B. quickly C. admittedly D. considerably
73. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
A. water vapor is an air pollutant in localized areas
B. most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled
C. the definition of air pollution will continue to change
D. a substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities
74. The word "**These**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. the various chemical reactions
B. the pollutants from the developing Earth
C. the compounds moved to the water or soil
D. the components in biogeochemical cycles
75. For which of the following reasons can natural pollutants play an important role in controlling air pollution?
A. They function as part of a purification process.
B. They occur in greater quantities than other pollutants.
C. They are less harmful to living beings than other pollutants.
D. They have existed since the Earth developed.
76. According to the passage, human-generated air pollution in localized regions _____.
A. can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants
B. can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants
C. will damage areas outside of the localized regions
D. will react harmfully with natural pollutants
77. The word "**localized**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. specified B. circled C. surrounded D. encircled
78. According to the passage, the numerical value of the concentration level of a substance is only useful if _____.
A. the other substances in the area are known B. it is in a localized area
C. the natural level is also known D. it can be calculated quickly
79. The word "**detectable**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. beneficial B. special C. measurable D. separable
80. The word "**noxious**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. poisonous B. natural C. known D. essential

PART D: WRITING (20 pts)

Question I: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)

81. The man was not able to go on an expedition to the Middle East because of his age.

€ The man was too _____

82. Your silly questions distracted me.

€ You drove _____

83. Go to the international ticket desk immediately on arrival.

- € As _____
84. His second attempt on the world record was successful.
- € He broke _____
85. This problem cannot be solved instantly.
- € There is _____

Question II: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. Do not change the form of the given word. (5 pts)

86. The two theories appear to be completely different. **COMMON**
 € _____
87. Although we were impressed by the new cinema, we found it rather expensive. **AS**
 € _____
88. The accident victim was having increasing difficulty in breathing. **DIFFICULT**
 € _____
89. Teams of experts are examining the damage to the building. **EXAMINED**
 € _____
90. You didn't think carefully enough before you decided. **OUGHT**
 € _____

III. Essay writing (10 pts)

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "Studying the English language in an English speaking country is the best but not the only way to learn the language". Write an essay (about 150 to 200 words) to express your personal points of view.

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

A- ÁP ÁN:

Part A: PHONETICS (5 i m – M i câu úng 1 i m)

1D	2B	3D	4C	5A
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Part B: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (45 i m – m i câu úng 1 i m, riêng bài s a l i, n u tìm c l i mà s a không úng thì cho 0.5 i m)

I.

6A	7B	8D	9B	10D	11C	12A	13D	14B	15D
16C	17C	18B	19A	20A					

II.

	MISTAKES	CORRECTIONS		MISTAKES	CORRECTIONS
21.	on (line 1)	in	26.	(One of) the duck (line 10)	(One of) the ducks
22.	posted (line 3)	posting	27.	wide (line 12)	widely
23.	their (line 4)	theirs	28.	have (line 14)	has
24.	like (line 8)	as	29.	specially (line 15)	especially
25.	on (line 9)	in	30.	for (line 16)	as

III.

31. not have gone	32. will have completed	33. Having been bitten	34. being taken
35. were it not	36. is always entering	37. are not determined	38. will not be wearing
39. (should) know	40. is called		

IV.

41. straightforward	42. simplicity	43. reduce	44. substantially	45. anxiety
46. regularity	47. disposition	48. supposedly	49. individually	50. consciousness

Part C: READING (30 i m – M i câu úng 1 i m)

I.

51C	52D	53B	54A	55C	56B	57C	58A	59C	60D
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

II.

61. to	62. addition	63. airports	64. departure	65. flight/plane
66. with	67. numbers	68. despite	69. land	70. at

III.

71B	72A	73C	74D	75A	76B	77A	78C	79C	80A
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Part D: WRITING (20 i m)

I. (05 i m- M i câu úng 1 i m)

81. The man was too old to go on an expedition to the Middle East.
82. You drove me to distraction with your silly questions.
83. As soon as you arrive, go to the international ticket desk.
84. He broke the world record at/on his second attempt.
85. There is no instant solution to this problem.

II. (05 i m- M i câu úng 1 i m)

86. The two theories appear to have (got) nothing in common.
87. Much as we were impressed by the new cinema, we found/did find it rather expensive.
Impressed as we were by the new cinema, we found/did find it rather expensive.
88. The accident victim was finding it increasingly difficult to breath.
89. The damage to the building is being examined by teams of experts.
90. You ought to have thought more carefully before you decided.

III. Essay: (10 i m)

Marking criteria:

- Task completion – 4 i m

Tùy m c hoàn thành các yêu c u, giám kh o có th ch m t 1-4 i m.

- Grammatical accuracy and spelling – 3 i m: bài vi t không có l i chính t và d i 3 l i ng pháp c cho 3 i m t i a. C 4 l i chính t ho c ng pháp tr 1 i m (Tr không quá 3 i m).

- Coherence and cohesion (tính m ch l c và s liên k t câu, o n) – 3 i m:

Tùy m c m ch l c, liên k t câu, liên k t o n c a bài vi t, giám kh o có th ch m 1-3 i m.

B- H NG D N CH M:

Bài thi ch m theo thang i m: 20

i m bài thi làm tròn n 0,25

T ng s point thí sinh làm úng

i m bài thi = -----

S GIÁO D C VÀ ÀO T O
THANH HÓA

THI CHÍNH TH C

S báo danh

KÌ THI CH N H C SINH GI I T NH

N m h c: 2013-2014

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh

L p 12 THPT

Ngày thi: 20 tháng 3 n m 2014

Th i gian : **180 phút** (không k th i gian giao)
này có 06 trang

Part A: PHONETICS (5 pts)

Question I: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest in the same line. (2 pts)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. controlled | B. returned | C. formed | D. convinced |
| 2. A. suggestion | B. devotion | C. congestion | D. digestion |

Question II: Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question. (3 pts)

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 3. A. compulsory | B. curriculum | C. certificate | D. secondary |
| 4. A. hospital | B. different | C. supportive | D. special |
| 5. A. compliment | B. apologize | C. tradition | D. develop |

Part B: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (45 pts)

Question I: Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence. (15 pts)

6. He felt _____ when he failed the exams the second time.
A. discouraged B. discouraging C. encouraged D. encourage
7. David learned to play _____ violin when he was at _____ university.
A. -/- B. the/- C. the/the D. -/the
8. The workers _____ cement for the patio when it began to rain.
A. lay B. were lying C. laid D. were laying
9. American students agree that a husband is _____ to tell his wife where he has been if he comes home late.
A. obsessed B. obliged C. obtained D. observed
10. "Let's have a pizza." - " _____ "
A. Not again B. It doesn't matter C. Not really D. It's a good idea
11. Nam: " You are a great dancer, Huong."
Huong: " _____ "
A. There's no doubt about it. B. You shouldn't have said that.
C. You must be kidding. D. Yes. Congratulations
12. In most social situations where some _____ is allowed, a brief raise of the hand and a small wave is fine to attract someone's attention.
A. informality B. friendship C. familiarity D. introduction
13. Sperm Whales and sharks are carnivores. Carnivores mean _____.
A. animals that live in the sea B. animals that only eat plants
C. fish that aren't born from eggs D. animals that eat meat
14. Will we be _____ the storm if we shelter under a tree?
A. happy about B. safe from C. depended on D. cared for
15. Michael was _____ with anger when he saw his car had been scratched.
A. stored B. fixed C. loaded D. filled
16. He _____ his life to helping the poor.
A. spent B. experienced C. dedicated D. used

17. I am not really _____ this kind of music. I prefer music that we can dance to.
A. in B. for C. into D. with
18. _____ I had nothing for breakfast but an apple, I had lunch early.
A. However B. Since C. Due to D. Therefore
19. Military is _____ in this country. Every man who reaches the age of 18 has to serve in the army for two years.
A. compulsory B. optional C. illegal D. unnecessary
20. All _____ is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life.
A. that is needed B. which is needed C. what is needed D. the thing needed

Question II: The following passage contains 10 mistakes. Find and correct them (10 pts) (Questions 21-30)

Line	
1.	In 2001, the British Association for the Advancement of Science went on search of the world's funniest joke. The experiment involved people from all over the world posted their jokes on to a website and rating the submissions of their. Among the jokes entered was the following: 'There were two cows in a field. One said 'Moo.' The other one said 'I was going to say that.'
5.	The joke was then entered into the archive several times, using different animals and noises. Two tigers said 'Grr,' two dogs said 'Woof' and so on. You would imagine that one animal and noise would be much the same like another. However, the joke rated the funniest was: 'Two ducks were sitting on a pond. One of the duck said 'Quack.' The other duck said, 'I was going to say that.'
10.	The research supported the wide held theory that some words and sounds are distinctly funnier than others. The 'k' sound (or the 'hard c') as heard in 'quack' and 'duck' have always been regarded in the comedy world as specially funny. Why? It may be down to a rather odd facial phenomenon known for 'facial feedback'. When people feel happy they smile but some evidence suggests that the mechanism also works in reverse. The hard letter 'k' often forces the face to smile, which may explain why the sound is associated with happiness.
15.	

Question III: Put each verb in brackets into an appropriate form. (10 pts)

31. It was a boring show. I would rather **(not/go)** _____ there.
32. I'm sure they **(complete)** _____ the new road by June.
33. **(Bite)** _____ twice, the postman refused to deliver our letters unless we chained our dog up.
34. His **(take)** _____ ill was quite unexpected.
35. It **(not/be)** _____ for you, I would come home late.
36. His roommate **(always enter)** _____ the room without knocking first, which annoys him a lot.
37. The curricula of American public schools **(not determine)** _____ by the federal government.
38. He **(not wear)** _____ uniform when you see him, because he'll be on leave then, and they don't wear uniform when they are on leave.
39. It is essential that every student **(know)** _____ how to use a computer.
40. A shape with four equal sides and one right angle **(call)** _____ a square.

Question IV: Put each word in brackets into an appropriate form. (10 pts)

People are often put off meditation by what they see as its many mystical associations. Yet meditation is a (41. STRAIGHT) technique which merely involves sitting and resting the mind. In addition to its (42. SIMPLE)_____, meditation offers powerful help in the battle against stress. Hundreds of studies have shown that meditation, when undertaken in a principled way, can (43. REDUCTION)_____hypertension which is related to stress in the body. Research has proved that certain types of meditation can (44. SUBSTANCE)_____ decrease key stress symptoms such as (45. ANXIOUS)_____and irritability. In fact, those who practise meditation with any (46. REGULAR)_____see their doctors less and spend, on average, seventy per cent fewer days in hospital. They are said to have more stamina, a happier (47. DISPOSE)_____ and even enjoy better relationships.

When you learn to meditate, your teacher will give you a personal 'mantra' or word which you use every time you practise the technique and which is (48. SUPPOSE)_____chosen according to your needs. Initial classes are taught (49. INDIVIDUAL)_____but subsequent classes usually consist of a group of students and take place over a period of about four days. The aim is to learn how to slip into a deeper state of (50. CONSCIOUS)_____ for twenty minutes a day. The rewards speak for themselves.

PART C: READING COMPREHENSION (30 pts)

Question I: Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable word or phrase for each space. (10 pts)

English spelling

Why does English spelling have a reputation for being difficult? English was first written down when Christian monks came to England in Anglo-Saxon (51)_____. They used the 23 letters of Latin to write down the sounds of Anglo-Saxon speech as they heard it. However, English has a (52)_____range of basic sounds (over 40) than Latin. The alphabet was too small, and so combinations of letters were needed to (53)_____the different sounds. Inevitably, there were inconsistencies in the way that letters were combined.

With the Norman invasion of England, the English language was put (54)_____risk. English survived, but the spelling of many English words changed to follow French patterns, and many French words were (55)_____into the language. The result was more irregularity.

When the printing press was (56)_____in the fifteenth century, many early printers of English texts spoke other first languages. They (57)_____little effort to respect English spelling. Although one of the short-term effects of printing was to produce a number of variant spellings, in the long term it created fixed spellings. People became used to seeing words spelt in the same way. Rules were (58)_____and dictionaries were put together which printers and writers could refer to. However, spoken English was not fixed and continued to change slowly - just as it still does now. Letters that were sounded in the Anglo-Saxon period, like the 'k' in 'knife', now became (59)_____. Also, the pronunciation of vowels then had (60)_____in common with how they sound now, but the way they are spelt hasn't changed.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| 51. A. ages | B. centuries | C. times | D. years |
| 52. A. deeper | B. longer | C. thicker | D. wider |
| 53. A. explain | B. express | C. perform | D. tell |
| 54. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. under |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 55. A. announced | B. found | C. introduced | D. started |
| 56. A. discovered | B. invented | C. made up | D. taken up |
| 57. A. brought | B. did | C. made | D. put |
| 58. A. drawn up | B. filled in | C. got across | D. handed out |
| 59. A. dump | B. quiet | C. silent | D. speechless |
| 60. A. much | B. many | C. few | D. little |

Question II: Supply the most suitable word for each blank. (10 pts)

Because of the recent growth in air travel, airports have become more than ever before symbols of international importance. They therefore have (61._____) look good and are frequently designed by well-known architects. In (62._____) to this, competition and customer demand mean that (63._____) generally have to have impressive facilities nowadays. For instance, there are (64._____) lounges, where passengers can wait before their (65._____) takes off, luxurious restaurants, shopping areas and banks. Good road and rail connections (66._____) nearby towns and cities are also essential, with large (67._____) of people needing to get to and from the airport quickly and effectively.

However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find land on which to build airports. One reason for this is that aircraft, (68._____) improvements in engine design, are still very noisy, and need a considerable amount of space in which to (69._____) and take off. This of course means that crowded residential areas need to be avoided, so, unluckily, travellers often find that the airport they need to use might be located (70._____) an inconvenient distance from the city.

Question III: Read the passage and choose the best answers to questions below. (10 pts)

An air pollutant is defined as a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials adversely. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled - a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentration of these pollutants was altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. These serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

However, human production usually occurs in a localized area, such as a city. In such a region, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycles. The result is an increased concentration of noxious chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact, the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has detectable health effects at

0.08 parts per million (ppm), which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however, has a natural level of 0.1 ppm and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15 ppm.

71. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. The economic impact of air pollution.
 - B. What constitutes an air pollutant.
 - C. How much harm air pollutants can cause.
 - D. The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere.
72. The word "**adversely**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. negatively B. quickly C. admittedly D. considerably
73. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
A. water vapor is an air pollutant in localized areas
B. most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled
C. the definition of air pollution will continue to change
D. a substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities
74. The word "**These**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. the various chemical reactions
B. the pollutants from the developing Earth
C. the compounds moved to the water or soil
D. the components in biogeochemical cycles
75. For which of the following reasons can natural pollutants play an important role in controlling air pollution?
A. They function as part of a purification process.
B. They occur in greater quantities than other pollutants.
C. They are less harmful to living beings than other pollutants.
D. They have existed since the Earth developed.
76. According to the passage, human-generated air pollution in localized regions _____.
A. can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants
B. can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants
C. will damage areas outside of the localized regions
D. will react harmfully with natural pollutants
77. The word "**localized**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. specified B. circled C. surrounded D. encircled
78. According to the passage, the numerical value of the concentration level of a substance is only useful if _____.
A. the other substances in the area are known B. it is in a localized area
C. the natural level is also known D. it can be calculated quickly
79. The word "**detectable**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. beneficial B. special C. measurable D. separable
80. The word "**noxious**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. poisonous B. natural C. known D. essential

PART D: WRITING (20 pts)

Question I: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)

81. The man was not able to go on an expedition to the Middle East because of his age.

€ The man was too _____

82. Your silly questions distracted me.

€ You drove _____

83. Go to the international ticket desk immediately on arrival.

€ As _____

84. His second attempt on the world record was successful.

€ He broke _____

85. This problem cannot be solved instantly.

€ There is _____

Question II: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. Do not change the form of the given word. (5 pts)

86. The two theories appear to be completely different.

COMMON

€ _____

87. Although we were impressed by the new cinema, we found it rather expensive. **AS**

€ _____

88. The accident victim was having increasing difficulty in breathing.

DIFFICULT

€ _____

89. Teams of experts are examining the damage to the building.

EXAMINED

€ _____

90. You didn't think carefully enough before you decided.

OUGHT

€ _____

III. Essay writing (10 pts)

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "Studying the English language in an English speaking country is the best but not the only way to learn the language". Write an essay (about 150 to 200 words) to express your personal points of view.

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

A- ÁP ÁN:

Part A: PHONETICS (5 i m – M i câu úng 1 i m)

1D	2B	3D	4C	5A
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Part B: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (45 i m – m i câu úng 1 i m, riêng bài s a l i, n u tìm c l i mà s a không úng thì cho 0.5 i m)

I.

6A	7B	8D	9B	10D	11C	12A	13D	14B	15D
16C	17C	18B	19A	20A					

II.

	MISTAKES	CORRECTIONS		MISTAKES	CORRECTIONS
21.	on (line 1)	in	26.	(One of) the duck (line 10)	(One of) the ducks
22.	posted (line 3)	posting	27.	wide (line 12)	widely
23.	their (line 4)	theirs	28.	have (line 14)	has
24.	like (line 8)	as	29.	specially (line 15)	especially
25.	on (line 9)	in	30.	for (line 16)	as

III.

31. not have gone	32. will have completed	33. Having been bitten	34. being taken
35. were it not	36. is always entering	37. are not determined	38. will not be wearing
39. (should) know	40. is called		

IV.

41. straightforward	42. simplicity	43. reduce	44. substantially	45. anxiety
46. regularity	47. disposition	48. supposedly	49. individually	50. consciousness

Part C: READING (30 i m – M i câu úng 1 i m)

I.

51C	52D	53B	54A	55C	56B	57C	58A	59C	60D
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

II.

61. to	62. addition	63. airports	64. departure	65. flight/plane
66. with	67. numbers	68. despite	69. land	70. at

III.

71B	72A	73C	74D	75A	76B	77A	78C	79C	80A
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Part D: WRITING (20 i m)

I. (05 i m- M i câu úng 1 i m)

81. The man was too old to go on an expedition to the Middle East.
82. You drove me to distraction with your silly questions.
83. As soon as you arrive, go to the international ticket desk.
84. He broke the world record at/on his second attempt.
85. There is no instant solution to this problem.

II. (05 i m- M i câu úng 1 i m)

86. The two theories appear to have (got) nothing in common.
87. Much as we were impressed by the new cinema, we found/did find it rather expensive.
Impressed as we were by the new cinema, we found/did find it rather expensive.
88. The accident victim was finding it increasingly difficult to breath.
89. The damage to the building is being examined by teams of experts.
90. You ought to have thought more carefully before you decided.

III. Essay: (10 i m)

Marking criteria:

- Task completion – 4 i m

Tùy m c hoàn thành các yêu c u, giám kh o có th ch m t 1-4 i m.

- Grammatical accuracy and spelling – 3 i m: bài vi t không có l i chính t và d i 3 l i ng pháp c cho 3 i m t i a. C 4 l i chính t ho c ng pháp tr 1 i m (Tr không quá 3 i m).

- Coherence and cohesion (tính m ch l c và s liên k t câu, o n) – 3 i m:

Tùy m c m ch l c, liên k t câu, liên k t o n c a bài vi t, giám kh o có th ch m 1-3 i m.

B- H NG D N CH M:

Bài thi ch m theo thang i m: 20

i m bài thi làm tròn n 0,25

T ng s point thí sinh làm úng
i m bài thi = -----

Part A: PHONETICS (5 pts)**Question I: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest in the same line. (2 pts)**

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. controlled | B. returned | C. formed | D. convinced |
| 2. A. suggestion | B. devotion | C. congestion | D. digestion |

Question II: Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question. (3 pts)

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 3. A. compulsory | B. curriculum | C. certificate | D. secondary |
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19. Military is _____ in this country. Every man who reaches the age of 18 has to serve in the army for two years.
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5.	a field. One said 'Moo.' The other one said 'I was going to say that.'
	The joke was then entered into the archive several times, using different animals and noises. Two tigers said 'Grr,' two dogs said 'Woof' and so on. You would imagine that one animal and noise would be much the same like another. However, the joke rated the funniest was: 'Two ducks were sitting on
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	The research supported the wide held theory that some words and sounds are distinctly funnier than others. The 'k' sound (or the 'hard c') as heard in 'quack' and 'duck' have always been regarded in the comedy world as
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Why does English spelling have a reputation for being difficult? English was first written down when Christian monks came to England in Anglo-Saxon (51)_____. They used the 23 letters of Latin to write down the sounds of Anglo-Saxon speech as they heard it. However, English has a (52)_____range of basic sounds (over 40) than Latin. The alphabet was too small, and so combinations of letters were needed to (53)_____the different sounds. Inevitably, there were inconsistencies in the way that letters were combined.

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- | | | | |
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An air pollutant is defined as a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials adversely. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled - a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentration of these pollutants was altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. These serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

However, human production usually occurs in a localized area, such as a city. In such a region, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycles. The result is an increased concentration of noxious chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact, the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has detectable health effects at 0.08 parts per million (ppm), which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however, has a natural level of 0.1 ppm and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15 ppm.

71. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. The economic impact of air pollution.
 - B. What constitutes an air pollutant.
 - C. How much harm air pollutants can cause.
 - D. The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere.
72. The word "adversely" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. negatively B. quickly C. admittedly D. considerably
73. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
A. water vapor is an air pollutant in localized areas
B. most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled
C. the definition of air pollution will continue to change
D. a substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities
74. The word "These" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. the various chemical reactions
B. the pollutants from the developing Earth
C. the compounds moved to the water or soil
D. the components in biogeochemical cycles

75. For which of the following reasons can natural pollutants play an important role in controlling air pollution?
- They function as part of a purification process.
 - They occur in greater quantities than other pollutants.
 - They are less harmful to living beings than other pollutants.
 - They have existed since the Earth developed.
76. According to the passage, human-generated air pollution in localized regions_____.
- can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants
 - can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants
 - will damage areas outside of the localized regions
 - will react harmfully with natural pollutants
77. The word "**localized**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.
- specified
 - circled
 - surrounded
 - encircled
78. According to the passage, the numerical value of the concentration level of a substance is only useful if_____.
- the other substances in the area are known
 - it is in a localized area
 - the natural level is also known
 - it can be calculated quickly
79. The word "**detectable**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.
- beneficial
 - special
 - measurable
 - separable
80. The word "**noxious**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.
- poisonous
 - natural
 - known
 - essential

PART D: WRITING (20 pts)

Question I: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)

81. The man was not able to go on an expedition to the Middle East because of his age.
 € The man was too _____
82. Your silly questions distracted me.
 € You drove _____
83. Go to the international ticket desk immediately on arrival.
 € As _____
84. His second attempt on the world record was successful.
 € He broke _____
85. This problem cannot be solved instantly.
 € There is _____

Question II: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. Do not change the form of the given word. (5 pts)

86. The two theories appear to be completely different. **COMMON**
 € _____
87. Although we were impressed by the new cinema, we found it rather expensive. **AS**
 € _____
88. The accident victim was having increasing difficulty in breathing. **DIFFICULT**
 € _____
89. Teams of experts are examining the damage to the building. **EXAMINED**
 € _____
90. You didn't think carefully enough before you decided. **OUGHT**
 € _____

III. Essay writing (10 pts)

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "Studying the English language in an English speaking country is the best but not the only way to learn the language". Write an essay (about 150 to 200 words) to express your personal points of view.

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

S GIÁO D C VÀ ÀO T O
THANH HOÁ

HD CH M CHÍNH TH C

K THI CH NH C SINH GI I C P TNH

N m h c: 2013-2014

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh

L p 12 THPT

Ngày thi: 20/03/2014

H ng đ n ch m g m 02 trang.

A- ÁP ÁN:

Part A: PHONETICS (5 i m – M i câu úng 1 i m)

1D	2B	3D	4C	5A
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Part B: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (45 i m – m i câu úng 1 i m, riêng bài s a l i, n u tìm c l i mà s a không úng thì cho 0.5 i m)

I.

6A	7B	8D	9B	10D	11C	12A	13D	14B	15D
16C	17C	18B	19A	20A					

II.

	MISTAKES	CORRECTIONS		MISTAKES	CORRECTIONS
21.	on (line 1)	in	26.	(One of) the duck (line 10)	(One of) the ducks

22.	posted (line 3)	posting	27.	wide (line 12)	widely
23.	their (line 4)	theirs	28.	have (line 14)	has
24.	like (line 8)	as	29.	specially (line 15)	especially
25.	on (line 9)	in	30.	for (line 16)	as

III.

31. not have gone	32. will have completed	33. Having been bitten	34. being taken
35. were it not	36. is always entering	37. are not determined	38. will not be wearing
39. (should) know	40. is called		

IV.

41. straightforward	42. simplicity	43. reduce	44. substantially	45. anxiety
46. regularity	47. disposition	48. supposedly	49. individually	50. consciousness

Part C: READING (30 i m – M i câu úng 1 i m)

I.

51C	52D	53B	54A	55C	56B	57C	58A	59C	60D
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

II.

61. to	62. addition	63. airports	64. departure	65. flight/plane
66. with	67. numbers	68. despite	69. land	70. at

III.

71B	72A	73C	74D	75A	76B	77A	78C	79C	80A
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Part D: WRITING (20 i m)

I. (05 i m- M i câu úng 1 i m)

81. The man was too old to go on an expedition to the Middle East.
82. You drove me to distraction with your silly questions.
83. As soon as you arrive, go to the international ticket desk.
84. He broke the world record at/on his second attempt.
85. There is no instant solution to this problem.

II. (05 i m- M i câu úng 1 i m)

86. The two theories appear to have (got) nothing in common.
87. Much as we were impressed by the new cinema, we found/did find it rather expensive.
Impressed as we were by the new cinema, we found/did find it rather expensive.
88. The accident victim was finding it increasingly difficult to breath.
89. The damage to the building is being examined by teams of experts.
90. You ought to have thought more carefully before you decided.

III. Essay: (10 i m)

Marking criteria:

- Task completion – 4 i m

Tùy m c hoàn thành các yêu c u, giám kh o có th ch m t 1-4 i m.

- **Grammatical accuracy and spelling** – 3 điểm: bài viết không có lỗi chính tả và dùng từ đúng pháp luật cho 3 điểm tối đa. Có lỗi chính tả hoặc ngữ pháp trừ 1 điểm (Tổng không quá 3 điểm).

- **Coherence and cohesion** (tính mạch lạc và sự liên kết câu, đoạn) – 3 điểm: Tùy mức độ mạch lạc, liên kết câu, liên kết đoạn của bài viết, giám khảo có thể cho 1-3 điểm.

B- HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM:

Bài thi chấm theo thang điểm: 20

điểm bài thi làm tròn đến 0,25

Tổng số điểm thí sinh làm đúng
điểm bài thi = -----

5

PART I. LISTENING

Susan comes to Barclays Bank and talks to a bank clerk. Listen to their conversation. Complete the following statements by filling in the relevant words. You should use no more than THREE words. You will listen to the conversation TWICE.

- Susan will be a (1)_____ student.
 She wants to keep her money in a safe place with easy (2)_____.
 She is suggested to open an (3)_____ Account.
 The facilities the current account provides are (4)_____ and a deposit book.
 There are (5)_____ of interest for this account.
 If the balance is up to 500 pounds, the interest is (6)_____.
 If the balance is over 500 pounds, the interest goes up to (7)_____.
 The bank statement shows you the permanent record of income and (8)_____.
 Cashcard can be used to (9)_____ and (10)_____ the balance.

PART II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer among four options (A, B, C or D).

- She looked very _____ when I told her the good news.
 A. happily B. happiness C. happy D. was happy
- I don't want much sugar in my coffee. Just _____, please.
 A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
- He's left his book at home; he's always so _____.
 A. forgetful B. forgettable C. forgotten D. forgetting
- 'I'm very _____ to you for putting in so much hard work,' the boss said.
 A. thanking B. grateful C. considerate D. careful
- Steel _____ with chromium to produce a noncorrosive substance known as stainless steel.
 A. is combined B. that is combined C. combining D. when combined
- Joe seemed to be in a good mood, _____ he snapped at me angrily when I asked him to join us.
 A. yet B. so C. for D. and
- A fire must have a readily available supply of oxygen. _____, it will stop burning.
 A. Consequently B. Furthermore C. Otherwise D. However
- "Who has brothers and sisters?"
 "Everyone _____ Virginia who's an only child."
 A. except to B. with C. from D. but
- He is the manager of the factory. He's _____ it.
 A. charged with B. charged C. in charge D. in charge of
- He was new on the job, but he quickly fit himself into the _____ routine of the office.
 A. establishing B. established C. establishes D. establish
- Florida, _____ the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.
 A. is B. is known as C. known as D. that is known as
- _____ becoming extinct is of great concern to zoologists.
 A. That giant pandas are B. Giant pandas are
 C. Are giant pandas D. Giant panda is
- Her parents gave her everything she asked for. She's a completed _____ child.
 A. wounded B. spoilt C. damaged D. destroyed
- _____ my experience, very few people really understand the problem.
 A. To B. In C. With D. From
- When she died, she gave _____ all her money to a charity for cats.
 A. away B. out C. on D. off

II. Complete the following passage by supplying the correct form of the word to fill in each blank.

The increase in city crime is a global phenomenon. Some people say that a lot of crime in this country is because of (1 - **migrate**)_____ and the new people arriving from other countries bring different (2 - **culture**)_____ values and attitudes to the law. I don't agree with this idea because the most common crimes are (3 - **local**)_____ produced and not imported from other countries. (4 - **Vandal**)_____ is one of the biggest crimes in my city with bus shelters and shop windows being popular targets. Another popular crime is (5 - **pay**)_____ parking fines, which is unlikely to be because of immigrants because most of them do not own cars. The (6 - **oppose**)_____ point of view is that young local people feel angry when they can't get a job and in order to (7 - **hand**)_____ the change in their environment, they strike out at easy targets. This would explain why bicycle (8 - **thief**)_____ is more common than car crime these days, especially in rich (9 - **neighbors**)_____ where most cars are protected with electronic alarms. Another reason, though, for so many bicycles getting stolen might be that the (10 - **punish**)_____ is not very severe compared to car stealing which can land you in prison for a number of years.

III. Fill in each blank with one suitable preposition.

1. Most American men earn _____ average about \$110 a week.
2. He was walking through the park when a strange dog suddenly went _____ him.
3. My car is not worth much _____ most \$ 50.
4. I'd better not drink that milk, Joe. It's gone _____.
5. Clive was really cut _____ when he failed his proficiency exam.

IV. Identify the error in each sentence. Write the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet.

1. The children forgot picking up the note from the office and now they are worried.
A B C D
2. Helen has never met such good person who is ready to help others.
A B C D
3. If only I have done the test better than other students did.
A B C D
4. If you want to borrow my car, promise to drive careful.
A B C D
5. Rumors began circulating that the Prime Minister was seriously illness.
A B C D
6. Everybody in class has to choose a topic of your own to write an essay of 500 words.
A B C D
7. Neither of the boys had ever been out of town before, so they were really exciting.
A B C D
8. I hope that I can help you with the historic questions.
A B C D
9. My son learned to talk the time before he was 5 years old.
A B C D
10. Jim offered us presents as if it had been Xmas.
A B C D

PART III: READING

I. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct option (marked A, B, C or D) to answer the questions.

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

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the issues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones **potentially** harmful? The answer is radiation. High – tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

1. According to the passage, cell phones are especially popular with young people because _____.
 A. they are indispensable in everyday communication
 B. they make them look more stylish
 C. they keep the users alert all the time
 D. they cannot be replaced by regular phones
2. The changes possible caused by the cell phones are mainly concerned with _____.
 A. the mobility of the mind and the body
 B. the smallest units of brain
 C. the arteries of the brain
 D. the resident memory
3. The word "**means**" in the passage most closely means _____.
 A. meanings
 B. expression
 C. method
 D. transmission
4. The word "**potentially**" in the passage most closely means _____.
 A. obviously
 B. possibly
 C. certainly
 D. privately
5. "**Negative publicity**" in the passage most likely means _____.
 A. information on the lethal effects of cell phones
 B. widespread opinion about bad effects of cell phones
 C. the negative public use of cell phones
 D. poor ideas about the effects of cell phones
6. Doctors have tentatively concluded that cell phones may _____.
 A. damage their users' emotions
 B. cause some mental malfunction
 C. change their users' temperament
 D. change their users' social behavior
7. The man mentioned in the passage, who used his cell phone too often _____.
 A. suffered serious loss of mental ability
 B. could no longer think lucidly
 C. abandoned his family
 D. had a problem with memory
8. According to the passage, what makes mobile phones potentially harmful is _____.
 A. their radiant light
 B. their power of attraction
 C. their raiding power
 D. their invisible rays
9. According to the writer, people should _____.
 A. only use mobile phones in urgent cases
 B. only use mobile phones in medical emergencies
 C. keep off mobile phones regularly
 D. never used mobile phones in all cases
10. The most suitable title for the passage could be _____.
 A. "The reasons why mobile phones are regular"
 B. "Technological Innovation and their price"
 C. "The way mobile phones work"
 D. "Mobile phones – a must of our time"

II. Complete the following passage by choosing A, B, C or D to fill in each blank.

Stamp collecting! What a wonderful hobby! I began when I was only five. I used to (1)_____ for the postman's arrival, always (2)_____ to seize unwanted envelopes and tear off the corner with the stamp stuck on it.

Once – I remember it was too clearly – my mother and father were sunning themselves in the garden when the post (3)_____ on the doormat. I heard the clatter of the letter flap and hurriedly went to (4)_____. There were four or five envelopes, all with very exciting stamps.

Even at the (5)_____age of five I knew one doesn't open mail addressed to other people. However, tearing just the corners off the envelopes (6)_____me as perfectly fair and allowable, and just what I did. I carefully tore as (7)_____to the stamps as (8)_____, feeling that even the envelopes, which were addressed to my parents and not to be, should be treated with (9)_____.

There were nothing furtive in what I did. I knew my parents would see what I'd done, and I didn't think there was any (10)_____in it. They always let me (11)_____ the corners after they'd opened them. Why should I think there was any harm in doing it first, (12)_____in mind that they weren't on hand to be (13)_____.

Wouldn't they rather be left to doze in their summer deckchairs? (14)_____, though, my father solemnly showed me his letters. They looked distinctly moth-eaten, with bites taken out of the corners and sites. I began to (15)_____ what I've done.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. stare | B. watch | C. look | D. peer |
| 2. A. glad | B. pleased | C. eager | D. excited |
| 3. A. came | B. was | C. lay | D. arrived |
| 4. A. investigate | B. observe | C. see | D. notice |
| 5. A. junior | B. tender | C. small | D. little |
| 6. A. struck | B. seemed | C. appeared | D. felt |
| 7. A. nearby | B. close | C. next | D. round |
| 8. A. able | B. possibly | C. possible | D. could |
| 9. A. gentleness | B. caution | C. honor | D. respect |
| 10. A. trouble | B. wrong | C. bad | D. harm |
| 11. A. take | B. tear | C. cut | D. remove |
| 12. A. having | B. holding | C. bearing | D. keeping |
| 13. A. consulted | B. advised | C. queried | D. requested |
| 14. A. After | B. Then | C. Later | D. Soon |
| 15. A. accept | B. realize | C. admit | D. confess |

III. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Write A, B, C or D to indicate your answers on the answer sheet.

Every drop of water in the ocean, even in the deepest parts, responds to the forces that create the tides. No other force that affects the sea is so strong. Compared with the tides, the waves created by the wind are surface movements felt no more than a hundred fathoms below the surface. The currents also seldom involve more than the upper several hundred fathoms despite their impressive sweep.

The tides are a response of the waters of the ocean to the pull of the Moon and the more distant Sun. In theory, there is a gravitational attraction between the water and even the outermost star of the universe. **In reality**, however, the pull of remote stars is so slight as to be obliterated by the control of the Moon and, to a lesser extent, the Sun. Just as the Moon rises later each day by fifty minutes, on the average, so, in most places, the time of high tide is correspondingly later each day. And as the Moon waxes and wanes in its monthly cycle, so the height of the tide varies. The tidal movements are strongest when the Moon is a sliver in the sky, and when it is full. These are the highest flood tides and the lowest ebb tides of the lunar month and are called the spring tides. At these times the Sun, Moon, and Earth are nearly in line and the pull of the two heavenly bodies is added together to bring the water high on the beaches, to send its surf upward against the sea cliffs, and to draw a high tide into the harbors. Twice each month, at the quarters of the Moon, when the Sun, Moon and Earth lie at the apexes of a triangular **configuration** and the pull of the Sun and Moon are opposed, the moderate tidal movements called neap tides occur. Then the difference between high and low water is less than at any other time during the month.

- What is the main point of the first paragraph?
 - The waves created by ocean currents are very large.
 - Despite the strength of the wind, it only moves surface water.
 - Deep ocean water is seldom affected by forces that move water.
 - The tides are the most powerful force to affect the movement of ocean water.
- The words "**In reality**" in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - surprisingly
 - actually
 - characteristically
 - similarly
- It can be inferred from the passage that the most important factor in determining how much gravitational effect one object in space has on the tides is
 - size
 - distance
 - temperature
 - density

4. The word "**configuration**" in the passage is closest in meaning to
 A. unit B. center C. surface D. arrangement
5. Neap tides occur when
 A. the Sun counteracts the Moon's gravitational attraction
 B. the Moon is full
 C. the Moon is farthest from the Sun
 D. waves created by the wind combine with the Moon's gravitational attraction

PART IV. WRITING

I. Write the new sentences using the word give. Do not change the word given in any way.

1. We are afraid that the next train to Cardiff has been cancelled.

REGRET

We _____ the next train to Cardiff has been cancelled.

2. 'I was going to phone Sarah but I had too much homework to do', said John

MEANT

John said that _____ but he'd had too much homework to do.

3. Many people think that Gone with the Wind is one of the greatest films ever made.

BE

Gone with the Wind _____ one of the greatest films ever made.

4. If you hold your breath for a few seconds it might get rid of your hiccups.

HOLDING

You might be able to get rid of your hiccups if you _____ for a few seconds.

5. Anna didn't like it at all when one of her colleagues got the promotion instead of her.

RESENTED

Anna _____ the promotion instead of her.

6. I have a good relationship with my neighbors.

ON

My neighbors _____ well together.

7. It wasn't a good idea for me to spend all my money on beer and cigarettes, but I did.

UP

I wish _____ my money on beer and cigarettes.

8. The police left and then all the journalists arrived.

ALREADY

The police _____ all the journalists arrived.

9. Although Sarah wasn't wearing a helmet, she wasn't injured in the accident.

OF

Sarah wasn't injured in the accident, _____ a helmet.

10. She felt she had achieved a lot in life, despite her disadvantaged background.

SENSE

Despite her disadvantaged background, she felt _____ about her life.

II. Write a complete letter using the given word/phrases as cues. You should change the form of words if necessary.

1. Thank/ much/French/ cookery book/ you/ give/ me.
2. recipes/ look/ wonderful/, and/ I/ certainly/ enjoy/ use/ it.
3. I/ hope/ you/ and/ Auntie Susan/ have/ good/ Christmas.
4. we/ stay/ at/ home/, but/ have/ couple/ day/ trips/ out/ nearby.
5. our/ local/ theatre/ put/ on/ production/ "A Christmas Carol"/, which/ fun.
6. I/ go/ back/ University/ next/ week/, and/ this/ year/ I/have/ to/ study/ hard/ final/ exams.
7. I/ really/ enjoy/ the/ course/ so/ far/, but/ I/ not/ sure/ what/ do/ once/ I/ get/degree.
8. university/ arrange/ career/ interviews/, but/ I/ not/really/ have/clear/ idea/what/ I/ want/ do.
9. hopefully/ it/ all/ become/ clearer/ during/ course/ the/ year.
10. Thank/ again/ lovely/ present/, and/ Happy/ New/ Year/

— The end —

Cán b coi thi không gì i thích gì thêm!

PART I. LISTENING (15 pts: 1,5/item)

1. college	2. access	3. Instant	4. a cashcard	5. two levels
6. 5.25%	7. 7.25%	8. expenditure	9. withdraw money	10. check

PART II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (35pts)**I. (15pts: 1/item)**

1. C	2. D	3. A	4. B	5. A
6. A	7. C	8. D	9. D	10. B
11. C	12. A	13. B	14. B	15. A

II. (10pts: 1/item)

1. immigration	3. locally	5. unpaid	7. handle	9. neighborhoods
2. cultural	4. vandalism	6. opposing	8. theft	10. punishment

III. (5pts: 1pt/item)

1. on	2. for	3. at	4. off	5. up
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IV. (5pts: 0.5 pt/ item)

1. A	3. A	5. D	7. D	9. B
2. B	4. D	6. C	8. D	10. D

PART III. READING (30 pts)**I. (10pts: 1/item)**

1. A	2. C	3. C	4. B	5. B
6. B	7. D	8. A	9. A	10. B

II. (15pts: 1/item)

1. B	2. C	3. D	4. A	5. B
6. A	7. B	8. C	9. D	10. D
11. D	12. C	13. A	14. C	15. B

III. (5pts: 1pt/item)

1. D	2. B	3. B	4. D	5. A
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PART IV. WRITING (20pts)**I. (10pts: 1/item)**

1. regret to inform/to tell you/announce that
2. he had meant to phone Sarah
3. is considered/thought to be
4. try holding your breath
5. resented one of her colleagues getting
6. and I get on
7. I hadn't used up
8. had already left when/before
9. in spite of not wearing
10. a sense of achievement

II. (10pts: 1pt/item)

1. Thank you very much for the French cookery book you gave me.
2. The recipes look wonderful, and I'll certainly enjoy using it.
3. I hope you and Auntie Susan had a good Christmas.
4. We stayed at home, but had a couple of day trips out nearby.
5. Our local theatre put on a production of "A Christmas Carol", which was fun.
6. I am going back to University next week, and this year I'm going to have to study hard for the final exams.
7. I've really enjoyed the course so far, but I'm not sure what to do once I get my degree.
8. The University arranges career interviews, but I don't really have a clear idea of what I want to do.
9. Hopefully it will all become clearer during the course of the year.
10. Thank you again for the lovely present, and Happy New Year!

Susan comes to Barclays Bank and talks to a bank clerk. Listen to their conversation.

Clerk: Good morning. What can I do for you?

Susan: Good morning. I'd like to open a bank account.

Clerk: What kind of account do you want?

Susan: I'm not quite sure. I'll be a college student. I simply require a safe place to keep my money and easy access to it. Can you recommend an account for me?

Clerk: All right. Do you get a grant?

Susan: No. I will be supporting myself.

Clerk: I see. You could open an Instant Account.

Susan: What's an Instant Account?

Clerk: Basically, it's an interest account. It has all the usual current account facilities such as cashcard and a deposit book, except a chequebook, and pays competitive interest on your account when it's in credit. There are two levels of interest for this account. If your balance is up to five hundred pounds, the interest is five point two-five percent. If your balance is five hundred or over, it attracts an even higher rate of interest which goes up to seven point two – five percent. You will receive a cashcard for our machines, so you can withdraw money with the card from any machines at any Barclays branches when the bank is closed.

Susan: Oh, I see. How can I withdraw money if I have no chequebook?

Clerk: Well, you have to withdraw money either using your card or visiting your branch.

Susan: I see. How can I find out how much money I have in my account?

Clerk: You can ask your branch and tell them how often you would like to receive your statement, which provides you with a permanent record of income and expenditure. It will show every transaction on your account and the balance remaining at the end of each day. You also can see your cashcard to check your balance.

Susan: That's fine. I think I'll open an Instant Account.

SECTION I- PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest in the same line. (5p)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>se</u> veral | B. <u>su</u> ppose | C. <u>de</u> cisive | D. <u>s</u> ister |
| 2. A. <u>mu</u> ddle | B. <u>str</u> uggle | C. <u>b</u> ush | D. <u>int</u> errupt |
| 3. A. <u>re</u> ady | B. <u>me</u> asure | C. <u>ste</u> ak | D. <u>ste</u> alth |
| 4. A. <u>w</u> ind | B. <u>beh</u> ind | C. <u>m</u> ind | D. <u>f</u> ind |
| 5. A. <u>ch</u> alice | B. <u>ch</u> allenge | C. <u>ch</u> oice | D. <u>ch</u> emist |

II. Pick out the word that has the stress syllable differently from that of the other words. (5p)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. application | B. certificate | C. biology | D. security |
| 2. A. university | B. punctuality | C. agricultural | D. mathematician |
| 3. A. identify | B. secondary | C. luxuriously | D. majority |
| 4. A. academic | B. engineering | C. available | D. sympathetic |
| 5. A. obligatory | B. geographical | C. international | D. undergraduate |

SECTION II- VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete sentence below and write your answers in the answer sheet. (10p)

1. She refused to eat meat under any
A. circumstances B. occasion C. opportunity D. reason
2. It was difficult to guess what he to the news would be.
A. feelings B. reaction C. capital D. opinion
3. Though badly damaged by fire, the palace was eventually to its original splendour.
A. repaired B. renewed C. restored D. renovated
4. He didn't know anyone at the wedding than the bride and the groom.
A. except B. other C. apart D. rather
5. When you are an old age pensioner, you have to learn to a very small income.
A. live on B. live up to C. live out D. live down
6. I felt so much better, my doctor me to take a holiday by the sea.
A. suggested B. considered C. accepted D. advised
7. He said that the plane had already left and that I arrived an hour earlier.
A. must have B. had to C. should have D. was supposed to
8. Alice didn't expect to Bill's party.
A. to ask B. being asked C. to be asked D. asking
9. The restaurants on the island are expensive, so it's worth a packed lunch.
A. take B. to take C. taking D. taken
10. When the alarm went off, Mick just turned and went back to sleep.
A. down B. over C. up D. out

II. Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense. (10p)

1. When he (not arrive) by 6.00, I (know) He (miss) the bus.
2. Something (tell) me that you (not listen) to a single word I (say) in the past tense minutes.
3. Same (not receive) the parcel the last time I (speak) to him.
4. When you (feel) hungry, room service (bring) you whatever you want.

III. Give the correct forms of the words in brackets to complete the blank space. (10p)

1. The judges describe Jones as a criminal who was a danger to members of the public.
2. Rescue team held out little hope of finding other
3. He works for UNESCO in a purely role.
4. of the new system will take several days.
5. This type of behaviour is no longer acceptable.
6. Watching television can be very
7. Teachers must keep a record of students'

HARD
SURVIVE
ADVICE
INSTALL
SOCIETY
EDUCATION

8. Our school set up a project to the library system.
9. The breakdown of the negotiations was not
10. Those countries are on other countries for most of their food.

COMPUTER
EXPECT
DEPEND

IV. Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition. (10 points)

1. behalf of the department I would like to thank you all.
2. Many people expressed a strong preference the original plan.
3. They were refused entrance the exhibition .
4. He graduated York with a degree in Psychology.
5. We had an argument the waiter about the bill.
6. She complimented him his excellent German.
7. She sacrificed everything her children.
8. Sit down and make yourself home.
9. He works away home during the week.
10. The searchers spread to over the area faster.

SECTION III – READING

I. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions below. (10p)

Traditionally the United States has been described as a **melting pot**, a place where the previous identities of each immigrant group are melted down to create an integrated, uniform society. Since the 1960s, many Americans have rejected the melting pot metaphor in favour of the image of the **mosaic**, a picture created by assembling many small stones or tiles. In a mosaic, each piece retains its own distinctive identity, while contributing to a larger design. Advocates of the mosaic metaphor assert that it better represents the diverse multicultural society of the United States. Today, many Americans value their immigrant heritage as an important part of their identity. More recent immigrant groups from Asia, such as Vietnamese Americans and Korean Americans, have established communities alongside those populated by the descendants of European immigrants, such as French Americans, German Americans, Irish Americans and Italian Americans.

1. Why has the United States often been described as a **melting pot**?
2. Why have people been in favour of the image of the “ **mosaic**”?
3. What does the word “**mosaic**” mean?
4. What have immigrant groups from Asia done to maintain their identity?
5. Name some recent immigrant groups from Asia in the United States?

II. Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable word for each space. (10 p)

CAR CATCHES FIRE

Three people jumped (1) a car on a busy Oxford road after a fire started under the bonnet this morning. They were just able to rescue their possessions before the car burst into (2). Mr. Peter Collins, 25, of Wey Road, Berinsfield (3) his Avenger estate car home (4) work with two friends when he noticed smoke coming into the car. He stopped, (5) was unable to open the bonnet. He poured a bottle of water over the radiator where the smoke was coming from, but could not put out the flames. He then (6) to get fire extinguishers from a nearby (7), but (8) also failed to have any effect. (9) he telephoned for a (10), but by the time it arrived, the car was totally burned out.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. into | B. on | C. out of | D. over |
| 2. A. flames | B. petrol | C. smoke | D. sparks |
| 3. A. drove | B. has driven | C. was driving | D. was driven |
| 4. A. to | B. from | C. at | D. in |
| 5. A. but | B. because | C. although | D. so |
| 6. A. wandered | B. jumped | C. walked | D. ran |
| 7. A. hospital | B. garage | C. library | D. swimming pool |
| 8. A. this | B. those | C. that | D. these |
| 9. A. At length | B. Finally | C. At the end | D. Terminally |
| 10. A. police car | B. ambulance | C. taxi | D. fire engine |

III. Read the passage below carefully. Then choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D that best answers the question about the passage. (5p)

When we were in England last year, I went fishing with my friend, Peter. Early in the morning we were sitting quietly by the side of the lake when we had an unpleasant **surprise**. We saw a duck come along with three ducklings padding cheerfully behind her. As we watched them, there was a sudden swirl in the water. We caught a glimpse of the vicious jaws of a pike- a fish which is rather like a freshwater shark- and one of the ducklings was dragged below the surface.

This incident made Peter furious. He vowed to catch the pike. On three successive mornings we returned to the vicinity and used several different kinds of bait. On the third day Peter was lucky. Using an

artificial frog as bait, he managed to hook the monster. There was a desperate fight but Peter was determined to capture the pike and succeeded. When he had got it ashore and killed it, he weighed the fish and found that it scaled nearly thirty pounds- a record for that district.

1. Why do you think Peter was sitting quietly by the lake ?

- A. He was watching the ducks. C. He was waiting for the pike to appear.
B. He wasn't very talkative. D. He was fishing

2. To what does **surprise** in line 3 probably refer?

- A. to the duck. B. to the ducklings. C. to the action of the pike. D. to the time of the day.

3. What were Peter's feelings about the incident two days later?

- A. He caught and killed the pike. C. He vowed that he would catch the remaining ducklings
B. He remained determined to catch the pike. D. He caught a frog and used it as bait for the pike.

4. How much was the pike worth?

- A. about thirty pounds. B. about two hundred and forty dollars.
C. the passage contains no information on this point. D. the passage says that the fish scaled nearly thirty pound.

5. Which of the following titles best sums up the whole passage?

- A. Mysterious disappearance of ducklings. C. Record pike caught by an angry fisherman.
B. Revenge on a duck. D. Huge pike caught by fisherman after desperate struggle at sea.

Section IV – writing

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it (5 points).

1. But for your unsuspected talents as a mechanic, he would have been stranded there for hours.

- If

2. Let's invite the Browns to the party on Sunday.

- He suggested

3. The only thing that prevented the passing of the bill was the death of the Prime Minister.

- Had it not

4. I've forgotten that commentator's name but he's very well-known.

- That commentator,

5. I only recognised him when he came into the light.

- Not until

II. Using the word given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (5 points)

1. There's no point in asking George to help. (WORTH)

- It George to help.

2. The last time I saw him was when I lived in London. (SINCE)

- I I lived in London.

3. I don't normally go into town by car. (USED)

- I into town by car.

4. Nobody plays this piece as beautifully as he does. (MORE)

- He plays this piece else.

5. I couldn't go to work because of the transport strike. (PREVENTED)

- I to work by the transport strike.

III. Using the cues below to complete each sentence of the following passage. (5p)

1. Teacher/ Day/ Vietnam/ fall/ twenty/ November/ each year.

.....

2. General/ it / be/ mean/ schoolchildren/ show/ appreciation/ teacher/ who/ guide/ in/ study.

.....

3. In / a/ time/ forget/ bad/ experience/ student/ have/ teacher/ scold/ punish.

.....

4. Students/ give/ teacher/ flower/ small/ gift.

.....

5. Small/ party/ hold/ and/ there/ be/ atmosphere/ fun/ amusement/ school.

.....

IV. Writing an essay (10p)

Living in a traditional family of three or four generations has both advantages and disadvantages. What do you think of that matter? Write an essay of about 180- 200 words to support your points.

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

S GIÁO D C VÀ ÀO T O THANH HOÁ

K THI CH N I TUY N H C SINH GI I

TR NG THPT L NG C B NG

C P T NH N M H C: 2013 – 2014

Môn: TI NG ANH (VÒNG II)

Th i gian : 180 phút

A. ÁP ÁN THI CH N I TUY N HSG VÒNG II

SECTION I: Phonetics (10 POINTS)

I. A. (1p for 1 correct answer X 5 = 5 points)

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. A	5. D
------	------	------	------	------

B. (1p for 1 correct answer X 5 = 5 points)

1.A	2.D	3.B	4.C	5.A
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SECTION II: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (40 POINTS)

I. (1p for 1 correct answer X 10 = 10 points)

1.A	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. A
6. D	7. C	8. C	9. C	10. B

II. (1p for 1 correct answer X 10 = 10 points)

1. didn't arrive/ knew/ hadn't missed
2. tells/ haven't been listening/ have said
3. hadn't received/ spoke
4. feel/ will bring

III. (1p for 1 correct answer X 10 = 10 points)

1. hardened
2. survivors
3. advisory
4. Installation
5. socially
6. educational
7. attendances
8. computerize
9. unexpected
10. dependent

IV. (1p for 1 correct answer X 10 = 10 points)

1. On
2. for
3. to
4. from
5. with
6. on
7. for
8. at
9. from
10. out

SECTION III. reading (25 POINTS)

I. (10 points): 2 pts/ each correct answer.

1. Because the United States is a place where the previous identities of each immigrant group are melted

down to create an intergrated, uniform society.

2. Because it better represents the diverse multicultural society of the United States.

3.It means a picture create by assembling many small stones or tiles.

4. They have established communities alongside those populated by the descendants of European immigrants.

5. They are Vietnamese Americans and Korean Americans.

II. (10 points): 1 pts/ each correct answer.

1. C	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. A
6. D	7. B	8. D	9. B	10. D

III.(5 points): 1 pts/ each correct answer.

1. D	2. C	3. B	4. C	5. C
------	------	------	------	------

SECTION IV : WRITING (25 POINTS)

I.(1p for 1 correct answer X 5 = 5 points)

1. If it hadn't been for your unsuspected talents as a mechanic, we would have been stranded there for hours.

2. He suggested inviting the Browns to the party on Sunday.

3. Had it not been for the death of the Prime Minister, the bill would have been passed.

4. That commentator, whose name I've forgotten, is very well-known.

5. Not until he came into the light did I recognise him.

II.(1p for 1 correct answer X 5 = 5 points)

1. It's worth asking George to help.

2. I haven't seen him since I lived in London.

3. I am not used to going into town by car.

4. He plays this piece more beautifully than anybody/ anyone else.

5. I was prevented from going to work by transport strike.

III.(1p for 1 correct answer X 5 = 5 points)

1. Teacher's day in Vietnam falls on the twentieth of November each year.

2. Generally/ In general, it is meant for schoolchildren to show their appreciation to their teachers who have guided them in their studies.

3. It is a time to forget the bad experiences students may have of their teachers scolding and punishing them.

4. Students give their teachers flowers and small gifts.

5. Small parties are held and there is an atmosphere of fun and amazenment in the school.

II.10 points

G i ý cách cho i m:

1. Form: an essay (2points)

+ Easy to read

+ Coherent

2. Content: (4 points)

+Successful fulfillment of the task.

3. Language: (4 points)

+ Appropriate vocabulary (1 point)

+ Suitable connectors (0.5 point)

+ Correct grammar (2 points)

+ Punctuating/ Spelling (0.5 point)

HƯỚNG DẪN THÍ SINH LÀM BÀI THI

(Giám thị hướng dẫn cho thí sinh 5 phút trước giờ thi)

A. CẤU TẠO ĐỀ THI: Đề thi gồm có 4 phần chính:

I. NGHE HIỂU (Listening)

Gồm có 2 phần (10 câu)

II. NGỮ ÂM (Phonetics):

Gồm có 2 phần (10 câu)

III. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP (Grammar and Vocabulary):

Gồm có 4 phần (60 câu)

IV. ĐỌC HIỂU (Reading comprehension):

Gồm có 4 phần (50 câu)

V. VIẾT (Writing):

Gồm có 2 phần (20 câu)

B. HƯỚNG DẪN THÍ SINH LÀM BÀI:

- Thí sinh làm toàn bộ bài thi trên đề thi theo yêu cầu của từng phần. Thí sinh phải viết câu trả lời vào phần trả lời được cho sẵn ở mỗi phần. Trái với điều này, phần bài làm của thí sinh sẽ không được chấm điểm.
- Đề thi gồm có 10 trang. Thí sinh phải kiểm tra số tờ đề thi trước khi làm bài.
- Thí sinh không được ký tên hoặc dùng bất cứ dấu hiệu gì để đánh dấu bài thi ngoài việc làm bài theo yêu cầu của đề ra. Không được viết bằng mực đỏ, bút chì, không viết hai thứ mực trên tờ giấy làm bài. Phần viết hồng, ngoài cách dùng thước để gạch chéo, không được tẩy xóa bằng bất kỳ cách gì khác (kể cả bút xóa màu trắng). Trái với điều này bài thi sẽ bị loại.
- Thí sinh nên làm nháp trước rồi ghi chép cẩn thận vào phần bài làm trên đề thi. Giám thị sẽ không phát giấy làm bài thay thế đề và giấy làm bài do thí sinh làm hồng.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm về đề thi. Thí sinh không được sử dụng bất cứ tài liệu gì kể cả từ điển.

I. LISTENING**Part 1 (10 minutes):**

Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each question. You will hear the recording twice. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

	T	F
1. The shopping centre was opened 3 years ago.		
2. People sometimes have to wait a long time for the bus.		
3. Customers cannot get into the shopping centre until 10 a. m on Saturday.		
4. There aren't any banks in the shopping centre.		
5. You can get a map on the first level of the shopping centre.		

Part 2 (10 minutes):

Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each question. You will hear the recording twice. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

- When did Mr. Wilson graduate from the university?
 - in 1999
 - two months ago
 - a few weeks ago
 - in 2002
- Why does he want a new job?
 - For a change
 - To earn more money
 - To get a promotion
 - To have a new challenge
- The thing he likes most about his present job is
 - the responsibility
 - good salary
 - his colleagues
 - working conditions
- What is his present job?
 - A personnel manager
 - A journalist
 - A clock watcher
 - A student
- How does he find his present job?
 - Boring
 - Interesting
 - Difficult
 - Stressful

Write your answers (A, B, C or D) here:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

II. PHONETICS

Practice 1111: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Write your answer in the space provided.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>advised</u> | B. <u>devised</u> | C. <u>raised</u> | D. <u>practised</u> |
| 2. A. <u>machinery</u> | B. <u>march</u> | C. <u>cheerfully</u> | D. <u>merchant</u> |
| 3. A. <u>refer</u> | B. <u>summer</u> | C. <u>teacher</u> | D. <u>mother</u> |
| 4. A. <u>bulb</u> | B. <u>consumer</u> | C. <u>plumber</u> | D. <u>luxury</u> |
| 5. A. <u>delicate</u> | B. <u>concentrate</u> | C. <u>private</u> | D. <u>accurate</u> |

Write your answers (A, B, C or D) here:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

Practice 2222: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Write your answer in the space provided.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>economic</u> | B. <u>catastrophe</u> | C. <u>initiate</u> | D. <u>photography</u> |
| 2. A. <u>industrial</u> | B. <u>interfere</u> | C. <u>develop</u> | D. <u>activity</u> |
| 3. A. <u>mausoleum</u> | B. <u>conservative</u> | C. <u>disqualify</u> | D. <u>magnificent</u> |
| 4. A. <u>literature</u> | B. <u>preventive</u> | C. <u>measurement</u> | D. <u>temperature</u> |
| 5. A. <u>collective</u> | B. <u>climatic</u> | C. <u>abundant</u> | D. <u>regional</u> |

Write your answers (A, B, C or D) here:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

III. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Practice 1111: Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in the following sentence. Write your answer in the space provided.

1. I wish I could _____ the habit of drinking coffee late at night.
A. break B. stop C. avoid D. get out of
2. Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in the following sentence.
Tadpoles typically dwelt at the bottom of bodies of fresh water.
A. swim B. feed C. live D. reproduce
3. Hot springs are one of the most characteristic features of areas of recent volcanic activity, although _____ in other areas less abundantly.
A. also to have occurred B. their occurrence also
C. also occur D. they also occur
4. "_____". - Never mind!
A. Thank you for visiting me
B. Would you mind going out for dinner next Saturday?
C. Congratulations! How wonderful!
D. Sorry for spilling your coffee. I'll make another cup for you.
5. This dish _____. Is it spicy?
A. smells good B. smells well C. is smelled good D. is smelled well
6. The only way _____ you'll be able to contact her is by e-mail.
A. that B. which C. what D. ϕ
7. In the late 1970's and early 1980's, the United States developed the reusable space shuttle _____ to space cheaper and easier.
A. to make access B. and making access
C. which made accessible D. and made accessible
8. We can't go skating. The _____ has been closed for repairs.
A. ring B. course C. rink D. pitch

9. All students should be _____ and literate when they leave school
 A. numerate B. numeric C. numeral D. numerous
10. The _____ to listen while not being listened to should not be underestimated.
 A. aptitude B. ability C. technique D. skill
11. Only if you promise to study hard _____ to tutor you.
 A. will I agree B. agree I C. I agree D. I will agree
12. Don't leave anything behind, _____?
 A. do you B. don't you C. will you D. shall we
13. I saw a _____ scarf in a shop near my house.
 A. sweet little green silk B. little green silk sweet
 C. sweet green little silk D. green little sweet silk
14. - How well you are playing!
 - "_____".
 A. Say it again. I like to hear your words B. I think so. I am proud of myself
 C. Thank you too much D. Many thanks. That is a nice compliment
15. The actress _____ to having had first-night nerves.
 A. admitted B. agreed C. confessed D. accepted
16. Genetically, the chimpanzee is more similar to humans _____.
 A. are than any other animal B. than is any other animal
 C. any other animal is D. and any other animal is
17. My girlfriend suggested _____ alone to the football match.
 A. I go B. going C. went D. to go
18. _____ freshwater species of fish build nests of sticks, stones, or scooped-out sand.
 A. As the many B. Of the many C. Many D. Many of them are
19. The stolen jewels were _____ a lot of money.
 A. valued B. cost C. priced D. worth
20. Hardly _____ the captain of the team when he had to face the problems.
 A. had he been appointed B. did he appoint
 C. was he being appointed D. was he appointing
21. "Can you tell me the way to the nearest post office?" - "_____".
 A. Turn left and then right. B. It's about two kilometers.
 C. It opens at nine o'clock. D. You can walk or go there by taxi.
22. _____, particularly the oxides of sulfur, greatly increases the rate at which rust forms.
 A. Air pollutants are present B. The presence of air pollutants
 C. Because the presence of air pollutants D. Air pollutants whose presence
23. _____ our children may be, we cannot go picnicking in this weather.
 A. Though excited B. Excited as C. Because of excitement D. Exciting as
24. Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word or phrase that is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined part in the following sentence.

Other characters may think that a problem is inexplicable, but Poe's detective, Auguste Dupin, finds it easy to understand.

- A. boring B. mysterious C. evident D. simple
25. When he finally _____, he couldn't remember what had happened.
 A. stood back B. wore off C. came round D. held back
26. Despite its fishlike form, the whale is _____ and will drown if submerged too long.
 A. an animal breathes air that B. an animal that breathes air
 C. an animal breathes air D. that an animal breathes air
27. The Continental United States is _____ that there are four time zones.
 A. so big an area B. very big C. such big area D. so a big area
28. The hourglass, an instrument used _____, usually consists of two bulbs united by a narrow neck.
 A. measures time B. time is measured
 C. for measuring time D. the time for measuring
29. _____ of the financial crisis, all they could do was hold on and hope that things would improve.
 A. In the end B. At the height C. On the top D. At the bottom
30. The twentieth century has been a period of enormous growth in mathematical research and in the number of mathematicians and fields _____ them.
 A. they require B. requiring C. require D. as required

Write your answers (A, B, C or D) here:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.

***Runant2222: Cnosososoeteundddadlwosondoooorpphhkassseheaaadhsrettttttttlddddsooooooygggg. Weyaaaair
htspapapapaepppppovvildddddd. Q0000popopopoi***

- Most of the damage property attributed to the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 resulted from the fire that followed.
A B C D
- However cheap it is, the poor quality products cannot always appeal to customers.
A B C D
- In order for no money would be wasted, we had to account for every penny we spent.
A B C D
- The decomposition of microscopic animals at the bottom of the sea results in an accumulation of the oil.
A B C D
- Not only the supply of mahogany has dwindled markedly in the past ten years, but its price has tripled during the same period of time.
A B C D
- Anyone with absolute, or perfect, pitch are able to identify by ear any note at some standard pitch or to sing a specified note at will.
A B C D
- Virtually no disease exists today for which there is no drug that can be given, neither to cure the disease or to alleviate its symptoms.
A B C D
- In this world of high technology ,it is easy to forget that the most important tools ever developed for learning is still the book.
A B C D
- In the late 1800's, United States painter Thomas Eakins has developed a broad, powerful realist style that became almost expressionistic in his later years.
C D
- The North American Review, a magazine was first published in 1815, was one of the leading literary journals of the past two centuries.
A B C D

Write your answers (A, B, C or D) here:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

***Runant3333: Sppppppppyleooooatpooooomoffftewooooordddshbbbbbkaaadkkk4Weyaaaairaaaairshhtspapapapae
HtpapapapasigegagageQ0000popopopoi***

- Panda is _____ to China only. (NATION)
- _____, the project is impossible to carry out because of insufficient funds. (PRACTICE)
- I object strongly to the _____ of sport. (COMMERCE)

4. _____ are alarmed by the rate at which tropical forests are being destroyed. (CONSERVE)
5. Explosives are _____ weapons. (DIE)
6. Heavy rain and excessive use have the soil _____. (POVERTY)
7. He told me _____ that he's thinking of resigning next year. (CONFIDE)
8. The seemingly _____ oil and minerals have shown signs of depletion over the years. (EXHAUST)
9. Is it _____ to tip waiters in your country? (CUSTOM)
10. I will resign if you continue to _____ what I say. (REGARD)

Write your answers here

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
6. _____	7. _____	8. _____	9. _____	10. _____

Write your answers here

1. They should think we are a group of tourists. Let's look surprised as if we _____ here for the first time.

- A. would be B. are C. were D. have been

2. If you go on insisting _____ a copy of every report, you'll end up buried under a pile of paper.

- A. on being given B. on giving you C. to be given D. to give you

3. Jenny is an early riser and she shouldn't object _____ the trip before 7 a.m.

- A. to have to start B. to starting C. to start D. against starting

4. _____ the truth, I've never done this type of work before.

- A. To tell B. Telling C. Having told D. Being told

5. By the time we _____ to the train station, Susan _____ for us for more than two hours.

- A. will get / has been waiting B. got / was waiting
C. got / had been waiting D. get / will wait

6. She _____ so politely at the party. Everyone was in casual clothes.

- A. couldn't have dressed B. mustn't have dressed
C. should have dressed D. needn't have dressed

7. If so many people _____ about it, how do want to keep it secret?

- A. are discussing B. are to be said C. are to be told D. will be saying

8. "How long have you been with the company?"

"I _____ there for ten years by September"

- A. will work B. was working C. will be working D. will have worked

9. He would rather they _____ the sofa before 4 p. m.

- A. deliver B. are delivered C. delivered D. were delivered

10. I never imagined the mountains _____ so high!

- A. being B. to be C. are D. be

Write your answers here:

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
6. _____	7. _____	8. _____	9. _____	10. _____

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Write your answers here

HAPPINESS

In recent years there has been a remarkable increase in research into happiness. The researchers have (1) _____ a number of factors which contribute to a definition of happiness.

First of all, there is, in some people, a moderate genetic predisposition to be happy: in other words, happiness (2) _____ in families. And happiness seems to correlate quite (3) _____ with the main dimensions of personality: extroverts are generally happier, neurotics are less so.

Third, job satisfaction undoubtedly (8)_____ overall satisfaction, and vice-versa- perhaps this is why some people are happy in boring jobs: it (9)_____ both ways. Job satisfaction is caused not only by the essential nature of the work, but (10)_____ by social interactions with co-workers. Unemployment, on the (11)_____, can be a serious cause of unhappiness.

1. A. fallen back on B. gone in for C. got down to D. come up with
2. A. arrives B. runs C. goes D. descends
3. A. strongly B. nearly C. firmly D. hardly

- Write your answers here**
- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|

Paant2222:Rdddddtefbbbbbawwqppapapasaagagagagasaanddhoosooosotebbbbbannnwrbaaadhq

Atmospheric pressure can support a column of water up to 10 meters high. But plants can move water much higher, the sequoia tree can pump water to its very top, more than 100 meters above the ground. Until the end of the nineteenth century, the movement of water in trees and other tall plants was a mystery. Some botanists hypothesized that the living cells of plants acted as pumps, but many experiments

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strength of a column of water compares with the strength of a steel wire of the same diameter. This cohesive strength permits columns of water to be pulled to great heights without being broken.

1. How many theories does the author mention?
A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
2. The passage answers which of the following questions ?
A. What is the effect of atmospheric pressure on foliage?
B. When do dead cells harm plant growth?
C. How does water get to the tops of trees?
D. Why is root pressure weak?
3. The word "**demonstrated**" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
A. ignored B. showed C. disguised D. distinguished
4. What do the experiments mentioned in lines 4-6 prove?
A. Plant stems die when deprived of water. B. Cells in plant stems do not pump water.
C. Plants cannot move water to high altitudes. D. Plant cells regulate pressure within stems.
5. How do botanists know that root pressure is not the only force that moves water in plants?
A. Some very tall trees have weak root pressure.
B. Root pressures decrease in winter.
C. Plants can live after their roots die.
D. Water in a plant's roots is not connected to water in its stem.
6. According to paragraph 1, all of the following sentences are true EXCEPT
A. The movement of water in trees was not known until the end of the nineteenth century.
B. The sequoia tree can move water to appreciable heights.
C. Some botanists thought root pressure was the reason why water was pushed to the top of the tree.
D. Tall plants always have high root pressure.
7. Which of the following statements does the passage support?
A. Water is pushed to the tops of trees.
B. Botanists have proven that living cells act as pumps.
C. Atmospheric pressure draws water to the tops of tall trees.
D. Botanists have changed their theories of how water moves in plants.
8. The word "**it**" in line 10 refers to
A. top B. tree C. water D. cohesion-tension theory
9. The word "**there**" in line 12 refers to
A. treetops B. roots C. water columns D. tubes
10. What causes the tension that draws water up a plant?
A. Humidity B. Plant growth C. Root pressure D. Evaporation
11. The word "**extend**" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
A. stretch B. branch C. increase D. rotate
12. According to the passage, why does water travel through plants in unbroken columns?
A. Root pressure moves the water very rapidly.
B. The attraction between water molecules is strong.
C. The living cell of plants push the water molecules together.
D. Atmospheric pressure supports the columns.
13. Why does the author mention steel wire in line 18?
A. To illustrate another means of pulling water
B. To demonstrate why wood is a good building material
C. To indicate the size of a column of water
D. To emphasize the strength of cohesive forces in water
14. Which of the following words is defined in the passage?
A. pressure (line 1) B. pumps (line 4) C. evaporation (line 12) D. cohesion (line 17)
15. Where in the passage does the author give an example of a plant with low root pressure?
A. Lines 1-3 B. Lines 5-7 C. Lines 8-10 D. Lines 13-14

Write your answers here

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
6. _____	7. _____	8. _____	9. _____	10. _____
11. _____	12. _____	13. _____	14. _____	15. _____

Passage 333: ObosobosofonnmtephhhkssssAJ

tebbbaaphhhksssebfheaaahgapgapgapgap. Ueaaahphhhkssseoonooryoonore 20000popopopoit

Most people are unaware they possess a quite remarkable skill, (1) because it is exercised daily, and in the most ordinary of contexts. (2), our lives would be unfulfilled and empty. It is the ability to relate to others, to engage them in conversation, to operate as social and sociable individuals and to develop both short-term and long-term relationships (3) of our very existence as human beings. We are not born with this ability. There is nothing wired into the human brain (4)to social situations. To perform effectively in a world (5) on social interaction, encounters and relationships, we have to learn what to do.

Small babies, (6), are among the least sociable beings (7) They are totally demanding, utterly selfish and scream with rage if their every whim is not immediately satisfied. Somehow this unlikely raw material is transformed over the year into a being which relies for survival on being able to form reciprocal bonds with others and to follow complex rules (8)of its social life. The monstrous infant becomes the caring, responsible adult (9)..... around both the joys and pains, and the giving and receiving of friendships and other relationships. (10)..... which is the central characteristic of being human.

- A. that you could imagine
- B. that relies so heavily
- C. But without it
- D. It is this remarkable transformation
- E. as any parent will remember
- F. which lies at the heart
- G. whose life experiences revolve
- H. that govern every aspect
- I. that provides us with set responses
- J. which is usually overlooked

Write your answers here

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
6. _____	7. _____	8. _____	9. _____	10. _____

Passage 444: Radddd te papapapasingagagage anaard popopopoit oaaout wher te stttttttt aaaaa The (I)

Rhhhhk (F) ooooo Nbbbt Gm (N)(0000popopopoit)

Since ancient times, rice has been the most commonly used food grain for the majority of people in the world. A member of the grass family Graminae, rice (*Oryza sativa*) can be grown successfully under climatic conditions ranging from tropical to temperate. Properly cultivated, rice produces higher yields than any other grain with the exception of corn, and although the total area planted in rice is far smaller than that devoted to wheat (the world total is about one-third less), the rice crop feeds a far greater proportion of the world's population.

In contrast to wheat and corn, only a small percentage of the total rice crop enters international trade. Not quite 4% of the total worldwide becomes an export commodity, although the United States exports approximately 45% of its total production. Limited international trade in rice has prevented the establishment of large, active trading centers like those for marketing cereal grains, and formulation of official grain standards for rice has been low to develop.

1. Rice has been eaten since ancient times.
2. Corn produces higher yields than rice.
3. Rice can only be grown in tropical climates.
4. Some people eat rice three times a day.
5. Rice feeds more people than wheat.
6. Rice is traded internationally all over the world.
7. Thailand is a major exporter of rice.
8. More than half of rice in the United States is exported.
9. Recently many countries have conducted research into resistance to diseases and insects.
10. New programs don't aim at improving grain quality and increasing protein levels in rice.

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
6. _____	7. _____	8. _____	9. _____	10. _____

Paaant11111:Rebeccaahstresthaatttbbbbbgiiggiswhitewooddddsaaaardtemeaaarigtgggystesiam
 ame 2020popopopoi)

- Runant2222:GnosososoteopopbpbpbbaanABConoorDtuutthussastesiaannemzaaurigassastesreaboubouboub
(00000popopopopit)**

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C. Although you work really hard, you will never be promoted here.

- D. If you didn't work hard, you would never be promoted here.
3. *You'll have no hope of growing crops here unless you find a way to irrigate this land.*
 A. Without discovering how to water this land, there is no chance that you can grow crops here.
 B. Even if you find a method of watering this land, there is no hope that any crops will grow on it.
 C. Because there is no way you can irrigate this land, you had better give up trying to grow crops on it.
 D. You'll have to try growing crops elsewhere if you prove unable to irrigate this land here.
4. *You are in this mess right now because you didn't listen to me in the first place.*
 A. If you listened to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't be in this mess right now.
 B. If you had listened to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't be in this mess right now.
 C. If you listen to my advice in the first place, you will not be in this mess right now.
 D. If you had listened to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't have been in this mess right now.
5. *He only realized how wonderful his wife was after they got divorced for a month.*
 A. Not until a month after their divorce did he realize how wonderful his wife was.
 B. Scarcely did he realize how wonderful his wife was when their divorce lasted a month.
 C. Only after a one-month divorce did he realize that his wife was wonderful.
 D. He wished they hadn't got divorced because he realized that he got a wonderful wife.
6. *The government does not know what to do with household rubbish in large cities.*
 A. Little does the government know what to do with household rubbish in large cities.
 B. It is unknown what to do with household rubbish in large cities by the government
 C. Rarely the government knows what to do with household rubbish in large cities.
 D. Hardly any government knows what to do with household rubbish in large cities.
7. *"If I were in your shoes, I would try to finish the pre-lab report before carrying out the experiment," said the professor to his research student*
 A. The professor advised his student to try to finish the pre-lab report before carrying out the experiment.
 B. The professor complained that his student didn't finish the pre-lab report before carrying out the experiment.
 C. The professor told his student that he wished he could finish the pre-lab report before carrying out the experiment.
 D. The professor regretted that his student didn't try to finish the pre-lab report before carrying out the experiment.
8. *Peter and Lucy had a quarrel, but they soon made up.*
 A. Peter and Lucy made a mistake but they soon corrected it.
 B. Peter and Lucy hate each other since their argument.
 C. Peter and Lucy had a squirrel, but they soon let it go.
 D. Peter and Lucy had an argument, now they are friends again.
9. *On the trip to Newcastle, John and Bill took turns driving.*
 A. The boys took a wrong turn during the trip.
 B. Bill took most of the driving during the trip.
 C. John drove Bill to Newcastle.
 D. The boys divided the driving time.
10. *He is an authority on primitive religion.*
 A. He is famous for his vast knowledge of primitive religion.
 B. He has authority over the people who practice primitive religion.
 C. He has a great influence on the people who practice primitive religion.
 D. He has official permission to practice primitive religion.

Write your answers here

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
6. _____	7. _____	8. _____	9. _____	10. _____

===== THE END =====

I. PHONETICS

Part 1: Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ar</u> row | B. <u>l</u> oud | C. <u>m</u> oldy | D. <u>p</u> oultry |
| 2. A. ba <u>s</u> ilisk | B. bi <u>s</u> on | C. ba <u>s</u> ic | D. ba <u>s</u> in |
| 3. A. su <u>b</u> tlety | B. inde <u>b</u> tedness | C. bo <u>m</u> bard | D. co <u>m</u> bing |
| 4. A. be <u>n</u> evolent | B. co <u>n</u> tent | C. mo <u>l</u> ecules | D. <u>t</u> echnique |
| 5. A. co <u>n</u> science | B. br <u>o</u> nc <u>h</u> itis | C. <u>s</u> huttle | D. <u>ch</u> auffeur |

Part 2: Choose the word whose syllable is stressed differently from that of the others in each line. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| 6. A. comic | B. clementine | C. climax | D. thermonuclear |
| 7. A. diligent | B. dimension | C. action | D. innate |
| 8. A. characterize | B. absence | C. datum | D. charcoal |
| 9. A. solicitor | B. separately | C. spacious | D. sequence |
| 10. A. parachute | B. armchair | C. accent | D. accidentally |

II. LEXICO – GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer. (20 pts)

- Assembly lines are useful for producing a large _____ of identical products.
A. quality B. quantity C. quandary D. qualification
- Only the _____ of the building is going to be remodeled.
A. insides B. interior C. indoors D. inner
- Whether the sports club survives is a matter of complete _____ to me.
A. indifference B. disinterest C. importance D. interest
- After years of neglect there was a huge _____ program to return the city to its former glory.
A. restoration B. preservation C. conservation D. refurbishment
- The assistant suggested _____ the next day when the manager would be there.
A. we are coming back B. to come back C. we will come back D. we came back
- I never get a _____ of sleep after watching a horror film.
A. wink B. blink C. night D. ounce
- As it was Christmas, the _____ at church was much larger than usual.
A. audience B. convention C. congregation D. grouping
- The sheep were huddled into a _____ to protect them from overnight frosts.
A. cage B. kennel C. hutch D. pen
- The jury _____ the defendant "not guilty".
A. gave B. returned C. subscribed D. found
- Many _____ crafts such as weaving are now being revived.
A. customary B. habitual C. traditional D. ordinary
- He managed to finish his thesis under the _____ of his tutor.
A. guidance B. help C. aid D. assistance
- Mr. Henry was given a medal in _____ of his service to his country.
A. gratitude B. knowledge C. recognition D. response
- Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have _____ any solutions.
A. thought over B. come up with C. looked into D. got round to
- You _____ as well seek for a fish in the tree as try to do that.
A. must B. would C. should D. might
- _____ calculations have shown that the earth's resources may run out before the end of the next century.
A. Raw B. Rude C. Crude D. Blunt
- By the time you receive this letter, I _____ for China.
A. will have left B. have left C. would have left D. will leave
- Prizes are awarded _____ the number of points scored.

- A. resulting from B. adding up C. presented to D. according to
28. The needs of gifted children in schools have long been _____ neglected.
A. dolefully B. woefully C. idly D. pathetically
29. I must take this watch to be repaired; it _____ over 20 minutes a day.
A. increases B. gains C. accelerates D. progresses
30. It had been a trying afternoon, _____ at about six o'clock in the television breaking down.
A. culminating B. leading C. arriving D. finalizing

Part 2: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example. (10 pts)

According to some (0) _____ (SCIENCE), high-risk sports can be particularly (31) _____ (VALUE) for certain types of people. Such activities help them to learn that being (32) _____ (FRIGHT) doesn't mean that they have to lose control. The recent fashion for jumping from bridges attached to a (33) _____ (LONG) of elastic rope, known as "bungee jumping", has now been tried by over one million people (34) _____ (WORLD) and interest in it is continuing to grow. Before the special elastic rope (35) _____ (TIGHT) around them, jumpers reach speeds of nearly 160kph. First-timers are usually too (36) _____ (TERROR) to open their mouths, and when they are finally (37) _____ (LOW) safely to the ground, they walk around with broad smiles on their faces, saying (38) _____ (REPEAT) how amazing it was. However, for some people, it is only the (39) _____ (EMBARRASS) of refusing to jump at the last minute that finally persuades them to conquer their fear of (40) _____ (HIGH) and push themselves off into space.

- scientists
31. _____
32. _____
33. _____
34. _____
35. _____
36. _____
37. _____
38. _____
39. _____
40. _____

Part 3: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example. (10 pts)

Traditional, mental tests have been divided into two types. Achievement tests are designed to measure acquiring skills and knowledge, particularly those that have been explicitness taught. The proficiency exams required by few states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed and measure a person's ability to acquire new skills but knowledge. For example, vocation aptitude tests can help you decide whether you would do better like a mechanic or musician. However, all mental tests are in some sense achievement tests because they assumption some sort of past learning or experience with certainly objects, words, or situations. The difference between achievement and aptitude tests is the degree and intention use.

0. traditional traditionally
41. _____
42. _____
43. _____
44. _____
45. _____
46. _____
47. _____
48. _____
49. _____
50. _____

Part 4: Fill in each of the gaps with the correct preposition or particle. Write your answers in the numbered spaces provided below the passage. (10 pts)

The show was fully booked (51) _____ for weeks, and when it opened last night, the public poured (52) _____ and very soon the London Arts Center was packed (53) _____. But why? What did they come to see? They came to see human beings take (54) _____ circus animals, men in cat suits who stood (55) _____ for real lions and tigers. The show was put (56) _____ by its creators to protest (57) _____ traditional circuses and to send a message about cruelty to animals. The show was timed to tie (58) _____ with the National Protection of Animals Week. It was a good idea, but the standard of the performances was third-rate and an embarrassing number of people simply walked (59) _____ before it ended. There were some amusing moments when the performers sent (60) _____ typical circus folks, but overall it was a dismal show. Despite the large turnout for the show's first night, I doubt it will attract many people during the rest of its seven-day run.

Part 5: Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the phrasal verbs below. Write your answers in the numbered spaces provided below the passage. Each verb is used only once. (10 pts)

try out	slip up	carry on	get by	put out
take after	get down	look up	go through	turn down

61. If you're finding it difficult to _____ on your salary, why don't you ask for a raise?
62. I know what you're _____ and I feel really sorry for you.
63. In many ways you _____ your father.
64. If you _____ you'll get into trouble.

65. I proposed to her but she _____ me _____.
66. You'd better _____ your cigarette because smoking isn't allowed in here.
67. If you _____ working so hard, you'll make yourself ill.
68. Stop worrying about it. Don't let this failure _____ you _____.
69. The car's in quite good condition but you can _____ it _____ before you make any decision to buy.
70. When I was in New York, I was able to _____ several old friends I hadn't seen for years.

Part 6: Insert A, AN, THE or Ø (zero article) where necessary. Write your answers in the numbered spaces provided below the passage. (10 pts)

Suddenly (71) _____ blackbird flew to (72) _____ top of (73) _____ beach. She perched way up on (74) _____ topmost twig that stuck up thin against (75) _____. Then she commenced to sing. Her little black body seemed only (76) _____ tiny dark speck at that distance. She looked like (77) _____ old dead leaf. But she poured out her song in (78) _____ great flood of rejoicing through (79) _____ whole forest. And (80) _____ things began to stir.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer. (10 pts)

The ability to weep is a uniquely human form of emotional response. Some scientists have suggested that human tears are (81) _____ of an aquatic past – but this does not seem very likely. We cry from the moment we enter this world, for a number of reasons. Helpless babies cry to persuade their parents that they are ill, hungry or uncomfortable. As they (82) _____, they will also cry just to attract parental attention and will often stop when they get it.

The idea that having a good cry do you (83) _____ is a very old one and now it has scientific validity since recent research into tears has shown that they (84) _____ a natural painkiller called enkaphalin. By fighting sorrow and pain this chemical helps you feel better. Weeping can increase the quantities of enkaphalin you (85) _____.

Unfortunately, in our society we impose restrictions upon this naturally (86) _____ activity. Because some people still regard it as a (87) _____ of weakness in men, boys in particular are admonished when they cry. This kind of repression can only increase stress, both emotionally and physically.

Tears of emotion also help the body (88) _____ itself of toxic chemical waste, for there is more protein in them than in tears resulting from cold winds or other irritants. Crying comforts, calms and can be very enjoyable – (89) _____ the popularity of highly emotional films which are commonly (90) _____ “weepies”. It seems that people enjoy crying together almost as much as laughing together.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 81. A. witness | B. evidence | C. result | D. display |
| 82. A. evolve | B. change | C. develop | D. alter |
| 83. A. better | B. fine | C. good | D. well |
| 84. A. contain | B. retain | C. hold | D. keep |
| 85. A. construct | B. achieve | C. provide | D. produce |
| 86. A. curing | B. treating | C. healing | D. improving |
| 87. A. hint | B. symbol | C. feature | D. sign |
| 88. A. release | B. rid | C. loosen | D. expel |
| 89. A. consider | B. remark | C. distinguish | D. regard |
| 90. A. named | B. entitled | C. subtitled | D. called |

Part 2: Read the following passage and fill the blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the space provided below the passage. (10 pts)

New technologies, like all technologies, are morally neutral. (91) _____ their advent makes the world a better place or not depends on the uses to which they are (92) _____. And that, (93) _____ turn, depends upon the decisions of many people, especially of politicians, managers, trade (94) _____ leaders, engineers and scientists. The new technologies, cheap, flexible, dependent on knowledge and information as their main input, can (95) _____ human being from many of their current constraints for example constraints of resources and geography. (96) _____ the new technologies could also (97) _____ those with power to control their fellow citizens even more effectively than in the (98) _____ efficient dictatorships of the past. The new technological society will (99) _____ colossal demands on our imagination and ingenuity and on the capacity (100) _____ our institutions to respond to new challenges.

Part 3: Read the following passage and answer the questions from 101 to 110. (10 pts)

Legend has it that sometime toward the end of the Civil War (1861-1865) a government train carrying oxen traveling through the northern plains of eastern Wyoming was caught in a snowstorm and had to be

abandoned. The driver returned the next spring to see what had become of his cargo. Instead of the skeletons he had expected to find, he saw his oxen, living, fat, and healthy. How had they survived?

The answer lay in a resource that unknowing Americans' lands trampled underfoot in their haste to cross the "Great American Desert" to reach lands that sometimes proved barren. In the eastern parts of the United States, the preferred grass for forage was a cultivated plant. It grew well with enough rain, then when cut and stored it would cure and become nourishing hay for winter feed. But in the dry grazing lands of the West that familiar bluejoint grass was often killed by drought. To raise cattle out there seemed risky or even hopeless. Who could imagine a fairy-tale grass that required no rain and somehow made it possible for cattle to feed themselves all winter? But the surprising western wild grasses did just that. They had wonderfully convenient features that made them superior to the cultivated eastern grasses. Various known as buffalo grass, grama grass, or mesquite grass, not only were they immune to drought; but they were actually preserved by the lack of summer and autumn rains. They were not juicy like the cultivated eastern grasses, but had short, hard stems. And they did not need to be cured in a barn, but dried right where they grew on the ground. When they dried in this way, they remained naturally sweet and nourishing through the winter. Cattle left outdoors to fend for themselves thrived on this hay. And the cattle themselves helped plant the fresh grass year after year for they trampled the natural seeds firmly into the soil to be watered by the melting snows of winter and the occasional rains of spring. The dry summer air cured them much as storing in a barn cured the cultivated grasses.

101. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. A type of wild vegetation B. Western migration after Civil War
C. The raising of cattle D. The climate of the Western United States
102. What can be inferred by the phrase "Legend has it" in line 1?
A. Most history books include the story of the train.
B. The story of the train is similar to other ones from that time period.
C. The driver of the train invented the story. D. The story of the train may not be completely factual.
103. The word "they" in line 4 refers to .
A. plains B. skeletons C. oxen D. Americans
104. What can be inferred about the "Great American Desert" mentioned in line 7?
A. Many had settled there by the 1860's. B. It was not originally assumed to be a fertile area.
C. It was a popular place to raise cattle before the Civil War. D. It was not discovered until the late 1800's.
105. The word "barren" in line 7 is closest in meaning to .
A. lonely B. uncomfortable C. infertile D. dangerous
106. The word "preferred" in line 8 is closest in meaning to .
A. favored B. available C. ordinary D. required
107. Which of the following can be inferred about the cultivated grass mentioned in the second paragraph?
A. Cattle raised in the Western United States refused to eat it. B. It had to be imported into the United States.
C. It would probably not grow in the western United States. D. It was difficult for cattle to digest.
108. Which of the following was NOT one of the names given to the western grasses?
A. Mesquite grass B. Bluejoint grass C. Buffalo grass D. Grama grass
109. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a characteristic of western grasses?
A. They contain little moisture B. They have tough stems
C. They can be grown indoors D. They are not affected by dry weather
110. According to the passage, the cattle help promote the growth of the wild grass by .
A. eating only small quantities of grass. B. continually moving from one grazing area to another.
C. naturally fertilizing the soil. D. stepping on and pressing the seeds into the ground.

IV. WRITING (6/20 points)

Part 1: Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it

111. Customs officials are stopping more travelers than usual this week. An increased _____
112. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting. Rather _____
113. My decision to get up and dance coincided with the band's decision to stop playing. The moment _____
114. He never suspected that the bicycle had been stolen. At no time _____
115. How could I help, except to offer to lend her some money? Other _____

Part 2: Use the word(s) given in the brackets and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s).

116. To this day no one has equaled his achievements in the field of technology. (unsurpassed)
To this day in the field of technology.
117. Peter grimaced as he swallowed the foul-tasting medicine. (pulled)
Peter the foul-tasting medicine.
118. It's unfortunately that the construction of the building will not be finished as originally planned. (longer)
The construction of the building unfortunate.
119. What he told me made me very curious to hear the rest of the history. (appetite)
What he told me the story.
120. They chose not to drive because they thought there would be too much snow. (fear)
They chose too much snow.

_____THE END_____

ÁP ÁN

I. PHONETICS: 1/20 points

Part 1: (5 x 0.1 = 0.5)

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B

Part 2: (5 x 0.1 = 0.5)

6. D 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. D

II. LEXICO – GRAMMAR: 6/20 points

Part 1: (20 x 0.05 = 1)

11. B 12. B 13. A 14. A 15. D
16. A 17. C 18. D 19. D 20. C
21. A 22. C 23. B 24. D 25. C
26. A 27. D 28. B 29. B 30. A

Part 2: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

31. value valuable 36. terror terrified
32. fright frightened 37. low lowered
33. long length 38. repeat repeatedly
34. world – worldwide 39. embarrass embarrassment
35. tight tightened 40. high heights

Part 3: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

41. acquiring acquired 46. vocation vocational
42. explicitness explicitly 47. like as
43. few a few 48. assumption assume
44. and to 49. certainly certain
45. but to 50. intention intended

Part 4: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

51. up 52. in 53. out 54. off 55. in
56. on 57. against 58. in 59. out 60. up

Part 5: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

61. get by 62. going through 63. take after 64. slip up 65. turned down
66. put out 67. carry on 68. get down 69. try out 70. look up

Part 6: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

71. a 72. the 73. a 74. the 75. the
76. a 77. an 78. a 79. the 80. Ø

III. READING COMPREHENSION: 4/20 points

Part 1: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

81. B 82. C 83. C 84. A 85. D
86. C 87. D 88. B 89. A 90. D

Part 2: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

91. whether 92. put 93. in 94. union 95. free
96. but 97. enable 98. most 99. make 100. of

Part 3: (10 x 0.2 = 2)

101. A 102. B 103. C 104. D 105. C

106. A 107. C 108. B 109. D 110. B

IV. WRITING: 6/20 points

Part 1: (5 x 0.2 = 1)

111. An increased number of travellers is being stopped by customs officials this week.

112. Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.

113. The moment I decided to get up to dance, the band decided to stop playing.

114. At no time did he suspect that the bicycle had been stolen.

115. Other than to offer to lend her some money, how could I help?

Part 2: (5 x 0.2 = 1)

116. his achievements are unsurpassed. 117. pulled a face as he swallowed.

118. will take longer than originally planned, which is. 119. whetted my appetite for the rest of.

120. not to drive for fear of.

I. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence. (10 points)

- The school was closed for a month because of serious _____ of fever.
A. outcome B. outburst C. outset D. outbreak
- The campaign raised far more than the _____ of \$20.000.
A. aim B. object C. goal D. target
- We have a _____ future ahead with little comfort, food or hope.
A. cruel B. pessimistic C. grim D. fierce
- Only thoroughly unpleasant people leave the _____ of their picnics to spoil the appearance of the countryside.
A. rest B. remainder C. remains D. reter
- An almost _____ line of traffic was moving at a snail's pace through the town.
A. continuous B. constant C. continual D. stopping
- Medieval travelers' tales of fantastic creatures were often fascinating but not always _____.
A. credible B. creditable C. credulous D. imaginable
- Don't be late for the interview, _____ people will think you are a disorganized person.
A. unless B. otherwise C. if not D. or so
- My friends have just moved to a new flat in a residential area on the _____ of Paris.
A. suburbs B. outside C. outskirts D. side
- You are being thoroughly _____ in refusing to allow this ceremony to take place.
A. unrequited B. unrepresentative C. unreliable D. unreasonable
- "But so", I told him, "you are my own _____."
A. heart and heart B. body and soul C. flesh and blood D. skin and bone

Part 2: Use the word in capitals at the end of these sentences to form a word that fits in the blank space. (20 points)

- How much does _____ of this club cost? (MEMBER)
- She is extremely _____ about the history of art. (KNOW)
- Traveling in big cities is becoming more and more _____ every day. (TROUBLE)
- He is completely _____! Not only is he lazy but he is dishonest too. (EMPLOY)
- His boss told him off because he had behaved _____. (RESPONSIBLE)
- He won the discus event at the Olympic Games but was later _____ when a medical check proved that he had been taking drugs. (QUALIFY)
- Women who are slimming can never enjoy a meal without being afraid of _____ their diet. (ORGANISE)
- The trouble with Mr. Brown is that he's so _____. One minute he goes mad when you come late; the next he says nothing. You never know where you are! (CONSIST)
- It is forbidden to hunt for that kind of bird. It has been listed as one of the _____ species (DANGER)
- I didn't know who it was – with a mask on she was completely _____. (RECONGNISE)

Part 3: Complete each sentence with one of the idiomatic phrases given. Use each phrase once only. (8 points)

made her blood boil	jumped out of her skin	had a lump in her throat	kept her head	lost her head
gave me the cold shoulder				
pulled her legs		took her breath away		

- Pauline completely ignored me this morning. She _____
- It really _____ to see her friend copy a poem she had written and then present it to her boyfriend as one that she had written for him.
- Saying goodbye to her son was a very emotional occasion for her and she _____ as she watched him get on the train.
- The view from the top of the mountain was absolutely fantastic. It really _____
- Susan panicked when the fire broke out. She _____
- When I dropped that tray behind her, she got a shock. She almost _____
- My sister remained very calm. She _____
- Sally didn't believe us, did she? We only joked! We only _____!

Part 4: Put each verb given in brackets into an appropriate tense or form. (17 points)

1. Mr. Pike, who is supposed _____ (witness) the accident, _____ (leave) the town.
2. At this time next week they _____ (sit) in the train on their way to Paris.
3. He said that he watered the plants every day. He _____ (water) them. If he _____ (have), they wouldn't have died.
4. No sooner the announcement _____ (make) than everyone started complaining.
5. They said they never _____ (make) to do anything they didn't want to before.
6. We _____ (watch) the play for nearly thirty minutes when he came.
7. The pop star who _____ (take) part in over 25 films always avoids _____ (recognise) by _____ (wear) dark glasses.
8. There's no point _____ (try) to get Tim _____ (lend) you his car.
9. Not until John _____ (receive) the offer of promotion in writing he _____ (celebrate)
10. He _____ (have) trouble with the second-hand car since he bought it. He wishes he _____ (not / buy) it.

II. READING

Part 1: Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, circle letter A, B, C or D next to the answer you choose. (10 points)

If you're an environmentalist, plastic is a word you tend to say with a sneer or a snarl. It has become a symbol of our wasteful, throw-away society. But there seems little (1) it is here to stay, and the truth is, of course, that plastic has brought enormous (2) even environmental ones. It's not really the plastics themselves that are the environmental (3) – it's the way society choose to use and (4) them.

Almost all the 50 or so different kinds of modern plastic are made from oil, gas or coal – non-renewable natural (5) We (6) well over three million tones of the stuff in Britain each year and, sooner or later, most of it is thrown away. A high (7) of our annual consumption is in the (8) of packaging, and this (9) about seven per cent by weight of our domestic (10) Almost all of it could be recycled, but very little of it is, though the plastic recycling (11) is growing fast.

The plastics themselves are extremely energy-rich – they have a higher calorific (12) than coal and one (13) of 'recovery' strongly (14) by the plastic manufacturers is the (15) of waste plastic into a fuel.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. evidence | B. concern | C. doubt | D. likelihood |
| 2. A. pleasures | B. benefits | C. savings | D. profits |
| 3. A. poison | B. disaster | C. disadvantage | D. evil |
| 4. A. dispose | B. store | C. endanger | D. abuse |
| 5. A. resources | B. processes | C. products | D. fuels |
| 6. A. remove | B. import | C. consign | D. consume |
| 7. A. portion | B. amount | C. proportion | D. rate |
| 8. A. way | B. kind | C. form | D. type |
| 9. A. takes | B. makes | C. carries | D. constitutes |
| 10. A. refuse | B. goods | C. requirements | D. rubble |
| 11. A. manufacture | B. plant | C. factory | D. industry |
| 12. A. degree | B. value | C. demand | D. effect |
| 13. A. measure | B. mechanism | C. method | D. medium |
| 14. A. desired | B. argued | C. favored | D. presented |
| 15. A. conversion | B. melting | C. change | D. replacement |

Part 2: Read the following text and then fill in each gap with ONE suitable word. (10 points)

I was reading an article last week in (1) the writer described (2) her children has changed as they (3) up. When they were small she had to (4) up with noisy games in the house, or join in interminable games of football in the garden which (5) her out. If the house went quiet, she wondered what the monsters were getting up to, or what crisis she would have to (6) with next. She dreaded the fact that they might (7) after her husband, who admitted having (8) an uncontrollable child who (9) most of the time showing off to his friends by breaking things or getting into fights. What was worse was that (10) else thought he was a sweet child, and he got away with the most terrible things! However, she had experienced an even greater shocked with her children. They had (11) out of all their naughty behavior, and (12) up serious hobbies (13) as chess and playing the piano. They never did anything without (14) it over first, and coming to a serious decision. She had to face up to the fact that they made her feel rather childish as they got (15), and that in some ways she preferred them when they were young and noisy.

Part 3: The paragraphs of the magazine article are in the wrong order. Number the paragraphs (A, B, C, D, E) (5 points)

A. On the ghost of Chaffin's second visit to his son, he told him that he would find a will in the overcoat pocket. The coat was actually in the possession of the third brother.

B. In 1921, a certain James Chaffin died, leaving his entire fortune to his third son, Marshal, in a will which had been written a full fifteen years earlier, in 1905, and signed in front of witnesses. His wife and two other sons were virtually cut off without a penny. Marshal was not inclined to split up the inheritance he had come into any more fairly.

C. Once it was found, they came across a note sewn in the lining of one of the pockets saying they should look in an old family Bible. This Bible was found in the keeping of Chaffin's widow and examined in front of independent witnesses. Sure enough, there in the Bible they discovered a later version of the will, one which divided the property and money evenly between the widow and the three sons. The will appeared to be genuine and Marshal was not prepared to challenge it in court.

D. Some people believe that the dead still keep in touch with us through our dreams. One of the most famous and extraordinary cases of contact with the dead was the so-called Chaffin Will affair.

E. Four years went by and then, strangely, James Chaffin's ghost started to appear before one of his other two sons. The apparition had on an old overcoat which had often worn in life.

III. WRITING

Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (20 points)

- Immediately after his appointment to the post, the new editor fell ill.
Scarcely
- I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.
Rather
- The value of sterling has fallen considerably in the past week.
There has
- The only reason the party was a success was that a famous film star attended.
Had it not
- Harriet was upset because she saw Peter with another woman.
It was
- We regret to inform you that your application has not been successful.
Much to
- People no longer smoke so many cigarettes as they used to.
The
- Their relationship was doomed because of their incompatibility.
Had
- You should admit that you are to blame, not to conceal it.
I'd rather
- If she had been less determined she wouldn't have been able to get better so quickly.
It was her

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(LUY N 02)

THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

SECTION A: PHONETICS (10 POINTS)

I. Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. re <u>s</u> ume | B. sta <u>t</u> istics | C. po <u>s</u> ition | D. de <u>s</u> igner |
| 2. A. cr <u>i</u> teria | B. in <u>i</u> tiate | C. ce <u>r</u> tificate | D. in <u>t</u> eractive |
| 3. A. gi <u>n</u> ger | B. ge <u>s</u> ture | C. gy <u>m</u> nasium | D. gh <u>o</u> st |

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 4. A. tea <u>m</u> mate | B. rea <u>d</u> ing | C. sea <u>s</u> ide | D. crea <u>t</u> ing |
| 5. A. croo <u>k</u> ed | B. na <u>k</u> ed | C. ma <u>s</u> ked | D. nee <u>d</u> ed |

II. Choose one word whose stress pattern is different from the others. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. oceanic | B. argument | C. temperature | D. valuable |
| 2. A. incredible | B. fortunately | C. astronomy | D. evaporate |
| 3. A. committee | B. expensive | C. guarantee | D. successful |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 4. A. vocabulary | B. assistance | C. develop | D. evidence |
| 5. A. applicant | B. recognize | C. yesterday | D. curriculum |

SECTION B: GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (40 POINTS)

I. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (10 pts)

- 1- 2- 3. My father (**work**) in Canada for the last year, so by the time he (**return**) the month after next, I (**not see**) him for fourteen months.
4. We looked out of the window and saw it (**rain**), so we stayed in.
5. TV chat shows (**increase**) in number all the time.
6. The camera (**disappear**) when we came in.
7. The woman (**accuse**) of the killing said that she was at the cinema at the time.
- 8 - 9. Not until we (**arrive**) at his house we (**discover**) that he was on holiday.
10. After (**take**) to the hospital, the injured victim felt much better yesterday.

II. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences. (10 pts)

1. There is a rumour that the National Bank is going to _____ the company I am working for.
A. take on B. take out of C. take off D. take over
2. It would be lovely if the children could see and, _____, touch the animals.
A. eventually B. if possible C. at last D. finally
3. _____ he failed in the entrance exam caused his family much sadness.
A. Which B. That C. The thing D. What
4. Unless you return money immediately, you will risk being charged _____ theft and getting into serious trouble
A. on B. with C. of D. for
5. The old woman came in, _____ by a young man.
A. accompany B. to be accompanied C. accompanying D. accompanied
6. I've applied for the job I saw _____ in the newspaper last month.
A. advertised B. advertising C. be advertised D. being advertised
7. No, I didn't know his number; _____ I'd have phoned him.
A. otherwise B. so C. therefore D. unless
8. _____ the two sisters, Mary is _____.
A. Of/ the prettier B. Between/ the prettiest C. Of/ prettier D. Between/ the prettier
9. A: Do you think it will rain tonight? B: _____. I am attending the evening class.
A. I don't hope so B. I hope so C. I hope not D. I am not hoping
10. Ninety _____ the maximum length of time allowed for entrance exams to this school.
A. minute is B. minutes are C. minute are D. minutes is

III. Read the text below. Give the correct form of the words in brackets. (10pts)

JUDO

Judo is a sport that has achieved great popularity in many parts of the world. It was (1. **origin**) _____ developed in Japan in the late 19th century based on ancient methods of self-defence. There are two (2. **fight**) _____. Although they use physical (3. **violent**) against each other, they are respectful to their (4. **oppose**) _____ and bow to each other before and after each contest. Judo is an (5. **expense**) _____ sport to take up because the only equipment you need is the special loose-fitting suit. It is very suitable for (6. **young**) _____ if they join a club where the (7. **instruct**) _____ are properly qualified and pay enough attention to safety. Although Judo is a physically (8. **demand**) _____ sport which requires a lot of (9. **strong**) practice, and skill, there are many people who find it (10. **enjoy**) _____ as a means of relaxation in their spare time.

IV. Find one mistake in each sentence below by choosing the letter A, B, C or D. (10 pts)

1. Joel giving up smoking has caused him to gain weight and become irritable with his acquaintances.
A B C D
2. There are many different ways of comparing the economy of one nation with those of another.
A B C D
3. George won't lend you any money as long as you promise to pay him back.
A B C D
4. Having worked hard during the summer, his result was very successful in the entrance examination
A B C D
5. Society will be having to change radically to keep pace with the technology available.
A B C D

6. It is necessary that he goes to see a doctor as soon as he returns from taking the exam.
A B C D
7. The lion has long been a symbol of strength, power, and it is very cruel.
A B C D
8. The Nobel Prize winning candidate, together with his wife and children, are staying in Sweden after the presentation. A B C D
9. My brother composes not only the music, but also sings the songs for the major Broadway musicals.
A B C D
10. After driving for twenty miles, he suddenly realized that he has been driving in the wrong direction.
A B C D

SECTION C: READING (30 POINTS)

I. Fill in each numbered space with ONE appropriate word. (10 pts)

TSUNAMI IN JAPAN

Japan's most powerful earthquake since records began has struck the north-east coast, triggering a massive tsunami. Cars, ships and buildings were (1)_____ away by a wall of water after the 8.9 - magnitude tremor, which struck about 400 kms (250 miles) north-east of Tokyo. A state of emergency has been declared at a nuclear power plant, (2)_____ pressure has exceeded normal levels. Officials say more than 10,000 people are dead and about 7,000 (3)_____, but it is feared the final death toll will be (4)_____ higher. In one ward alone in Sendai, a port city in Miyagi prefecture, 200 to 300 bodies were found. "The quake has been the fifth-largest in the world (5)_____ 1900 and nearly 8,000 (6)_____ stronger than the one which devastated Christchurch, New Zealand, last month", said scientists. Thousands of people (7)_____ near the Fukushima nuclear power plant have been ordered to evacuate. Japanese nuclear officials said that pressure inside a boiling water reactor at the plant was running much higher than normal after the cooling system failed. Officials said they might need to deliberately (8)_____ some radioactive steam to relieve pressure, but that there would be no health risk. US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton had earlier said the US Air Force had flown emergency coolant to the site. But US officials later said (9)_____ coolant had been handed over because the Japanese had decided to handle the situation (10)_____.

The UN's nuclear agency said four nuclear power plants had been shut down safely.

II. Read the passage below and then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. (10pts)

Women nowadays have more (1)_____ than those in the past. For example, our great grandmothers were not allowed to go to school or to work to earn their own living. (2)_____, they had to depend on their husbands financially. Modern women, on the contrary, can get good education, have their own careers, and (3)_____ their interests. They can even take good positions in politics if they are competent (4)_____ it. However, women living in our modern society have their (5)_____ too. Today women work harder than their great grandmothers so that they can gain the (6)_____ between working life and family life. Many people predict that by 2032, most (7)_____ positions at work will be taken by women. Then, it is possible that women will have more (8)_____ life because, (9)_____ in a very modern society, the women can't (10)_____ their role in the family.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. advances | B. advantages | C. benefits | D. conveniences |
| 2. A. Therefore | B. However | C. As a result | D. Although |
| 3. A. pursue | B. support | C. promote | D. stimulate |
| 4. A. to | B. at | C. with | D. of |
| 5. A. obstacles | B. disputes | C. profits | D. problems |
| 6. A. equality | B. stables | C. balance | D. steadiness |
| 7. A. senior | B. junior | C. inferior | D. superior |
| 8. A. sheltered | B. healthy | C. strenuous | D. active |
| 9. A. though | B. even | C. ever | D. never |
| 10. | A. perform | B. adopt | C. fulfill D. neglect |

III. Read the passage below and then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. (10 pts)

Walt Disney was born in 1901 in Chicago, but soon moved to a small farm near Marceline, Missouri. From this rural and rather **humble** beginning, he later became one of the most famous and beloved motion-picture producers in history. Although he died in 1966, his name and artistic legacy continue to influence the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

After several years of **barely making ends meet** as a cartoon artist operating from his Los Angeles garage, Disney had his first success in 1928, with his release of a Mickey Mouse cartoon. Throughout the next decade, he continued to produce a number of cartoons, and develop more of his highly profitable and

enduring creations, such as Donald Duck and Pluto. In the late 1930s, he issued a full-length cartoon film. Snow White became an instant commercial and critical success. This was only the first of many films, both animated and not, produced by Disney and his studio.

But as **renowned** as Disney name is for cartoons and movies, it is probably best known for a string of spectacular amusement and theme parks. Starting with California's Disneyland in 1955 and culminating with the fantastically successful Disney World and EPCOT Center in Florida, Disney became a household name. In recent years, the theme park **concept** became international, with openings in Tokyo and Paris. With the continuing success of Disney, the creation of future theme park is under discussion.

- Which of the following is the title for the passage?
A. The history of Disney World and Disneyland. B. Walt Disney's Boyhood Years
C. Walt Disney and his Legacy. D. Walt Disney and Animated Cartoons
- The word "**humble**" in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. boring B. shy C. simple D. respectful
- What is the author's attitude toward the accomplishments of Walt Disney?
A. critical B. respectful C. ambivalent D. approving
- In paragraph 2 "**barely making ends meet**" in bold is closest in meaning to _____.
A. meeting personal failure. B. producing only a few cartoons.
C. not making much money. D. trying new businesses.
- The word "**enduring**" in bold in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. lasting B. suffering C. famous D. difficult
- The word "**renowned**" in bold in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. possessed B. talked about C. useful D. well-known
- It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. Snow White was Disney's most successful film. B. Disney created cartoon movies and "non cartoon" movies.
C. the Tokyo theme park is in financial difficulty. D. the California theme park is now closed.
- The word "**concept**" in bold in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. idea B. location C. birth D. demand
- According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE**?
A. Disney's first achieved success after his death. B. Mickey Mouse was Disney's only cartoons creation.
C. Snow White was the first full-length cartoon film. D. Disney's first concern was always profitability.
- In future years it is most likely that _____.
A. the Disney name will stay well-known. B. Disney will produce only cartoons.
C. the Paris theme park will become successful D. the remaining theme parks will also close

SECTION D: WRITING (20 POINTS)

I. Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. (10 pts)

- Peter hasn't had his hair cut for over 3 months. It is _____
- I meant to post that letter before lunch. What _____
- People will only become aware of the problem if you increase the publicity. Only if _____
- Scientists have tried very hard to find a cure for AIDS. Enormous _____
- Success depends on hard work. The harder _____
- She thought it was too difficult for her to finish the job by lunchtime. She found _____
- They thought that the little girl had found out the keys accidentally. The keys _____
- Someone has suggested abolishing income tax. It _____
- It was wrong of you to allow a 4-year-old child to walk home alone. You should _____
- We were late for the meeting because it rained heavily. But for _____

II. Use the given word to write the second sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do not change the form of the given word. (5pts)

- They decided to build a new school in this region. **SHOULD**
- She got a scholarship as soon as she registered for the training course. **SCARCELY**
- Flooding in this region was the result of heavy rain. **RESULTED**
- I don't like him because he boasts a lot. **MOUTH**
- The Embassy said it would not be necessary for me to get a visa. _____ **NEED**

III. Complete the following sentences, using the words given. (5 pts)

- Exercise / take regularly / improves / fitness / our body / mind.
- Economic / reform / one / most / important / measure / take / promote / development / country
- Sleep / next room / boy / wakened / sound / breaking glass.

4. Never / put / tomorrow / you / do / today.
 5. Many people / say / most / common / way / attract / someone / attention / by / wave.

S GD& T V NH PHÚC

K THI CH N HSG L P 1.... - THPT N M H C 201... - 201...

(LUY N 03)

CHÍNH TH C

THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

SECTION A: PHONETICS (10 POINTS)

I. Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. oppo <u>n</u> ent | B. compo <u>s</u> e | C. po <u>d</u> ium | D. advoca <u>t</u> e |
| 2. A. re <u>s</u> erve | B. dome <u>s</u> tic | C. opti <u>m</u> istic | D. nur <u>s</u> ery |
| 3. A. bo <u>t</u> h | B. clo <u>t</u> h | C. gh <u>o</u> st | D. so <u>l</u> d |
| 4. A. exam <u>i</u> ne | B. determi <u>n</u> e | C. fami <u>n</u> e | D. di <u>n</u> e |
| 5. A. sacre <u>d</u> | B. decide <u>d</u> | C. contaminate <u>d</u> | D. water <u>e</u> d |

II. Choose one word whose stress pattern is different from the others. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. counterpart | B. precede | C. nursery | D. compliment |
| 2. A. bewilder | B. audience | C. benefit | D. dedicate |
| 3. A. pessimistic | B. university | C. epidemic | D. particular |
| 4. A. tsunami | B. terrorist | C. involvement | D. disaster |
| 5. A. processor | B. windsurfing | C. semester | D. challenger |

SECTION B: GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (40 POINTS)

I. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences. (10 pts)

- According to the boss, John is the most _____ for the position of executive secretary.
 A. supportive B. caring C. suitable D. comfortable
- The children went _____ with excitement.
 A. wild B. wildly C. wilderness D. wildlife
- The sudden resignation of the financial director put the company in a very _____ position.
 A. weak B. unsteady C. vulnerable D. collapsed
- David: Would you like fish or meat? Mary: I _____ fish, please.
 A. would rather B. would prefer C. suppose D. believe
- Many teenagers show signs of anxiety and _____ when being asked about their future.
 A. depress B. depression C. depressed D. depressing
- There was a huge decline _____ the number of tigers.
 A. in B. for C. of D. out
- I'd rather you _____ anything about the garden until the weather improves.
 A. don't make B. didn't do C. don't do D. didn't make
- A part – time job gives me the freedom to _____ my own interests.
 A. pursue B. chase C. seek D. catch
- The new road currently under _____ will solve the traffic problems in the town.
 A. design B. progress C. construction D. work
- Daisy: "What a lovely house you have!" - Mary: "_____."
 A. Lovely, I think so B. Thank you. Hope you will drop in
 C. Of course not, it's not costly D. No problem

II. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (10 pts)

- Bi Rain, together with 58 members of the South Korean National Military Symphony Orchestra and 17 traditional musicians, **(come)** to Vietnam since _____ yesterday.
- Up to now, nothing **(do)** to solve their problem. _____
- He suggested that his son **(be)** on time for the interview. _____
- Tom will come home as soon as he **(finish)** his test. _____
- ASEAN **(found)** in 1967 in Bangkok, Thai land. _____
- In times of war, the Red Cross **(dedicate)** to reducing the sufferings of _____ wounded soldiers, civilians, and prisoners of war.
- Hardly our teacher **(enter)** the classroom when it started to rain. _____
- In a few minutes' time, when the clock strikes six, I **(wait)** for you here. _____
- 9-10. Living in a fast-paced and mobile society **(create)** family stresses that _____

(not imagine) by our great grandparents.

Đ _____

III. Give the correct form of the words in brackets. (10pts)

1. The main goals of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are to promote peace and _____ in the region. (STABLE)
2. On my salary, we have to live as _____ as possible. (ECONOMY)
3. Different conservation efforts have been made in order to save _____ species. (DANGER)
4. The security of the earth can be threatened by _____ groups. (TERROR)
5. It is reported that humans are the main reason for most species' declines and habitat _____. (DESTROY)
6. He resigned for a _____ of reasons. (VARIOUS)
7. I don't care if you had had too much to drink. Your behaviour last night was _____. (DEFEND)
8. Her son is always mischievous and _____ which annoys her very much. (OBEY)
9. The Americans are much more concerned than the Indians and the Chinese with physical _____ when choosing a wife or a husband. (ATTRACT)
10. You can never be sure what my sister is going to do. She is so _____. (PREDICT)

IV. Find one mistake in each sentence below by choosing the letter A, B, C or D. (10 pts)

1. Although to some people reading is a favourite way to spend time, but others just do not like reading.
A B C D
2. If a species does not have the natural genetic protection against particular diseases, an introduced disease can have severely effects on that species.
A B C D
3. I believe that only very self-confident, knowledge and attentive students will prefer 100% of eye contact time.
A B C D
4. It is likely that all people in Hanoi live in skyscrapers by 2050.
A B C D
5. In 1961, America's first manned spacecraft launched.
A B C D
6. Do you really think that candidate is qualify to be President?
A B C D
7. Of the more than 1,300 volcanoes in the world, only about 600 can classify as active.
A B C D
8. It is important that cancer is diagnosed and treated as early as possible in order to assure a successful cure.
A B C D
9. It took us quite a long time to get here. It was a three-hours journey.
A B C D
10. Married women are twice so likely as married men to be depressed.
A B C D

SECTION C: READING (30 POINTS)

I. Fill in each numbered space with ONE appropriate word. (10 pts)

Kim Jong-il (16th February 1941 - 17th December 2011) was the supreme leader of North Korea (1) _____ 1994 to 2011.

Kim Jong-il died (2) _____ a suspected heart (3) _____ on 17th December 2011 while traveling by train to an area outside Pyongyang. He was succeeded by his youngest son Kim Jong-un, (4) _____ was considered by the Korean Central News Agency (5) _____ the "Great Successor". The Korean Central News Agency reported that during his death, a fierce snowstorm paused and the sky glowed red above the sacred Mount Paektu. The ice on a famous lake also cracked so loud, it seemed to shake the Heavens and the Earth.

Kim Jong-il's funeral took (6) _____ on December 28th in Pyongyang, with a mourning period lasting until the (7) _____ day. South Korea's military was immediately put on alert after the announcement. Asian stock markets fell soon after the announcement, due to similar concerns.

(8) _____ January 12th, 2012 North Korea called Kim Jong-il the "eternal leader" and announced that his (9) _____ will be preserved and displayed at Pyongyang's Kumsusan Memorial Palace. Officials will also install statues, portraits, and "towers to his immortality" across the country. His (10) _____ of February 16th has been declared "the greatest auspicious holiday of the nation", and has been named the Day of the Shining Star.

II. Read the passage below and then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. (15pts)

Do you ever wish you were more optimistic, someone who always (1)_____ to be successful? Having someone around who always (2)_____ the worst isn't really a lot of (3)_____ – we all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says, 'It looks (4)_____ rain.' But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something (5)_____ it.

You can change your view of life, (6)_____ to psychologists. It only takes a little effort, and you will find life more rewarding as a (7)_____. Optimism, they say, is partly about self-respect and confidence, but it's also a more positive way of looking at life and all it has to (8)_____. Optimists are more (9)_____ to start new projects and are generally more prepared to take risks.

Upbringing is obviously very important in forming your (10)_____ to the world. Some people are brought up to (11)_____ too much on others and grow up forever blaming other people when anything (12)_____ wrong. Most optimists, on the (13)_____ hand, have been brought up not to (14)_____ failure as the end of the world- they just (15)_____ with their lives.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. counted | B. expected | C. felt | D. waited |
| 2. A. worries | B. cares | C. fears | D. doubts |
| 3. A. amusement | B. play | C. enjoyment | D. fun |
| 4. A. so | B. to | C. for | D. like |
| 5. A. with | B. against | C. about | D. over |
| 6. A. judging | B. according | C. concerning | D. following |
| 7. A. result | B. reason | C. purpose | D. product |
| 8. A. supply | B. suggest | C. offer | D. propose |
| 9. A. possible | B. likely | C. hopeful | D. welcome |
| 10. A. opinion | B. attitude | C. view | D. position |
| 11. A. trust | B. believe | C. depend | D. hope |
| 12. A. goes | B. fails | C. comes | D. turns |
| 13. A. opposite | B. next | C. other | D. far |
| 14. A. regard | B. respect | C. suppose | D. think |
| 15. A. get up | B. get on | C. get out | D. get over |

III. Read the passage below and then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. (5pts)

In the second half of each year, many powerful storms are born in the tropical Atlantic and Caribbean seas. Of these, only about half a dozen become the strong, circling winds of 74 miles per hour or more that are called hurricanes, and several usually make their way to the coast. There they cause millions of dollars of damage, and bring death to large numbers of people.

The great storms that hit the coast start as soft circling wind hundreds - even thousands - of miles out to sea. As they travel aimlessly over water warmed by the summer sun, they are carried westward by the southeast winds. When conditions are just right, warm moist air flows in at the bottom of such a wind, moves upward through it and comes out at the top. In the process, the moisture in this warm air produces rain, and with it, the heat is changed to energy in the form of strong winds. As the heat increases, the young hurricane begins to move counter clockwise motion.

The life of a hurricane is only about nine days, but it contains almost more power than we can imagine. The energy in the heat released by a hurricane's rainfall in a single day would satisfy the entire electrical needs of the United States for more than six months. Water, not wind, is the main source of death and destruction in a hurricane. A typical hurricane brings 6 to 12 inches downpour, causing sudden floods. Worst of all is the powerful movement of the sea – the mountains of water moving toward the hurricane center. The water level rises as much as 15 feet above normal as it moves toward shore.

- When is an ordinary tropical storm called a hurricane?
A. When it begins in the Atlantic and Caribbean seas.
B. When its winds reach 74 miles per hour.
C. When it is more than 74 miles wide.
D. When it hits the Coastline.
- What is the worst thing about hurricanes?
A. The terrible effects of water.
B. The heat they give off.
C. That they last about nine days.
D. Their strong winds.
- Here the underlined word "downpour" means _____
A. heavy rainfall
B. dangerous waves
C. the progress of water to the hurricane center
D. the increasing heat
- Which of the following statements about a hurricane is NOT true?

- A. It travels more than 75 miles per hour. B. It usually stays about nine days.
 C. It usually causes 6 to 12 inches downpour. D. It sometimes brings the sea water level to the height of 15 feet.
 5. Hurricanes often cause _____?
 A. a lot of damage B. sudden floods C. death to large numbers of people D. All are correct

SECTION D: WRITING (20 POINTS)

I. Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. (10 pts)

1. We couldn't relax until all the guests had gone home. ☐ Only _____
 2. House prices have risen sharply this year. ☐ There has _____
 3. The only reason the party was a success was that a famous film star attended. ☐ Had it not _____
 4. Would you mind not smoking in my house? ☐ I'd rather _____
 5. His second attempt on the world record was successful. ☐ He broke _____
 6. I write to him almost every day. ☐ Hardly _____
 7. Experts think that all dogs evolved from wolves. ☐ All dogs are
 8. Don't go to lunch until you have typed all these letters. ☐ Make sure you finish _____
 9. The northwest of Britain has more rain each year than the southeast..... ☐ The annual
 10. Henry regretted buying the second-hand car. ☐ Henry wishes _____

II. Use the given word to write the second sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do not change the form of the given word. (5pts)

1. The two theories appear to be completely different. COMMON
 2. His rude behaviour is too much for me. PUT
 3. I find his handwriting very hard to read. DIFFICULTY
 4. He doesn't have money to go on holiday. He doesn't have time, either. _____ NEITHER
 5. You'd feel better if you had a quiet holiday. DO

III. Complete the following sentences, using the words given. (5 pts)

1. Mother/ take/ responsibility/ run/ household.
 2. ASEAN / have/ population/ 575.5 million/ account/ 8.7 %/ the world's population.
 3. It/ not/ until/ Einstein/ eight/ he/ can/ speak.
 4. Defensive players / not/ allow/ interfere/ opponent's movements/ unless/ player/ hold/ ball.
 5. Never/ stop/ try/ you/ get/ right solution/ problem.

THE END

S GD& T V NH PHÚC

K THI CH N HSG L P 1.... - THPT N M H C 201... - 201...

(LUY N 04)

CHÍNH TH C

THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

PART I. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer among four options (A, B, C or D). (15 pts)

1. She looked very _____ when I told her the good news.
 A. happily B. happiness C. happy D. was happy
 2. I don't want much sugar in my coffee. Just _____, please.
 A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
 3. He's left his book at home; he's always so _____.
 A. forgetful B. forgettable C. forgotten D. forgetting
 4. 'I'm very _____ to you for putting in so much hard work,' the boss said.
 A. thanking B. grateful C. considerate D. careful
 5. Steel _____ with chromium to produce a noncorrosive substance known as stainless steel.
 A. is combined B. that is combined C. combining D. when combined
 6. Joe seemed to be in a good mood, _____ he snapped at me angrily when I asked him to join us.
 A. yet B. so C. for D. and
 7. A fire must have a readily available supply of oxygen. _____, it will stop burning.
 A. Consequently B. Furthermore C. Otherwise D. However
 8. "Who has brothers and sisters?" "Everyone _____ Virginia who's an only child."
 A. except to B. with C. from D. but

9. He is the manager of the factory. He's _____ it.
A. charged with B. charged C. in charge D. in charge of
10. He was new on the job, but he quickly fit himself into the _____ routine of the office.
A. establishing B. established C. establishes D. establish
11. Florida, _____ the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.
A. is B. is known as C. known as D. that is known as
12. _____ becoming extinct is of great concern to zoologists.
A. That giant pandas are B. Giant pandas are C. Are giant pandas D. Giant panda is
13. Her parents gave her everything she asked for. She's a completed _____ child.
A. wounded B. spoilt C. damaged D. destroyed
14. _____ my experience, very few people really understand the problem.
A. To B. In C. With D. From
15. When she died, she gave _____ all her money to a charity for cats.
A. away B. out C. on D. off

II. Complete the following passage by supplying the correct form of the word to fill in each blank. (10 pts)

The increase in city crime is a global phenomenon. Some people say that a lot of crime in this country is because of **(1 - migrate)** _____ and the new people arriving from other countries bring different **(2 - culture)** _____ values and attitudes to the law. I don't agree with this idea because the most common crimes are **(3 - local)** _____ produced and not imported from other countries. **(4 - Vandal)** _____ is one of the biggest crimes in my city with bus shelters and shop windows being popular targets. Another popular crime is **(5 - pay)** parking fines, which is unlikely to be because of immigrants because most of them do not own cars. The **(6 - oppose)** _____ point of view is that young local people feel angry when they can't get a job and in order to **(7 - hand)** _____ the change in their environment, they strike out at easy targets. This would explain why bicycle **(8 - thief)** _____ is more common than car crime these days, especially in rich **(9 - neighbors)** _____ where most cars are protected with electronic alarms. Another reason, though, for so many bicycles getting stolen might be that the **(10 - punish)** _____ is not very severe compared to car stealing which can land you in prison for a number of years.

III. Fill in each blank with one suitable preposition. (5 pts)

1. Most American men earn _____ average about \$110 a week.
2. He was walking through the park when a strange dog suddenly went _____ him.
3. My car is not worth much _____ most \$ 50.
4. I'd better not drink that milk, Joe. It's gone _____.
5. Clive was really cut _____ when he failed his proficiency exam.

IV. Identify the error in each sentence. Write the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet. (10 pts)

1. The children forgot picking up the note from the office and now they are worried.
A B C D
2. Helen has never met such good person who is ready to help others.
A B C D
3. If only I have done the test better than other students did.
A B C D
4. If you want to borrow my car, promise to drive careful.
A B C D
5. Rumors began circulating that the Prime Minister was seriously illness.
A B C D
6. Everybody in class has to choose a topic of your own to write an essay of 500 words.
A B C D
7. Neither of the boys had ever been out of town before, so they were really exciting.
A B C D
8. I hope that I can help you with the historic questions.
A B C D
9. My son learned to talk the time before he was 5 years old.
A B C D
10. Jim offers us presents as if it had been Xmas.
A B C D

PART III: READING

I. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct option (marked A, B, C or D) to answer the questions. (10 pts)

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

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the issues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones **potentially** harmful? The answer is radiation. High – tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

1. According to the passage, cell phones are especially popular with young people because_____.
A. they are indispensable in everyday communication B. they make them look more stylish
C. they keep the users alert all the time D. they cannot be replaced by regular phones
2. The changes possible caused by the cell phones are mainly concerned with_____.
A. the mobility of the mind and the body B. the smallest units of brain
C. the arteries of the brain D. the resident memory
3. The word "**means**" in the passage most closely means_____.
A. meanings B. expression C. method D. transmission
4. The word "**potentially**" in the passage most closely means_____.
A. obviously B. possibly C. certainly D. privately
5. "**Negative publicity**" in the passage most likely means_____.
A. information on the lethal effects of cell phones B. widespread opinion about bad effects of cell phones
C. the negative public use of cell phones D. poor ideas about the effects of cell phones
6. Doctors have tentatively concluded that cell phones may_____.
A. damage their users' emotions B. cause some mental malfunction
C. change their users' temperament D. change their users' social behavior
7. The man mentioned in the passage, who used his cell phone too often_____.
A. suffered serious loss of mental ability B. could no longer think lucidly
C. abandoned his family D. had a problem with memory
8. According to the passage, what makes mobile phones potentially harmful is_____.
A. their radiant light B. their power of attraction C. their raiding power D. their invisible rays
9. According to the writer, people should_____.
A. only use mobile phones in urgent cases B. only use mobile phones in medical emergencies
C. keep off mobile phones regularly D. never used mobile phones in all cases
10. The most suitable title for the passage could be_____.
A. "The reasons why mobile phones are regular" B. "Technological Innovation and their price"
C. "The way mobile phones work" D. "Mobile phones – a must of our time"

II. Complete the following passage by choosing A, B, C or D to fill in each blank. (15 pts)

Stamp collecting! What a wonderful hobby! I began when I was only five. I used to (1) for the postman's arrival, always (2) to seize unwanted envelopes and tear off the corner with the stamp stuck on it.

Once – I remember it was too clearly – my mother and father were sunning themselves in the garden when the post (3) _____ on the doormat. I heard the clatter of the letter flap and hurriedly went to (4) _____. There were four or five envelopes, all with very exciting _____ stamps.

Even at the (5) _____ age of five I knew one doesn't open mail addressed to other people. However, tearing just the corners off the envelopes (6) _____ me as perfectly fair and allowable, and just what I did. I carefully tore as (7) _____ to the stamps as (8) _____, feeling that even the envelopes, which were addressed to my parents and not to be, should be treated with (9) _____.

There was nothing furtive in what I did. I knew my parents would see what I'd done, and I didn't think there was any (10) _____ in it. They always let me (11) _____ the corners after they'd opened them. Why should I think there was any harm in doing it first, (12) _____ in mind that they weren't on hand to be (13) _____. Wouldn't they rather be left to doze in their summer deckchairs?

(14)_____, though, my father solemnly showed me his letters. They looked distinctly moth-eaten, with bites taken out of the corners and sites. I began to (15)_____what I've done.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. stare | B. watch | C. look | D. peer |
| 2. A. glad | B. pleased | C. eager | D. excited |
| 3. A. came | B. was | C. lay | D. arrived |
| 4. A. investigate | B. observe | C. see | D. notice |
| 5. A. junior | B. tender | C. small | D. little |
| 6. A. struck | B. seemed | C. appeared | D. felt |
| 7. A. nearby | B. close | C. next | D. round |
| 8. A. able | B. possibly | C. possible | D. could |
| 9. A. gentleness | B. caution | C. honor | D. respect |
| 10. A. trouble | B. wrong | C. bad | D. harm |
| 11. A. take | B. tear | C. cut | D. remove |
| 12. A. having | B. holding | C. bearing | D. keeping |
| 13. A. consulted | B. advised | C. queried | D. requested |
| 14. A. After | B. Then | C. Later | D. Soon |
| 15. A. accept | B. realize | C. admit | D. confess |

III. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Write A, B, C or D to indicate your answers on the answer sheet. (10 pts)

Every drop of water in the ocean, even in the deepest parts, responds to the forces that create the tides. No other force that affects the sea is so strong. Compared with the tides, the waves created by the wind are surface movements felt no more than a hundred fathoms below the surface. The currents also seldom involve more than the upper several hundred fathoms despite their impressive sweep.

The tides are a response of the waters of the ocean to the pull of the Moon and the more distant Sun. In theory, there is a gravitational attraction between the water and even the outermost star of the universe. **In reality**, however, the pull of remote stars is so slight as to be obliterated by the control of the Moon and, to a lesser extent, the Sun. Just as the Moon rises later each day by fifty minutes, on the average, so, in most places, the time of high tide is correspondingly later each day. And as the Moon waxes and wanes in its monthly cycle, so the height of the tide varies. The tidal movements are strongest when the Moon is a sliver in the sky, and when it is full. These are the highest flood tides and the lowest ebb tides of the lunar month and are called the spring tides. At these times the Sun, Moon, and Earth are nearly in line and the pull of the two heavenly bodies is added together to bring the water high on the beaches, to send its surf upward against the sea cliffs, and to draw a high tide into the harbors. Twice each month, at the quarters of the Moon, when the Sun, Moon and Earth lie at the apexes of a triangular **configuration** and the pull of the Sun and Moon are opposed, the moderate tidal movements called neap tides occur. Then the difference between high and low water is less than at any other time during the month.

1. What is the main point of the first paragraph?

- The waves created by ocean currents are very large.
- Despite the strength of the wind, it only moves surface water.
- Deep ocean water is seldom affected by forces that move water.
- The tides are the most powerful force to affect the movement of ocean water.

2. The words "**In reality**" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

- surprisingly
- actually
- characteristically
- similarly

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the most important factor in determining how much gravitational effect one object in space has on the tides is_____.

- size
- distance
- temperature
- density

4. The word "**configuration**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. unit B. center C. surface D. arrangement
5. Neap tides occur when _____.
 A. the Sun counteracts the Moon's gravitational attraction B. the Moon is full
 C. the Moon is farthest from the Sun
 D. waves created by the wind combine with the Moon's gravitational attraction

PART IV. WRITING

I. Write the new sentences using the word given. Do not change the word given in any way. (10 pts)

1. We are afraid that the next train to Cardiff has been cancelled. **REGRET**
 We _____ the next train to Cardiff has been cancelled.
2. 'I was going to phone Sarah but I had too much homework to do', said John **MEANT**
 John said that _____ but he'd had too much homework to do.
3. Many people think that Gone with the Wind is one of the greatest films ever made. **BE**
 Gone with the Wind _____ one of the greatest films ever made.
4. If you hold your breath for a few seconds it might get rid of your hiccups. **HOLDING**
 You might be able to get rid of your hiccups if you _____ for a few seconds.
5. Anna didn't like it at all when one of her colleagues got the promotion instead of her. **RESENTED**
 Anna _____ the promotion instead of her.
6. I have a good relationship with my neighbors. **ON**
 My neighbors _____ well together.
7. It wasn't a good idea for me to spend all my money on beer and cigarettes, but I did. **UP**
 I wish _____ my money on beer and cigarettes.
8. The police left and then all the journalists arrived. **ALREADY**
 The police _____ all the journalists arrived.
9. Although Sarah wasn't wearing a helmet, she wasn't injured in the accident. **OF**
 Sarah wasn't injured in the accident, _____ a helmet.
10. She felt she had achieved a lot in life, despite her disadvantaged background. **SENSE**
 Despite her disadvantaged background, she felt _____ about her life.

II. Write a complete letter using the given word/phrases as cues. You should change the form of words if necessary. (15 pts)

- Thank/ much/French/ cookery book/ you/ give/ me.
- recipes/ look/ wonderful/, and/ I/ certainly/ enjoy/ use/ it.
- I/ hope/ you/ and/ Auntie Susan/ have/ good/ Christmas.
- we/ stay/ at/ home/, but/ have/ couple/ day/ trips/ out/ nearby.
- our/ local/ theatre/ put/ on/ production/ "A Christmas Carol", which/ fun.
- I/ go/ back/ University/ next/ week/, and/ this/ year/ I/have/ to/ study/ hard/ final/ exams.
- I/ really/ enjoy/ the/ course/ so/ far/, but/ I/ not/ sure/ what/ do/ once/ I/ get/degree.
- university/ arrange/ career/ interviews/, but/ I/ not/really/ have/clear/ idea/what/ I/ want/ do.
- hopefully/ it/ all/ become/ clearer/ during/ course/ the/ year.
- Thank/ again/ lovely/ present/, and/ Happy/ New/ Year/

THE END

S GD& T V NH PHÚC

K THI CH N HSG L P 1.... - THPT N M H C 201... - 201...

(LUY N 05)

CHÍNH TH C

THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

SECTION A: PHONETICS

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words. Write your answer in the space provided. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. associate | B. sociable | C. ancient | D. ancestor |
| 2. A. walked | B. threatened | C. passed | D. forced |
| 3. A. too | B. food | C. soon | D. good |
| 4. A. legal | B. legend | C. generous | D. manager |
| 5. A. adventure | B. future | C. mature | D. figure |

II. Pick out the word that differs from the other words in the position of the main stress. Write your answer in the space provided. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 6. A. comedy | B. collection | C. comical | D. calculate |
|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| 7. A. ambitious | B. memorial | C. memory | D. mechanic |
| 8. A. remove | B. cancel | C. copy | D. answer |
| 9. A. Japanese | B. engineer | C. practical | D. questionnaire |
| 10. A. document | B. develop | C. opponent | D. astonish |

SECTION B: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Write your answer in the space provided. (15 pts)

11. Secondary schools offer a wide _____ of subjects.
A. field B. scope C. list D. range
12. When he woke up, he realized that the things he had dreamt about could not _____ have happened.
A. possibly B. likely C. certainly D. potentially
13. - "Do you think the book is expensive?" - "Yes, it's not _____ what we paid for it."
A. worthy B. worth of C. worth D. valuable
14. To _____ extent did she benefit from her uncle's will?
A. what B. how C. which D. whom
15. The new system didn't _____ expectations.
A. catch up with B. bring about C. come across D. come up to
16. Before the meeting finished, they had arranged when _____ next.
A. they met B. they to meet C. to meet D. should they meet
17. _____ aren't effective anymore because insects have become resistant to them.
A. Fertilizers B. Pesticides C. Herbicides D. Composts
18. When he heard the joke, he burst into loud _____.
A. smile B. laughter C. amusement D. enjoyment
19. The traffic lights _____ to green, and the car drove on.
A. exchanged B. turned C. removed D. shone
20. It is a good idea to be _____ dressed when you go for an interview.
A. finely B. boldly C. smartly D. clearly
21. We were so late that we _____ had time to catch the train.
A. nearly B. almost C. hardly D. simply
22. They are going to make _____ excursion next month.
A. a two-week B. two-weeks C. two weeks' D. a two-week's
23. I haven't had a very _____ week. I seem to have done nothing at all.
A. extensive B. productive C. enthusiastic D. economic
24. The purpose of the survey was to _____ the inspectors with local conditions.
A. inform B. acquaint C. instruct D. notify
25. Do you know the man _____ over there?
A. interviewed B. interviewing C. to interview D. interviews

II. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it. (10 pts)

26. Because the torrential rains that had devastated the area, the governor sent the National Guard to assist in the clean-up operation.
27. One of the most important things in life is a good health.
28. The city has spent a big amount of money on crime prevention.
29. Comparing with other countries, Libya spends a high percentage of income on education.
30. People are now enjoying a higher level of living.
31. In the United Kingdom women see their doctor on the average five times a year.
32. Although Mark has been cooking for many years, he still doesn't know to prepare French foods in the traditional manner.
33. When we arrived at the store to purchase the dishwasher advertise in the newspaper, we learned that all the dishwashers had been sold.
34. After rising the flag to commemorate the holiday, the mayor gave a long speech.
35. This time tomorrow I will lie on the beach, enjoying the sunshine.

III. Give the correct form of the words in the brackets in each of the following sentences. Write your answer in the space provided. (10 pts)

36. I was annoyed at his (REFUSE) _____ to co-operate.
37. The book doesn't say much about prices, but it is very (INFORM) _____ about everything else.
38. The noise (LESS) _____ as the plane got farther away.
39. He lost in the election because he was a weak and (DECIDE) _____ leader.

40. I couldn't help it. The accident was (AVOID)_____.
41. She was (EXTREME)_____ knowledgeable about the history of China.
42. He was very (SET)_____ when his cat was run over.
43. Jackson had another violent (AGREE)_____ with the referee.
44. Many people were buried (LIVE)_____ after the earthquake.
45. She studied (ECONOMY)_____ at university.

SECTION C: READING COMPREHENSION

I. Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word. Write your answer in the space provided. (10 pts)

Australia is a big country, but nearly all Australians live near the sea. On hot summer days, you can see thousands of people at the beach. Many beaches have waves (46)_____ are very high.

These large waves are known as surf and the people who ride them are called surfers. Surfing is a skill, and it needs learning. Don't (47)_____ to be able to surf properly the (48)_____ time you try. However, by practising a few times you will learn (49)_____ to do it.

Surfing is not a new sport. Perhaps its origins need explaining. It started hundreds (50)_____ years ago in Hawaii. Men swam (51)_____ to sea to catch fish and found they could come back to land very quickly by riding the waves. These first surfers did not (52)_____ a board. They were "body surfers". Many people (53)_____ do this type of surfing today.

After a while people started to use boards and rode the waves by lying, kneeling or standing (54)_____ them. These first surfboards were made of wood and the water made them rot after a while. Today, surfboards are made of plastic or fibreglass (55)_____.

II. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the space provided. (10 pts)

What do you do well? What do you enjoy doing? Your answers to these two questions will help you identify your (56)_____. An employer will consider you seriously for a (57)_____ when you can show them that you know who you are, what you can offer and which you have studied. Sometimes it is difficult to know what your weaknesses are. Clearly not everyone is equally good (58)_____ everything. You may need to improve yourself and so (59)_____ courses in that field could turn a weakness into strength.

You will need to (60)_____ some time on your self-assessment. Your honesty and the desire for self-improvement will lead to (61)_____ in getting the right job. Explore the following seven areas to start to get to know yourself: your aptitude, your skills, your personality, the level of responsibility you feel comfortable with, your interests and your needs.

Ask (62)_____ if you have any special talents and if you need to consider your physical health when choosing a job. Be as honest and realistic as you can, and ask for other people's (63)_____ if necessary. Make a list of these things. It is usually a good idea to talk about your aptitudes with teachers, family and friends.

If you are considering a career that (64)_____ a special talent, such as art, acrobatics, mathematics or music, discuss your aptitudes with (65)_____ expert in that area and discover how they fit the needs of the occupation.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 56. A. strong | B. strength | C. strengthen | D. strengthened |
| 57. A. position | B. location | C. spot | D. room |
| 58. A. upon | B. in | C. at | D. for |
| 59. A. meeting | B. taking | C. making | D. interviewing |
| 60. A. use | B. make | C. lose | D. spend |
| 61. A. success | B. successful | C. successfully | D. succeed |
| 62. A. you | B. your | C. yours | D. yourself |
| 63. A. interests | B. fields | C. opinions | D. attendances |
| 64. A. requires | B. asks | C. tells | D. |
| 65. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. this |

III. Read the following text and choose the best answer for the questions below. Write your answer in the space provided. (10 pts)

May 7th 1840 was the birthday of one of the most famous Russian composers of the nineteenth century: Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky, the son of a mining inspector. Tchaikovsky studied music as a child and later studied composition at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. His greatest period of productivity occurred between 1876 and 1890, during which time he enjoyed patronage of Madame von Meck, a woman he never met, who gave him a yearly living stipend. Madame von Meck later terminated her friendship with Tchaikovsky, as well as his living allowance, when she, herself, was facing financial difficulties. It was during the time of Madame von Meck's patronage, however, that Tchaikovsky created the music for which he is most famous, including the music for

the ballets of "Swan Lake" and "The Sleeping Beauty". Tchaikovsky's music, well-known for its rich melodic and sometimes melancholy passages, was one of the first that brought serious dramatic music to dance. Before this, little attention had been given to the music behind the dance. Tchaikovsky died ostensibly of cholera on November 6th 1893, though there are now some scholars who argue that he committed suicide.

66. The best title for this passage could be_____.

A. "The Life and Music of Tchaikovsky"

B. "Development of Tchaikovsky's Music for Ballets"

C. "Tchaikovsky's Relationship with Madame von Meck"

D. "The Cause of Tchaikovsky's Death"

67. According to the passage, all of the following describe Madame von Meck EXCEPT_____.

A. she had economic troubles

B. she was generous

C. she was never introduced to Tchaikovsky

D. she enjoyed Tchaikovsky's music

68. According to the passage, Tchaikovsky's music is most well-known for_____.

A. it's repetitive and monotonous tones

B. the ballet-like quality of music

C. the richness and melodic drama of the music

D. its lively, capricious melodies

69. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. Tchaikovsky's influence on ballet music.

B. Tchaikovsky's unhappiness leading to suicide.

C. The patronage of Madame von Meck.

D. Tchaikovsky's productivity in composing.

70. It can be inferred from the passage that_____.

A. it was not the music behind the dance that made Tchaikovsky famous

B. there is suspicion on the cause of Tchaikovsky's death

C. Madame von Meck was one of the most famous Russian composers

D. Madame von Meck was one of Tchaikovsky's girlfriends

SECTION D: WRITING

I. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. (15 pts)

71. It is extremely difficult for us to make ends meet these days.

We find

72. Alice and Charles did not decide to move to a bigger house until after the birth of their second child.

Only when

73. While mending the road, they accidentally blocked our water pipes.

They accidentally cut off

74. He brought the umbrella along but it didn't rain.

He needn't

75. While I strongly disapprove of your behaviour, I will help you this time.

Despite

II. Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s). (10 pts)

76. When I was driving, I realized that the car wasn't working properly.

(WRONG)

77. Sandra said that she was willing to work late.

(MIND)

78. They pretended to be enjoying themselves, but they weren't really.

(AS)

79. I can't lift this table on my own.

(UNLESS)

80. The coins are believed to have been buried for safe-keeping.

(IT)

THE END

S GD& T V NH PHÚC

K THI CH N HSG L P 1.... - THPT N M H C 201... - 201...

(LUY N 06)

CHÍNH TH C

THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

B. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three(5 pts)

1. A. socialize

B. contact

C. background

D. formality

2. A. prolong

B. contact

C. conscious

D. common

3. A. African B. Japanese C. partner D. Canada
 4. A. signal B. sign C. colleague D. regard
 5. A. cloth B. trustworthy C. clothing D. brother

C. LEXICAL - GRAMMAR

I. Choose from the four options given marked A, B, C and D one best answer to complete each sentence. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet. (15 pts)

1. Please _____ favour.
 A. do me a B. make me a C. do my D. make my
2. Mrs. Edwards... _____ history for 35 years, and is retiring soon.
 A. teaches B. is teaching C. taught D. has been teaching
3. There have been protests from animal right groups about _____ on animals.
 A. experience B. experiments C. expiration D. trials
4. Faraday's accomplishments seem more wonderful when we realize that he had very _____ education.
 A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
5. A: "What are the office hours where you work?" B: "_____, everyone comes in at eight and leaves at five."
 A. General B. In generally C. In the general D. In general
6. Lots of people _____ Yoga to relax.
 A. practice B. take up C. give up D. take in
7. It isn't quite _____ that he will turn up at the meeting.
 A. certain B. exact C. right D. sure
8. After waiting for an hour he realized that the bus was _____ to come.
 A. improbable B. impossible C. uncertain D. unlikely
9. _____ being tired, I went for a picnic with my family.
 A. That B. Though C. Since D. Despite
10. You _____ have told that joke. Everybody has heard it too often.
 A. can't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. needn't
11. At around two years of age, many children regularly produce sentences _____ three or four words.
 A. are containing B. containing C. contain D. contains
12. The first plant-like organisms probably _____ in the sea, perhaps three billion years ago.
 A. life B. living C. lived D. it was living
13. These tennis courts don't _____ very often. Not many people want to play.
 A. got used B. used C. get used D. get use
14. I would rather _____ nothing than _____ that book.
 A. do - to read B. do - read C. doing - reading D. done - read
15. Do you want _____ with you or do you want to go alone?
 A. me coming B. me to come C. that I come D. that I will come

II. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C or D. You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase that would not be acceptable standard written English. Write your answers on your answer sheet. (20 pts)

1. Draft horses are the tallest, most powerful and heavy group of horses.
 A B C D
2. Acting teacher Stella Adler played a vital role in the develop of the Method Schooling of Acting.
 A B C D
3. Before diamonds can be used as jewels, they must be cut and polish.
 A B C D
4. Of all mammals, dolphins are undoubtedly between the friendliest to humans.
 A B C D
5. Working all night long, Jim felt extreme hungry and just wanted to have a sandwich.
 A B C D
6. Harmony, melody and rhythm are important elements in mostly forms of music.
 A B C D
7. Medical students must learn both the theory and the practice of medicines.
 A B C D
8. Archeological sites sometimes are revealed when the construction of roads and buildings.

9. Yolanda ran over to me and breathless informed the failure of our team.
10. All root vegetables grow underground, and not all vegetables that grow underground are roots.

D. READING

I. Read the following passage and fill an appropriate word in each blank. (10 pts)

Fish live almost (1) _____ They are found in the near freezing waters of the Arctic and in the steaming (2) _____ in the tropic jungles. They live in roaring streams and in quiet (3) _____ rivers. Some fish make long journeys (4) _____ the ocean. Others spend most of their life buried in sand on the ocean (5) _____. Most fish can't (6) _____ water; yet some survive for months in dried-up riverbeds.

Fish have enormous importance (7) _____ man. They provide food for millions of people. Fishermen catch them for sports, and many people (8) _____ them as pets. Fish are also important in the balance of nature. They eat plants and animals and in turn, become (9) _____ for plants and animals. Fish thus help keep in (10) _____ the total number of plants and animals on the earth.

II. Choose the most suitable answer from the four options marked A, B, C and D to complete each of the numbered gaps in the passage below. Write your answer on the answer sheet. (10 pts)

You've (1) _____ heard someone say that the reason you caught a cold was that you were 'run down'. People generally accept that if you are (2) _____ pressure or run down you are more likely to get ill. But is this really true (3) _____ is it just an old wives' tale? The problem with old sayings like this is that it's often difficult to (4) _____ whether they are true or not. For example, if you ask people with colds whether they are feeling run down, they are (5) _____ certain to say yes. People without colds are more likely to say no. So, how do you (6) _____ if it's the cold that is making them (7) _____ run down or the fact that they are run down that is making them more likely to catch a cold? Now it seems there is a scientific answer to this question. And answer is yes - if you are run down or under stress, you are more likely to catch a cold. Scientists at the Common Cold Research Centre ran a series of tests. They got volunteers without colds to attend the centre, where they were first given a questionnaire to complete. The questions measured the (8) _____ of stress each volunteer was under. The volunteers were then deliberately infected with a cold virus and left to see whether they developed a cold. After many people had been tested, the researchers looked for a (9) _____ between the measured stress level and the chances of catching a cold. They found that the higher the stress, the more likely the person was to catch a cold. At the moment it is not known why stress makes someone more likely to become ill, but now (10) the link has been found, researchers might be able to investigate further. They may even find different ways of combating disease.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. perhaps | B. maybe | C. possibly | D. probably |
| 2. | A. under | B. behind | C. at | D. above |
| 3. | A. and | B. or | C. but | D. so |
| 4. | A. show | B. express | C. state | D. prove |
| 5. | A. nearly | B. mostly | C. almost | D. surely |
| 6. | A. tell | B. speak | C. say | D. suggest |
| 7. | A. be | B. feel | C. become | D. get |
| 8. | A. amount | B. number | C. mass | D. heap |
| 9. | A. combination | B. joint | C. link | D. relation |
| 10. | A. that | B. when | C. because | D. as |

III. Read the passage below and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet. (20 pts)

As many as one thousand years ago in the Southwest, the Hopi and Zuni Indians of North America were building with adobe-sun-baked brick plastered with mud. Their homes looked remarkably like modern apartment houses. Some were four stories high and contained quarters for perhaps a thousand people, along with storerooms for grain and other goods. These buildings were usually put up against cliffs, both to make construction easier and for defense against enemies. They were really villages in themselves, as later Spanish explorers must have realized since they called them "pueblos", which is Spanish for towns. The people of the pueblos raised what are called "the three sisters"- corn, beans, and squash. They made excellent pottery and wove marvelous baskets, some so fine that they could hold water. The Southwest has always been a dry country, where water is scarce. The Hopi and Zuni brought water from streams to their fields and gardens through irrigation ditches. Water was so important that it played a major role in their religion. They developed elaborate ceremonies and religious rituals to bring rain. The way of life of less – settled groups was simpler and more strongly influenced by nature. Small tribes such as the Shoshone and Ute wandered the dry and

mountainous lands between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. They gathered seeds and hunted small animals such as rabbits and snakes. In the Far North the ancestors of today's Inuit hunted seals, walruses, and the great whales. They lived right on the frozen seas in shelters called igloos built of blocks of packed snow. When summer came, they fished for salmon and hunted the lordly caribou. The Cheyenne, Pawnee and Sioux tribes, known as the Plains Indians, lived on the grasslands between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. They hunted bison, commonly called the buffalo. Its meat was the chief food of these tribes, and its hide was used to make their clothing and the covering of their tents and tips.

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - The architecture of early American Indian buildings
 - The movement of American Indians across North America
 - Ceremonies and rituals of American Indians
 - The way of life of American Indian tribes in early North America
- According to the passage, the Hopi and Zuni typically built their homes _____.
 - in valleys
 - next to streams
 - on open plains
 - against cliffs
- The word "They" refers to _____.
 - goods
 - buildings
 - cliffs
 - enemies
- It can be inferred from the passage that the dwellings of the Hopi and Zuni were _____.
 - very small
 - highly advanced
 - difficult to defend
 - quickly constructed
- The author uses the phrase "the three sisters" refers to _____.
 - Hopi women
 - family members
 - important crops
 - rain ceremonies
- Which of the following is true of the Shoshone and Ute?
 - They were not as settled as the Hopi and Zuni
 - They hunted caribou.
 - They built their homes with adobe.
 - They did not have many religious ceremonies.
- According to the passage, which of the following tribes lived in the grasslands?
 - The Shoshone and Ute
 - The Cheyenne
 - The Hopi and Zuni
 - The Pawnee and Inuit
- Which of the following animals was the most important to the Plains Indians?
 - The salmon
 - The caribou
 - The seal
 - The buffalo
- The author gives an explanation for all of the following words EXCEPT _____.
 - adobe
 - pueblos
 - caribou
 - bison
- The author groups North American Indians according to their _____.
 - tribes and geographical regions
 - arts and crafts
 - rituals and ceremonies
 - date of appearance on the continent

E. WRITING

Finish each of the following sentences so that it means the same as the printed one. (20 pts)

- I didn't arrive in time to see her.
I wasn't early _____.
- We couldn't drive because of the fog.
The fog prevented _____.
- A train leaves at eight o'clock every morning.
There is _____.
- John asked if it was the blue one or the green she wanted.
"Which _____?"
- I haven't eaten this kind of food before.
This is the first _____.
- Only if you work hard now have you any chance of success.
Your chance _____.
- He tried very hard to give up smoking.
He made great _____.
- An aerial is not required with this radio.
You don't _____.
- When he stops smoking, he'll feel better.
The sooner _____.
- The wedding was held despite the rain.
The wedding took _____.

_____ THE END _____

PART II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer among four options (A, B, C or D). (15 pts)

1. He's really shy _____ girl.
A. by B. at C. for D. with
2. The teacher _____ her to improve her drawing.
A. insisted B. encouraged C. made D. persisted
3. I couldn't quite _____ what they were doing because they were so far away.
A. bear out B. make out C. think out D. try out
4. The meal Mary cooked tastes _____.
A. well B. nice C. good D. worse
5. _____ at the party, we saw Ruth standing alone.
A. Arriving B. We arrived C. Arrived D. We were arriving
6. The people who _____ the survey said that they had examined over 1,000 accidents.
A. gave B. proceed C. set D. conducted
7. The judge found him _____ of stealing and sent him to prison.
A. evil B. innocent C. guilty D. wicked
8. The house we have rented is _____. So we will have to buy some beds, chairs, tables, etc.
A. unrestored B. unrepaired C. unfurnished D. undecorated
9. He was turned down for the job because he is _____.
A. qualified B. qualifying C. unqualified D. qualification
10. The trouble started only _____ the other man came into the room.
A. when B. until C. and then D. too soon
11. _____, the disaster would not have happened.
A. Had you have obeyed the orders B. You had obeyed the orders
C. You obeyed the orders D. Had you obeyed the orders
12. _____ had booked in advance were allowed in.
A. Only who B. Only those who C. Only who were those D. Only were those who
13. Traveling alone to a jungle is adventurous, _____.
A. if not impossible B. if it not impossible C. when not impossible D. when it not impossible
14. I _____ the hot weather in the south.
A. use to B. used to C. am use to D. am used to
15. The meat looked very _____ to the dog.
A. invited B. invite C. inviting D. invitingly

II. Use the correct form of each word on the right to complete the numbered spaces provided in the passage. Write your answers on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

The mysteries of the skies

Three hundred and fifty years before the first men looked down on the amazingly beautiful surface of the moon from close quarters, Galileo's newly built telescope (1) _____ him to look at the edge of the hitherto mysterious sphere. He saw that the apparently (2) surface was not divinely smooth and round, but bumpy and imperfect. He realized that although the moon might appear (3) , resembling a still life painted by the hand of a cosmic (4) , it was a real world, perhaps not very different from our own. This amounted to a great (5) hardly to be expected in his day and age, although nowadays his (6) may appear to some to be trivial and (7) _____. Not long after Galileo lunar's observations, the skies which had previously been so (8) _____ revealed more of their extraordinary mysteries. Casting around for further wonders, Galileo focused his lens on the (9) planet of Jupiter. Nestling next to it, he saw four little points of light circling the distant planet. Our moon it appeared, perhaps (10) _____ in the eyes of those fearful of what the discovery might mean, was not alone!

1. ABLE
2. LIVE
3. ACT
4. ART
5. ACHIEVE
6. CONCLUDE
7. SIGNIFY
8. ELUDE
9. STRIKE
10. FORTUNE

III. In the following passage, some numbered lines contain a word that shouldn't be there. Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct and write the words that shouldn't be there in the numbered space. (10 pts)

KEEPING YOUR DISTANCE

Personal space is a term that refers to the distance we like to keep between ourselves and other people. When someone we do not know well gets too close that we usually begin to feel uncomfortable. If such a business colleague comes closer than 1.2 meters, the most common response is to move away. Some interesting studies have been done in libraries. If strangers will come too close, many people get up and leave the building, others use to different methods such as turning their back on the intruder. Living in cities has made people to develop new skills for dealing with situations where they are very close to strangers. Most people on so crowded trains try not to look at strangers; they avoid skin contract, and apologize if hands touch by a mistake. People use newspapers as a barrier between themselves and other people, and if they do not have one, they stare into the distance, making sure they are not looking into anyone's eyes.

- 0 _____
- 00 someone
- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____

PART III. READING

I. Complete the following passage by choosing A, B, C or D to fill in each blank. (10 pts)

In recent years, there has been a remarkable increase into happiness. The researchers have come up a number of factors which contribute to a definition of happiness.

First of all, there is, in some people, a moderate genetic predisposition to be happy, in other words, happiness (1)_____ in families. And happiness seems to correlate quite strongly with the main dimensions of personalities: extroverts are generally happier, neurotics are less so.

Second, people often report good social relations as a reason for their happiness. In particular, friends are a great (2)_____ of joy, partly because of the agreeable things they do together, partly because of the way friends use positive non-verbal (3)_____ such as caressing and touching, to affirm their friendship. Marriage and similar (4)_____ relationships can also form the basis of lasting happiness.

Third, job satisfaction undoubtedly (5)_____ overall satisfaction, and vice versa - perhaps this is why some people are happy in boring jobs: it (6)_____ both ways. Job satisfaction is caused not only by the essential nature of the work, but (7) by social interactions with co-workers. Unemployment, on the contrary, can be a serious cause of unhappiness.

Fourth, leisure is important because it is more under individual (8)_____ than most other causes of happiness. Activities (9) sport and music, and participation in voluntary work and social clubs of various kinds, can give great joy. This is partly because of the (10)_____ themselves, but also because of the social support of other group members – it is very strong in the case of religious groups.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. runs | B. arrives | C. goes | D. descends |
| 2. A. source | B. origin | C. base | D. meaning |
| 3. A. movements | B. signals | C. slogans | D. motions |
| 4. A. near | B. tight | C. close | D. heavy |
| 5. A. consists of | B. applies to | C. counts on | D. contributes to |
| 6. A. works | B. effects | C. makes | D. turns |
| 7. A. too | B. as well | C. also | D. plus |
| 8. A. check | B. power | C. choice | D. control |
| 9. A. so | B. such | C. like | D. thus |
| 10. A. facilities | B. activities | C. exercises | D. amenities |

II. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct option (marked A, B, C or D) to answer the questions. (10 pts)

Scientists have established that influenza viruses taken from man can cause disease in animals. In addition, man can catch the disease from animals. In fact, a greater numbers of wild birds seem to carry the virus without showing any evidences of illness. Some scientists conclude that a large family of influenza virus may have evolved in the bird kingdom, a group that has been on earth 100 million years and is able to carry the virus without contracting the disease. There is even convincing evidence to show that virus strain are transmitted from place to place and from continent to continent by migrating birds.

It is known that two influenza viruses can recombine when both are present in an animal at the same time. The result of such recombination is a great variety of strains containing different H and N spikes. This raises the possibility that a human influenza virus can recombine with an influenza virus from a lower animal to produce an entirely new spike. Research is underway to determine if that is the way major new strains come

into being. Another possibility is that two animal influenza strains may recombine in a pig, for example, to produce a new strain which is transmitted to man.

1. According to the passage, scientists have discovered that influenza viruses_____.
A. cause ill health in wild animals B. do not always cause symptoms in birds
C. are rarely present in wild birds D. change when transmitted from animals to man
2. What is known about the influenza virus?
A. It was first found in a group of very old birds. B. All the different strains can be found in wild birds.
C. It existed over 100 million years ago. D. It can survive in many different places.
3. According to the passage, a great variety of influenza strains can appear when_____.
A. H and N spikes are produced B. animal and bird viruses are combined
C. dissimilar types of viruses recombine D. two viruses of the same type are contracted
4. New strains of viruses are transmitted to man by_____.
A. a type of wild pig B. diseased lower animals
C. a group of migrating birds D. a variety of means
5. It can be inferred from the passage that all of the following are ways of producing new strains of influenza EXCEPT_____.
A. two influenza viruses in the same animal recombining B. animal viruses recombining with human viruses
C. two animal viruses recombining D. two animal viruses recombining in a human

III. Read the passage and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D in the following questions. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

Several hundred million years ago, plants similar to modern ferns covered vast stretches of the land. Some were as large as trees, with giant fronds bunched at the top of trunks as straight as pillars. Others were the size of bushes and formed thickets of undergrowth. Still others lived in the shade of giant club mosses and horsetails along the edges of swampy lagoons where giant amphibians swam.

A great number of these plants were true ferns, reproducing themselves without fruits or seeds. Others had only the appearance of ferns. Their leaves had organs of sexual reproduction and produced seeds. Although their "flowers" did not have corollas, these false ferns (today completely extinct) ushered in the era of flowering plants. Traces of these floras of the earliest times have been preserved in the form of fossils. Such traces are most commonly found in shale and sandstone rocks wedged between coal beds.

Today only tropical forests bear living proof of the ancient greatness of ferns. The species that grow there are no longer those of the Carboniferous period, but their variety and vast numbers, and the great size of some, remind us of the time when ferns ruled the plant kingdom.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. Plant reproduction B. How to locate fossils C. An ancient form of plant life D. Tropical plant life
2. The word "Others" refers to_____.
A. plants B. pillars C. trees D. fronds
3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of the plants described in the passage?
A. They once spread over large areas of land. B. They varied greatly in size.
C. They coexisted with amphibians, mosses, and horsetails.
D. They clung to tree trunks and bushes for support.
4. The word "true" is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A. accurate B. genuine C. straight D. dependable
5. The author states that fossils of early plant life are usually found in rocks located between deposits of _____.
A. coal B. shale C. sandstone D. corollas

IV. Read the passage carefully then fill in the blank a suitable word. (15 pts)

As swimming became a popular recreation in England during the 1860s and 1870s, several (1) _____ sports developed, roughly patterned after land sports. (2) _____ them were water football (or soccer), water rugby, water handball, and water polo, in which players rode on floating barrels, painted to look (3) _____ horses, and struck the ball with a stick.

Water rugby became most popular of these sports, but somehow the water polo name became attached to it, and it's been attached (4) _____ since.

As played in England, the object of the sport was for a player to touch the ball, with both (5)_____, at the goal end of the pool. The goaltender stood on the pool deck, ready to dive on any opponent who was about to score.

Water polo quickly became a very rough sport, filled (6)_____ underwater fights away from the ball, and it wasn't unusual for players to pass out for lack of air.

In 1877, the sport was tamed in Scotland by the addition of goalposts. The Scots also replaced (7)_____ original small, hard rubber ball with a soccer ball and adopted (8)_____ that prohibited taking the ball under the surface or, "tackling" a player unless he had the ball.

The Scottish game, which emphasized swimming speed, passing, and (9)_____ work, spread to England during the early 1880s, to Hungary in 1889, to Austria and Germany in 1894, to France in 1895, and (10)_____ Belgium in 1900.

Water polo was the first team sport added to the Olympic program, in 1900.

PART IV: WRITING

I. Write the new sentences using the given word. Do not change the word given in any way. (10 pts)

1. They have discovered some interesting new information. (LIGHT)
2. They suspended Jack for the next two matches. (BANNED)
3. I really want to see her again. (DYING)
4. She was so beautiful that I couldn't stop looking at her. (EYES)
5. We are looking forward to watching the program. (WAIT)

II. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the original one. (10 pts)

1. If you changed your mind, you would be welcomed to join our class.
Were you _____
2. I'd rather not go out this afternoon.
I do not feel _____
3. Adeles tries hard, but she doesn't get anywhere.
However _____
4. It is thought that the boss is considering raising wages.
The boss _____
5. His disabilities did not prevent him from sailing around the world.
Despite the fact _____
6. I didn't arrive in time to see her.
I wasn't _____
7. I'd prefer you not to smoke.
I'd rather _____
8. The mother smiled happily. She took the baby in her arms.
Smiling _____
9. The noise next door did not stop until after midnight.
It was not _____
10. You can ring this number whenever there is any difficulty.
Should _____

THE END

S GD& T V NH PHÚC

CHÍNH TH C

K THI CH N HSG L P 1.... - THPT N M H C 201... - 201...

(LUY N 08)

THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

Question 1:

a- Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others: (5 pts)

1. A. health B. bread C. appear D. heavy
2. A. sugar B. since C. storm D. symptom
3. A. arrived B. experienced C. failed D. discovered
4. A. pronounce B. round C. sound D. pour
5. A. walls B. rewards C. sticks D. spectators

b- Choose the words with the different stress pattern from the others: (5 pts)

1. A. basketball B. wonderful C. education D. trustworthy

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2. A. surround | B. restrict | C. remove | D. manual |
| 3. A. planet | B. affect | C. annoy | D. excuse |
| 4. A. famous | B. climate | C. language | D. attend |
| 5. A. extensive | B. decorate | C. distinguish | D. acquaintance |

Question 2: Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tense or form; (10 pts)

1. It is imperative that the letter (send)_____at once.
2. By this time tomorrow, we (travel)_____to Nha Trang.
3. Up to now , we (complete)_____four tests.
4. The students (punish)_____yesterday is my brother .
5. I think the play (perform)_____now.
6. I didn't do the test well. I (prepare)_____it very carefully at home.
7. It has been suggested that the government (assist)_____the poor in improving their living condition.
8. By the time he_____(become) heavy weight boxing champion, he ...(win) over thirty fights.
9. He looked frightened as if he_____(see) a ghost.

Question 3: Supply the correct forms of the words in the capital letters (10 pts)

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Their_____has lasted a life time. | FRIEND |
| 2. Everyone has a number of_____but none has many true friends. | ACQUAINT |
| 3. Cats are supposed to have nice_____. | LIVE |
| 4. The evening was_____spent playing and talking . | ENJOY |
| 5. The cost of_____must be paid by the buyer . | CARRY |
| 6. After his illness , he started worrying that he was_____. | WEIGH |
| 7. He lives in an attractive_____part of Sydney | RESIDE |
| 8. We must learn about keeping the environment_____. | POLLUTE |
| 9. He finds it difficult to acceptfrom others. | CRITICISE |
| 10. The film is entertaining but full of historical_____. | ACCURATE |

Question 4: fill in the blank with a suitable preposition (10 pts)

1. He has been ill_____flu for a week .
2. I'm_____any having more meetings.
3. She will remain here_____the rest of the day.
4. A good friend always stand for you when you are_____trouble.
5. Jim managed to climb into the house_____means_____a ladder he found.
6. I'd like to thank you,_____behalf_____everyone who was rescued .
7. Julia has nothing_____common_____Bill, they are quite different.

Question 5: Fill in each numbered blank one missing word. (10 pts)

Speech is one of the most important 1 of communicating. It consists of far more than just making noises. To talk and also to be 2 by other people, we have to speak a language, that is , we have to use combinations of 3 that everyone agrees stand for particular object or idea. Communication would be impossible if everyone made up their own language.

Learning a language properly is very 4 The basic 5 of English is not very large, and only about 2000 words are needed to speak it quite 6 But the more words you know, the more idea you can 7 and the more precise you can be about their exact meaning.

Words are the 8 thing we use in communicating what we want to say. The way we 9 the words is also very important. Our tone of voice can express many emotions and 10 whether we are pleased or angry, for instance.

Question 6: Choose the most suitable word given for each space in the text. (15 pts)

Have you ever asked yourself what you are working for? If you have ever had the time to (1) this taboo question, or put it to others in moment of weakness or confidentiality, you (2) well have heard some or all of the (3) It's the money of course, some say with a smile, as if explaining something to a small child. Or it's the satisfaction of (4) well done, the sense of achievement behind the clinching of an important (5) . I worked as a bus conductor once, and I can't say I (6) the same as I staggered along the swaying gangway trying to (7) out tickets without falling over into someone's lap. It's the company of other people perhaps, but if that is the (8) , what about farmers? it is the conservation in the farmyard that keeps them captivated by the job? Work is power and a sense of status say those (9) have either attained these elusive goals, or feel aggrieved that nobody has yet recognized their leadership (10) Or we can

blame it all on someone else, the family or the taxman. I suspect, and say this under my (11) _____, that most of us work rather as Mr. Micawber lived, hoping for something to (12) _____ up. We'll win the pools, and tell the boss what we really think. We'll scrape together the (13) _____ and open that little shop we always dreamed of, or go (14) _____ the world, or spend more time in the garden. Once day we'll get that (15) _____ we deserve, but until then at least we have something to do. And we are so busy doing it that we won't have time to wonder why.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. propose | B. meditate | C. consider | D. launch |
| 2. A. might | B. can | C. will | D. should |
| 3. A. below | B. rest | C. following | D. latter |
| 4. A. a work | B. a job | C. a task | D. an effort |
| 5. A. deal | B. position | C. job | D. engagement |
| 6. A. enjoyed | B. wished | C. hoped | D. felt |
| 7. A. make | B. turn | C. issue | D. give |
| 8. A. one | B. case | C. question | D. former |
| 9. A. people | B. must | C. who | D. to |
| 10. A. qualities | B. status | C. property | D. requirements |
| 11. A. oath | B. suspicion | C. breath | D. pressure |
| 12. A. move | B. turn | C. ease | D. end |
| 13. A. resources | B. opportunities | C. rest | D. money |
| 14. A. round | B. over | C. into | D. to |
| 15. A. ambition | B. station | C. vocation | D. promotion |

Question 7: Fill each space with a suitable phrase from the list (a-k) below. (10 pts) (The first is done for you: **1-b**)

Linda: I want to go to a sports club. Black's is good 1___come too? 2___sports?

Julia: Oh yes, 3___squash, for example. But really, 4___sports which you can do outdoors. What about you, 5___outdoor sports?

Linda: I 6___most sports, but 7___tennis.

Julia: What sports can we do at Black's ?

Linda: They offer a good range. And there is a swimming pool .But it's rather far away.

Julia: What about Forest's? That's nearer. And they have lots of tennis courts.

Linda: 8___go to a club with a swimming pool.

Julia : But we'd have to catch a bus to Black's.

Kida: Well, 9 ?

Julia: (10)_____.You decide.

Linda: O K, 10___to go to Black's . But _11_ to pay your bus fare!

a. do you like b. would you like to c. what do you want to do d. Do you like e. I prefer
f. I like g. my favorite is h. I'd rather i. I'm not sure j. enjoy k. I'd prefer

Question 8: Read the passage carefully then choose the best answer (A, B, C or D). (5 pts)

During the last 400 years, most scientists have relied on mathematics for the development of their inventions or discoveries. However, one great British scientist, Michael Faraday, did not make use of mathematics. Faraday, the son of a poor blacksmith, was born in London in 1791 and had no education beyond reading and writing.

In 1812, Faraday was hired as a bottle washer by the great chemist Humphrey Davy. Later, Faraday became a greater scientist than Davy, making the last years of Davy's life embittered with jealousy.

Faraday made the first electric motor in 1821, a device that used electricity to produce movement. Then Faraday became interested in the relationship between electricity and magnetism. In 1831, he discovered that when a magnet is moved near a wire, electricity flows in the wire. With this discovery, he produced a machine for making electricity called dynamo. Faraday then went on to show how electricity affects chemical substances. Because Faraday believed that money should be given to the poor, when he grew old, he was very poor. However, Queen Victoria rewarded him for his discoveries by giving him a stipend and a house. He died in 1867.

1. Which of the following statements is not true about Faraday?

- A. He didn't make use of mathematics to develop his inventions B. he just knew how to read and write.
C. He was born in a rich family. D. His father was a blacksmith.

2. Humphrey Davy hired Faraday to work as a_____.

- A. chemist B. bottle washer C. scientist D. professor

3. All of the following are mentioned as Faraday's achievements except_____.

- A. his invention of dynamo B. his discovery of the effects of electricity on chemical substances
 C. his invention of electric motor in 1821. D. his discovery of magnetism
4. Faraday got a stipend and a house as a reward from _____.
 A. Humphrey Davy B. his father C. Queen Victoria D. his friend
5. Faraday died in _____.
 A. 1867 B. 1831 C. 1812 D. 1821

Question 9: Sentence transformation

a. Finish each of the following sentences in such away that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)

- I assumed that she would learn how to take shorthand after this course. < I took it _____.
- When the Minister was asked about the strike, he decline to comment. < On
- Someone rang the alarm as soon as the burglars left the building. < No sooner _____.
- We regret to inform you that your application has not been successful. < Much to _____
- I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting. < Rather _____.

b. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the words given in block letters. The words must not be changed in any way. (5 pts)

- Jenny didn't feel like going to the party. MOOD
- Did Pamela say why she was so late? REASON
- The firm is going to raise everybody's salary. GIVEN
- This contract is not binding until we both sign it BOUND
- As far as I know he is still working in Bristol. KNOWLEDGE

Question 10:

a. Change the direct speech in these sentences into reported speech. (5 pts)

- "Why don't you go and push a baby-carriage?" the taxi-driver said to the other driver angrily. "You're not fit to drive a car."
- Harry said to his wife, "I'm gong to see my mother this evening if I can get away from the office a little earlier. Have you any massages for her?"
- "Let me help you with that suitcase," Timothy said to the pretty girl at the station. "It looks a lot too heavy for you".
- "If you really think I said that about you," said Charles, "I'm not surprised that you're angry with me. But I assure you I did not."
- "We'd better bring some warmer clothes with us next time we come here," said my father. "It gets a lot colder in winter than I realized."

b. Rearrange the order of words in these sentences in such a way that each of them becomes a correctly expressed question. (5 pts)

- lottery/buy /if /what /you /would /a /you /won/?
- light /please /off /won't /turn /the /you /the hall /in/?
- this /holiday /our /summer /for /we /go /shall /where/?
- one /that /I /shall /dress /or /buy /this/?
- milk /should /buy /how /tins /of /think /you /many /do /we/?

THE END

S GD& T V NH PHÚC

CHÍNH TH C

K THI CH N HSG L P 1.... - THPT N M H C 201... - 201...

(LUY N 09)

THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

PART B: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Complete each of the following sentences with the correct answer (A, B, C or D). (15 pts)

- The traffic problem has improved_____, out of the blue, really.
 A. gradually B. factually C. unexpectedly D. respectably
- This picture book, the few pages_____are missing, is my favorite.
 A. for which B. of that C. to which D. of which
- It was felt that he lacked the_____to pursue a difficult task to very end.
 A. persuasion B. commitment C. engagement D. obligation
- Your decision will_____a great strain on our relationship.

- A. impose B. propose C. expose D. suppose
5. We shouldn't give the children everything they ask for; they will become completely_____.
- A. spoilt B. wounded C. damaged D. destroyed
6. The completion of the tunnel has been_____owing to a strike.
- A. held up B. held off C. held on D. held over
7. It is with_____regret that we have to inform you that your scholarship has been withdrawn.
- A. heavy B. deep C. somber D. high
8. _____of all modern domestic poultry is the red jungle fowl is widely believed.
- A. The ancestor B. The ancestor is C. How the ancestor D. That the ancestor
9. Art critics do not all agree on what_____a painting great.
- A. qualities to make B. are the qualities for making C. qualities make D. do the qualities that make
10. Farmers supply crops with phosphorus in areas_____have removed it from the soil.
- A. because of long years of cultivation B. where long years of cultivation
- C. with long years of cultivation D. by long years of cultivation
11. Sarah congratulated_____passing my driving test.
- A. me B. for C. me on D. on me
12. Had it not been for the intolerable heat in the hall, they_____much longer.
- A. will stay B. would stay C. would be staying D. would have stayed
13. I can't quite_____out what the sign says.
- A. read B. get C. carry D. make
14. One_____of the scheme is the very high cost.
- A. advantage B. shortage C. drawback D. shortcoming
15. In a new culture, many embarrassing situations occur_____a misunderstanding.
- A. because of B. of C. for D. because

II. Choose a word or phrase in each of the following sentences that needs correcting. (10 pts)

1. Paris has been well-known about its famous monuments, beautiful music, and wonderful restaurants for over 100 years.
- A B C D
2. In France people drive on the left, so making sure you go on the right side.
- A B C D
3. Up to now he wrote five novels and over sixteen short stories.
- A B C D
4. The new bridge makes it possibly to cross the river easily and quickly.
- A B C D
5. If you are working with young children in a primary school, you will find that teaching lively songs and rhymes are very popular.
- A B C D

III. Use the correct form of the word in bracket to complete each of the following sentences. (10 pts)

1. He is unhappy because of his_____. (deaf)
2. The_____of the swamps will destroy the mosquitoes' breeding places. (drain)
3. He has made a great_____to the development of the country. (contribute)
4. We will hire new staff when the_____arises. (necessary)
5. His repeated_____from school is unacceptable. (absent)
6. The teacher's words are a great_____to him. (encourage)
7. They are very_____of one another. (support)
8. Her interests are very_____. (diversity)
9. I can't stand his_____. (rude)
10. The holiday was beyond all_____. (expect)

PART C: READING

I. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (15 pts)

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 begin (2) training course?"

The decision is yours, but it may be (3) remembering two things: there is more unemployment among people (4) 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 straight into a job, there are many opportunities (6) 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.

II. Choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D to complete each numbered gap in the passage below. (10 pts)

If you (1) to be walking in your local park tomorrow and you find an abandoned book with a label inside (2) 'Read and Release me', don't just treat it as a joke. You've probably come (3) an example of 'book-crossing', a book-sharing movement started in 2001 by American software developer Ron Hornbaker, whose stated aim is to 'make the (4) world a library'. Book-crossers 'release' books (5) by passing them on to friends, or else by leaving them in public places for others to pick up, or 'catch', and then read, before they (6) turn release them back 'into the wild'. (7) a book has been 'caught', the person finding it is encouraged to record the event by logging on to the book-crossing website and entering the book's ID number written on the label. That (8), both the original owner and subsequent readers of the book can keep track of its progress. Over half a million people worldwide participate in book-crossing, 'releasing' books in a (9) range of locations including cafés, airports, bus stations, telephone boxes and even underwater in public fountains. Often a book is left in a place (10) is relevant to its title or content: Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express* on a train, for example, or an archeology book in a museum.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. occur | B. happen | C. pass | D. arise |
| 2. A. telling | B. saying | C. talking | D. answering |
| 3. A. away | B. along | C. across | D. aside |
| 4. A. full | B. absolute | C. quite | D. whole |
| 5. A. either | B. but | C. or | D. neither |
| 6. A. at | B. to | C. in | D. for |
| 7. A. Soon | B. Since | C. Once | D. While |
| 8. A. way | B. time | C. place | D. manner |
| 9. A. deep | B. long | C. high | D. wide |
| 10. A. what | B. which | C. who | D. where |

III. Read the text then answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D. (20 pts)

To date, Canada has produced only one classic children's tale to rank with *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and the works of Mark Twain; this was Lucy Maud Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables*. Lucy Maud Montgomery was born in Clinton, Prince Edward Island. Her mother died soon after her birth, and when her father went to Saskatchewan to assume a business position, she moved in with her grandparents in Cavendish, Prince Edward Island. There she went to school and later qualified to be a teacher.

Montgomery wrote the *Anne* books while living in Cavendish and helping her grandmother at the post office. The first of the books, *Anne of Green Gables*, was published in 1908, and in the next three years she wrote two sequels. Like Montgomery, the heroine of the book is taken in by an **elderly** couple who lives in the fictional town of Avonlea, and Montgomery incorporated many events from her life in Cavendish into the *Anne* books.

In 1911, Montgomery married Evan Macdonald and the couple soon moved to Ontario, where she wrote many other books. However, it was her first efforts that secured her **prominence**, and the *Anne* books are still read all around the world. Her novels have helped create a warm picture of Prince Edward Island's special **character**. Several movies, a television series, and a musical play have been based on her tales, and today visitors scour the Island for locations described in the book.

1. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.
 A. show the similarities between Montgomery's life and that of her fictional character Anne.
 A. contrast Canadian children's literature with that of other countries.
 B. provide a brief introduction to Prince Edward Island.
 D. introduce Montgomery and her Anne books.
2. According to the passage, Montgomery was raised primarily _____.
 A. by her grandparents B. in an orphanage C. by her mother D. by her father
3. Approximately when did Lucy Maud Montgomery write the two sequels to her book *Anne of Green Gables*?
 A. From 1874 to 1908 B. From 1911 to 1913 C. From 1908 to 1911 D. From 1913 to 1918
4. The word "**elderly**" in line 8 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. kindly B. old C. friendly D. sly
5. In the *Anne* books, the main character lives in _____.
 A. the town of Cavendish B. the town of Avonlea C. Saskatchewan D. Ontario
6. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage about *Anne* books?
 A. They were not as successful as Montgomery's later works.
 B. They were influenced by the works of Mark Twain.
 C. They were at least partially autobiographical.
 D. They were not popular until after Montgomery had died.
7. Ontario was the place where _____.
 A. Montgomery wrote other books B. Montgomery got married
 C. Montgomery wrote two sequels D. Montgomery became famous
8. The word "**prominence**" in line 11 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. excellence B. reputation C. effort D. permanence
9. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**character**" in line 12?
 A. a person in a novel B. nature C. a written symbol D. location
10. All of the following have been based on the *Anne* books EXCEPT _____.
 A. a television series B. movies C. a play D. a ballet

PART D: WRITING

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence. Write your answer on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

1. "You'd better not lend her any more money, Paul," said Tom. → Tom advised Paul
2. Although the traffic was bad, Peter arrived on time. → In spite of
3. The last time I saw Mary was in 2009. → I haven't
4. The plumber repaired the leak this morning. → They had
5. They had a bad crop because the storm swept through the region. → If _____

II: Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given. Do not change the word. Write your answer on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

1. It's possible that someone stole your purse when we were in the restaurant. (**might**) → _____
2. 'Me? No, I didn't take Sue's calculator,' said Bob. (**denied**) → _____
3. They said that an electrical failure was the cause of the fire. (**blamed**) → _____
4. She apologized to the host for having to go so early, and left. (**apologies**) → _____
5. Peter was the first person I asked for advice. (**whose**) → _____

— THE END —

S GD& T V NH PHÚC

CHÍNH TH C

K THI CH N HSG L P 1.... - THPT N M H C 201... - 201...

(LUY N 10)

THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

I. PHONETICS

Part 1: Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer. (5 pts)

1. A. arrow B. loud C. moldy D. poultry
2. A. basilisk B. bison C. basic D. basin
3. A. subtlety B. indebtedness C. bombard D. combing
4. A. benevolent B. content C. molecules D. technique
5. A. conscience B. bronchitis C. shuttle D. chauffeur

Part 2: Choose the word whose syllable is stressed differently from that of the others in each line. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer. (5 pts)

6. A. comic B. clementine C. climax D. thermonuclear
7. A. diligent B. dimension C. action D. innate
8. A. characterize B. absence C. datum D. charcoal
9. A. solicitor B. separately C. spacious D. sequence
10. A. parachute B. armchair C. accent D. accidentally

II. LEXICO – GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer. (20 pts)

11. Assembly lines are useful for producing a large _____ of identical products.
A. quality B. quantity C. quandary D. qualification
12. Only the _____ of the building is going to be remodeled.
A. insides B. interior C. indoors D. inner
13. Whether the sports club survives is a matter of complete _____ to me.
A. indifference B. disinterest C. importance D. interest
14. After years of neglect there was a huge _____ program to return the city to its former glory.
A. restoration B. preservation C. conservation D. refurbishment
15. The assistant suggested _____ the next day when the manager would be there.
A. we are coming back B. to come back C. we will come back D. we came back
16. I never get a _____ of sleep after watching a horror film.
A. wink B. blink C. night D. ounce
17. As it was Christmas, the _____ at church was much larger than usual.
A. audience B. convention C. congregation D. grouping
18. The sheep were huddled into a _____ to protect them from overnight frosts.
A. cage B. kennel C. hutch D. pen
19. The jury _____ the defendant "not guilty".
A. gave B. returned C. subscribed D. found
20. Many _____ crafts such as weaving are now being revived.
A. customary B. habitual C. traditional D. ordinary
21. He managed to finish his thesis under the _____ of his tutor.
A. guidance B. help C. aid D. assistance
22. Mr. Henry was given a medal in _____ of his service to his country.
A. gratitude B. knowledge C. recognition D. response
23. Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have _____ any solutions.
A. thought over B. come up with C. looked into D. got round to
24. You _____ as well seek for a fish in the tree as try to do that.
A. must B. would C. should D. might
25. _____ calculations have shown that the earth's resources may run out before the end of the next century.
A. Raw B. Rude C. Crude D. Blunt
26. By the time you receive this letter, I _____ for China.
A. will have left B. have left C. would have left D. will leave
27. Prizes are awarded _____ the number of points scored.
A. resulting from B. adding up C. presented to D. according to
28. The needs of gifted children in schools have long been _____ neglected.
A. dolefully B. woefully C. idly D. pathetically
29. I must take this watch to be repaired; it _____ over 20 minutes a day.
A. increases B. gains C. accelerates D. progresses
30. It had been a trying afternoon, _____ at about six o'clock in the television breaking down.
A. culminating B. leading C. arriving D. finalizing

Part 2: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example. (10 pts)

According to some (0) _____ (SCIENCE), high-risk sports can be particularly (31) _____ (VALUE) for certain types of people. Such activities help them to learn that being (32) _____ (FRIGHT) doesn't mean that they have to lose control. The recent fashion for jumping from bridges attached to a (33) _____ (LONG) of elastic rope, known as "bungee jumping", has now been tried by over one million people (34) _____ (WORLD) and interest in it is continuing to grow. Before the special elastic rope (35) _____ (TIGHT) around them, jumpers reach speeds of nearly 160kph. First-timers are usually too (36) _____ (TERROR) to open their mouths, and when they are finally (37) _____ (LOW) safely to the ground, they walk around with broad smiles on their faces, saying (38) _____ (REPEAT) how amazing it was. However, for some people, it is only the (39) _____ (EMBARRASS) of refusing to jump at the last minute that finally persuades them to conquer their fear of (40) _____ (HIGH) and push themselves off into space.

scientists
31. _____
32. _____
33. _____
34. _____
35. _____
36. _____
37. _____
38. _____
39. _____
40. _____

Part 3: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example. (10 pts)

Traditional, mental tests have been divided into two types. Achievement tests are designed to measure acquiring skills and knowledge, particularly those that have been explicitness taught. The proficiency exams required by few states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed and measure a person's ability to acquire new skills but knowledge. For example, vocation aptitude tests can help you decide whether you would do better like a mechanic or musician. However, all mental tests are in some sense achievement tests because they assumption some sort of past learning or experience with certainly objects, words, or situations. The difference between achievement and aptitude tests is the degree and intention use.

0. traditional traditionally
41. _____
42. _____
43. _____
44. _____
45. _____
46. _____
47. _____
48. _____
49. _____
50. _____

Part 4: Fill in each of the gaps with the correct preposition or particle. Write your answers in the numbered spaces provided below the passage. (10 pts)

The show was fully booked (51) _____ for weeks, and when it opened last night, the public poured (52) _____ and very soon the London Arts Center was packed (53) _____. But why? What did they come to see? They came to see human beings take (54) _____ circus animals, men in cat suits who stood (55) _____ for real lions and tigers. The show was put (56) _____ by its creators to protest (57) _____ traditional circuses and to send a message about cruelty to animals. The show was timed to tie (58) _____ with the National Protection of Animals Week. It was a good idea, but the standard of the performances was third-rate and an embarrassing number of people simply walked (59) _____ before it ended. There were some amusing moments when the performers sent (60) _____ typical circus folks, but overall it was a dismal show. Despite the large turnout for the show's first night, I doubt it will attract many people during the rest of its seven-day run.

Part 5: Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the phrasal verbs below. Write your answers in the numbered spaces provided below the passage. Each verb is used only once. (10 pts)

try out	slip up	carry on	get by	put out
take after	get down	look up	go through	turn down

61. If you're finding it difficult to _____ on your salary, why don't you ask for a raise?
62. I know what you're _____ and I feel really sorry for you.
63. In many ways you _____ your father.
64. If you _____ you'll get into trouble.
65. I proposed to her but she _____ me _____.
66. You'd better _____ your cigarette because smoking isn't allowed in here.
67. If you _____ working so hard, you'll make yourself ill.
68. Stop worrying about it. Don't let this failure _____ you _____.
69. The car's in quite good condition but you can _____ it _____ before you make any decision to buy.
70. When I was in New York, I was able to _____ several old friends I hadn't seen for years.

Part 6: Insert A, AN, THE or Ø (zero article) where necessary. Write your answers in the numbered spaces provided below the passage. (10 pts)

Suddenly (71)_____blackbird flew to (72)_____top of (73)_____beach. She perched way up on (74)_____topmost twig that stuck up thin against (75)_____. Then she commenced to sing. Her little black body seemed only (76)_____tiny dark speck at that distance. She looked like (77)_____old dead leaf. But she poured out her song in (78)_____great flood of rejoicing through (79)_____whole forest. And (80)_____things began to stir.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer. (10 pts)

The ability to weep is a uniquely human form of emotional response. Some scientists have suggested that human tears are (81)_____of an aquatic past – but this does not seem very likely. We cry from the moment we enter this world, for a number of reasons. Helpless babies cry to persuade their parents that they are ill, hungry or uncomfortable. As they (82)_____, they will also cry just to attract parental attention and will often stop when they get it.

The idea that having a good cry do you (83)_____is a very old one and now it has scientific validity since recent research into tears has shown that they (84)_____a natural painkiller called enkaphalin. By fighting sorrow and pain this chemical helps you feel better. Weeping can increase the quantities of enkaphalin you (85)_____.

Unfortunately, in our society we impose restrictions upon this naturally (86)_____activity. Because some people still regard it as a (87)_____of weakness in men, boys in particular are admonished when they cry. This kind of repression can only increase stress, both emotionally and physically.

Tears of emotion also help the body (88)_____itself of toxic chemical waste, for there is more protein in them than in tears resulting from cold winds or other irritants. Crying comforts, calms and can be very enjoyable – (89)_____the popularity of highly emotional films which are commonly (90)_____“weepies”. It seems that people enjoy crying together almost as much as laughing together.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 81. A. witness | B. evidence | C. result | D. display |
| 82. A. evolve | B. change | C. develop | D. alter |
| 83. A. better | B. fine | C. good | D. well |
| 84. A. contain | B. retain | C. hold | D. keep |
| 85. A. construct | B. achieve | C. provide | D. produce |
| 86. A. curing | B. treating | C. healing | D. improving |
| 87. A. hint | B. symbol | C. feature | D. sign |
| 88. A. release | B. rid | C. loosen | D. expel |
| 89. A. consider | B. remark | C. distinguish | D. regard |
| 90. A. named | B. entitled | C. subtitled | D. called |

Part 2: Read the following passage and fill the blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the space provided below the passage. (10 pts)

New technologies, like all technologies, are morally neutral. (91)_____their advent makes the world a better place or not depends on the uses to which they are (92)_____. And that, (93)_____turn, depends upon the decisions of many people, especially of politicians, managers, trade (94)_____leaders, engineers and scientists. The new technologies, cheap, flexible, dependent on knowledge and information as their main input, can (95)_____human being from many of their current constraints for example constraints of resources and geography. (96)_____the new technologies could also (97)_____those with power to control their fellow citizens even more effectively than in the (98)_____efficient dictatorships of the past. The new technological society will (99)_____colossal demands on our imagination and ingenuity and on the capacity (100) _____our institutions to respond to new challenges.

Part 3: Read the following passage and answer the questions from 101 to 110. (10 pts)

Legend has it that sometime toward the end of the Civil War (1861-1865) a government train carrying oxen traveling through the northern plains of eastern Wyoming was caught in a snowstorm and had to be abandoned. The driver returned the next spring to see what had become of his cargo. Instead of the skeletons he had expected to find, he saw his oxen, living, fat, and healthy. How had they survived?

The answer lay in a resource that unknowing Americans lands trampled underfoot in their haste to cross the “Great American Desert” to reach lands that sometimes proved barren. In the eastern parts of the United States, the preferred grass for forage was a cultivated plant. It grew well with enough rain, then when cut and stored it would cure and become nourishing hay for winter feed. But in the dry grazing lands of the West that familiar bluejoint grass was often killed by drought. To raise cattle out there seemed risky or even hopeless.

Who could imagine a fairy-tale grass that required no rain and somehow made it possible for cattle to feed themselves all winter? But the surprising western wild grasses did just that. They had wonderfully convenient features that made them superior to the cultivated eastern grasses. Various known as buffalo grass, grama grass, or mesquite grass, not only were they immune to drought; but they were actually preserved by the lack of summer and autumn rains. They were not juicy like the cultivated eastern grasses, but had short, hard stems. And they did not need to be cured in a barn, but dried right where they grew on the ground. When they dried in this way, they remained naturally sweet and nourishing through the winter. Cattle left outdoors to fend for themselves thrived on this hay. And the cattle themselves helped plant the fresh grass year after year for they trampled the natural seeds firmly into the soil to be watered by the melting snows of winter and the occasional rains of spring. The dry summer air cured them much as storing in a barn cured the cultivated grasses.

101. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 A. A type of wild vegetation B. Western migration after Civil War
 C. The raising of cattle D. The climate of the Western United States
102. What can be inferred by the phrase "Legend has it" in line 1?
 A. Most history books include the story of the train.
 B. The story of the train is similar to other ones from that time period.
 C. The driver of the train invented the story. D. The story of the train may not be completely factual.
103. The word "they" in line 4 refers to
 A. plains B. skeletons C. oxen D. Americans
104. What can be inferred about the "Great American Desert" mentioned in line 7?
 A. Many had settled there by the 1860's. B. It was not originally assumed to be a fertile area.
 C. It was a popular place to raise cattle before the Civil War. D. It was not discovered until the late 1800's.
105. The word "barren" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
 A. lonely B. uncomfortable C. infertile D. dangerous
106. The word "preferred" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 A. favored B. available C. ordinary D. required
107. Which of the following can be inferred about the cultivated grass mentioned in the second paragraph?
 A. Cattle raised in the Western United States refused to eat it. B. It had to be imported into the United States.
 C. It would probably not grow in the western United States. D. It was difficult for cattle to digest.
108. Which of the following was NOT one of the names given to the western grasses?
 A. Mesquite grass B. Bluejoint grass C. Buffalo grass D. Grama grass
109. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a characteristic of western grasses?
 A. They contain little moisture B. They have tough stems
 C. They can be grown indoors D. They are not affected by dry weather
110. According to the passage, the cattle help promote the growth of the wild grass by
 A. eating only small quantities of grass. B. continually moving from one grazing area to another.
 C. naturally fertilizing the soil. D. stepping on and pressing the seeds into the ground.

IV. WRITING (6/20 points)

Part 1: Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it

111. Customs officials are stopping more travelers than usual this week. An increased _____
112. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting. Rather _____
113. My decision to get up and dance coincided with the band's decision to stop playing. The moment _____
114. He never suspected that the bicycle had been stolen. At no time _____
115. How could I help, except to offer to lend her some money? Other _____

Part 2: Use the word(s) given in the brackets and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s).

116. To this day no one has equaled his achievements in the field of technology. (unsurpassed)
 To this day _____ in the field of technology.
117. Peter grimaced as he swallowed the foul-tasting medicine. (pulled)

- Peterthe foul-tasting medicine.
 118. It's unfortunately that the construction of the building will not be finished as originally planned. (longer)
 The construction of the building unfortunate.
 119. What he told me made me very curious to hear the rest of the history. (appetite)
 What he told me the story.
 120. They chose not to drive because they thought there would be too much snow. (fear)
 They chose too much snow.

_____THE END_____

S GD& T V NH PHÚC

K THI CH N HSG L P 1.... - THPT N M H C 201... - 201...

(LUY N 11)

CHÍNH TH C

THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

PART I: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR. (7, 0 POINTS)

I. Choose the best option to complete each of the sentences. (2,0 points)

- The strike was_____owing to a last minute agreement with the management.
 A. called off B. broken up C. set back D. put down
- Lindsay's excuses for being late are beginning to_____rather thin.
 A. get B. turn C. wear D. go
- _____the people who come to this club are in their twenties and thirties.
 A. By and large B. Altogether C. To a degree D. Virtually
- My cousin was nervous about being interviewed on television, but she rose to the_____wonderfully.
 A. event B. performance C. incident D. occasion
- The train service has been a_____since they introduced the new schedules.
 A. shambles B. rumpus C. chaos D. fracas
- Is an inexperienced civil servant_____to the task of running the company.
 A. capable B. skilled C. eligible D. suited
- We_____have been happier in those days.
 A. can't B. couldn't C. might not D. must not
- You've lived in the city for most of your life, so_____you're used to the noise.
 A. apparently B. presumably C. allegedly D. predictably
- The storm ripped our tent to _____
 A. slices B. shreds C. strips D. specks
- He_____so much harm on the nation during his regime that it has never fully recovered.
 A. indicted B. inferred C. induced D. inflicted
- Hotel rooms must be_____by 10 a. m, but luggage may be left with porters.
 A. vacated B. evacuated C. abandoned D. left
- I do not think there is so much as a_____of truth in that rumor.
 A. crumb B. speck C. grain D. pebble
- He's not exactly rich but he certainly earns enough money to _____
 A. get through B. get by C. get on D. get up
- I have very_____feelings about the plan – it might possibly work or it could be a disaster.
 A. certain B. mixed C. doubtful D. troubled
- The noise of the typewriter really_____me off. I just couldn't concentrate.
 A. put B. pulled C. set D. took
- The sixth time he called me at night was the _____
 A. last cause B. last straw C. touch and go D. hot air
- All three TV channels provide extensive_____of sporting events.
 A. broadcast B. network C. coverage D. vision
- They seemed to be_____to the criticism and just carried on as before.
 A. disinterested B. sensitive C. uncaring D. indifferent
- "Shall we go out tonight?" - " _____"
 A. Yes, I can B. Yes, we are C. Yes, we go D. Yes, let's
- It's no use_____over_____milk.

A. crying/ spilt

B. to cry/ spilling

C. crying/ spilling

D. crying/ to spill

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

II. Read the passage below. Use the word given in bold to form a word that fits in the numbered gap. (2, 5 points)

BLACK WIDOW SPIDER

The black widow spider's notoriety is not without foundation. However, an element of exaggeration has led to certain **(1. CONCEPT)** regarding its evil nature.

Firstly, this spider is not as dangerous as is often thought. While it is indeed one of the most **(2. VENOM)** species of spider, its venom being fifteen times stronger than that of the prairie rattlesnake, its bite injects such an amount of venom by **(3. COMPARE)** that it is unlikely to kill humans. In fact, **(4. FATAL)** are rare.

Black widows bite only if they are touched or their web is threatened. Furthermore, only the adult female is poisonous. Those most at risk from the female are the spider's natural prey-insects and male black widow spiders. The latter are vulnerable as the female is **(5. SOLITUDE)** by nature, and has been known to kill and eat the male after mating. Such **(6. OCCUR)** are rare, but they explain how the spider got its name – and its reputation.

Nevertheless, the **(7. PLEASE)** effects of this spider's bite should not be **(8. ESTIMATE)**, and if you live in a temperate climate and have a fireplace in your home, it is advisable to take **(9. CAUTION)**. Black widow spiders often inhabit wood piles, so you should wear gloves when handling firewood. Furthermore, since black widow spiders are **(10. RESIST)** to many insecticides, you should regularly clean out likely hiding places.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the two-word verbs. (2, 0 point)

bring out	do up	slow down	save up	hang over
mix up	grow up	go with	dress up	run for

- Silence___the theatre as the audience awaited the opening curtain with expectation and excitement.
- Having seen a sharp bend ahead, Tim pressed hard on the brake pedal to___.
- Charles Dickens was born near Portsmouth, Hampshire on 7 February 1812, but relocated to and___in Camden Town in London.
- Barrack Obama has decided to___the American presidency in the election that will take place next year.
- Because I hate___my shoes, I have bought a pair of shoes without any laces.
- Sarah wanted to buy some curtains that would___his furniture, so she had brought a photo of her sofa with her to the store.
- Kate had been___in order to buy a new laptop, but then she decided to use the money on the guitar lessons instead.
- Even though two of the bands are dead, a new 'The Beatle' album called Love was recently___.
- Brendan was worried about having to___for the boss' retirement dinner as he didn't own any formal clothes.
- He___his grandmother's phone number with his girlfriend's, which led to some embarrassment for him.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

IV. The passage below contains TEN mistakes. Underline them and write the correct forms in the numbered boxes. (2, 5 points)

Large animals inhabit the desert have evolved adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme hot. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of maintaining a constantly body temperature. Instead of try to keep down the body temperature inside the body, what would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degree Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles. The overheated body cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusual low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel. This is a advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight absorb in warming up the body.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION. (6, 0 POINTS)

I. Read the passage and fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word. (2,0 points)

True relaxation is most certainly not a matter of flopping down in front of the television with a welcome drink. Nor is it about drifting (1) an exhausted sleep. Useful though these responses to tension and over-tiredness (2) be, we should distinguish between them and conscious relaxation in (3) of quality and effect. (4) of the level of tiredness, real relaxation is a state of alert yet at the same time passive awareness, in which our bodies are (5) ____ rest while our minds are awake.

Moreover, it is as natural for a healthy person to be relaxed when moving as resting. (6) relaxed in action means we bring the appropriate energy to everything we do, so as to have a feeling of healthy tiredness by the end of the day, (7) than one of exhaustion. Unfortunately, as a result of living in today's competitive world, we are under constant strain and have difficulty in coping, (8) alone nurturing our body's abilities. What needs to be rediscovered is conscious relaxation. With (9) in mind we must apply ourselves to understanding stress and the nature of its causes (10) deep-seated.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

II. Read the text and do the tasks as follow. (2, 0 points) OUT OF THE ASHES

Paragraph A

On the afternoon of 30th August 1989, fire broke out at Uppark, a large eighteenth century house in Sussex. For a year builders had been replacing the lead on the roof, and by a stroke of irony, were due to finish the next day, on August 31st. Within fifteen minutes of the alarm being sounded, the fire brigade had arrived on the scene, though nothing was to survive of the priceless collection on the first floor apart from an oil painting of a dog which the firemen swept up as they finally retreated from the blaze. But due to the courage and swift action of the previous owners, the Meade-Featherstonhaugh family, and the staff, stewards and visitors to the house, who formed human chains to pass the precious pieces of porcelain, furniture and paintings out on to the lawn, 95 percent of the contents from the ground floor and the basement were saved. As the fire continued to rage, the National Trust's conservators were being mobilised, and that evening local stationers were especially opened to provide the bulk supplies of blotting paper so desperately needed in the salvage operation.

Paragraph B

The following morning, Uppark stood open to the sky. A sludge of wet charcoal covered the ground floor and basement, and in every room charred and fallen timbers lay amongst the smoke. It was a scene of utter devastation.

Paragraph C

After the initial sense of shock, the days which followed the fire were filled with discoveries. Helped by volunteers, the National Trust's archaeologists and conservators swung into action, first of all marking the site out into a grid and then salvaging everything down to the last door handle. The position of each fragment was recorded, and all the debris was stored in countless dustbins before being sifted and categorised.

Paragraph D

There was great excitement as remnants of the lantern from the Staircase Hall were pulled out from the

debris of two fallen floors, and also three weeks later when the Red Room carpet, thought to have been totally lost, was found wrapped around the remains of a piano. There was a lucky reprieve for the State Bed too. Staff who had left the scene at 3 a.m on the night of the fire had thought its loss was inevitable, but when they returned the next morning it had escaped largely undamaged. Firemen, directed by the National Trust's conservators from outside the Tapestry Room window, dismantled the silk-hung bed and passed it out piece by piece. Twenty minutes later the ceiling fell in.

Paragraph E

The scale of the task to repair Uppark was unprecedented in the National Trust. The immediate question was whether it should be done at all. A decision had to be taken quickly, as the building was unsound and whatever had not been damaged by the fire was exposed to the elements. Within a month, after consulting many experts and with the agreement of the National Trust's Executive Committee, the restoration programme began. It was undertaken for three main reasons. After the fire it had become apparent just how much remained of the structure with its splendidly decorated interiors; to have pulled the house down, as one commentator suggested, would have been vandalism. Also the property was covered by insurance, so the repairs would not call upon the National Trust's own funds. Lastly, much had been saved of the fine collection acquired especially for Uppark from 1747 by Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh and his son Harry. These objects belonged nowhere else, and complete restoration of the house would allow them to be seen and enjoyed again in their original setting.

Paragraph F

The search for craftsmen and women capable of doing the intricate restoration work was nation-wide. Once the quality and skill of the individual or company had been ascertained, they had to pass an economic test, as every job was competitively tendered. This has had enormous benefits because not only have a number of highly skilled people come to the fore - woodcarvers for example, following in the footsteps of Grinling Gibbons - but many of them, for example plasterers, have relearned the skills of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which can now be of use to other country house owners when the need arises.

Paragraph G

In June 1994 the building programme was completed, on time and on budget. The total cost of the work to repair the house and its contents came to be nearly £20 million, largely met from insurance. In addition, it made economic sense for the National Trust to invest time and money in upgrading water and heating systems, installing modern environmental controls, and updating fire and security equipment.

Paragraph H

The final stages of restoration and the massive programme of reinstallation took eight months. The family and the room stewards were visibly moved when returning to their old haunts, perhaps the best testament that the spirit of Uppark had not died. But the debate will no doubt continue as to whether or not it was right to repair the house after the fire. The National Trust has done its best to remain true to Uppark; it is for others to judge the success of the project. Note: The National Trust is a charitable organisation in Britain set up over a hundred years ago to preserve the national heritage.

Questions 1–6. The text has eight paragraphs, A–H. Which paragraphs contain the following information? Write the appropriate letters, A–H, in the boxes.

1. The procedure for sorting through the remains of the fire.
2. How Uppark looked after the fire.
3. Improvements made to the rebuilt Uppark.
4. The selection of people to carry out the repair work.
5. Why the National Trust chose to rebuild Uppark.
6. How people reacted to the rebuilt Uppark.

Questions 8–10. Answer the questions below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the text for each answer. Write your answers in the boxes.

7. On what date in 1989 should the original repairs to the roof have been completed?
8. By what method were things rescued immediately from the burning house?
9. After the fire, what did the conservators require large quantities of immediately?
10. Into what did the conservators put material recovered from the fire?

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
----	----	----	----	-----

III. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each question. Write your answer in the numbered box. (2, 0 points)

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, **desolate** area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the **aforementioned precautions**, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home. Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can **scrutinise** callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. It is far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

1. A well-protected house
 A. is less likely to be burgled. B. is regarded as a challenge by most criminals.
 C. is a lot of bother to maintain. D. is very unlikely to be burgled.
2. According to the writer, we should A. avoid leaving our house empty. B. only go out when we have to.
 C. always keep the curtains closed. D. give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out.
3. The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot
 A. is predictable. B. is useful. C. is imaginative. D. is where you always find a spare key.
4. What word best replaces "**desolate**" in paragraph 4?
 A. isolated B. populous C. dissatisfying D. depressing
5. The phrase "**aforementioned precautions**" in paragraph 5 refers to steps that
 A. will tell a burglar if your house is empty or not.
 B. are the most important precautions to take to make your home safe. C. will stop a potential burglar.
 D. will not stop an intruder if he has decided to try and enter your home.
6. Gaining entry to a house through a small window
 A. is surprisingly difficult. B. is not as difficult as people think.
 C. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door. D. is tried only by very determined burglars.
7. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms

- A. cost a lot of money but are worth it. B. are good value for money.
C. are luxury items. D. are absolutely essential items.
8. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole.....
A. will prevent your home being burgled. B. avoids you having to invite people into your home.
C. is only necessary for elderly people. D. gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine.
9. What word best replaces "**scrutinise**" in paragraph 7?
A. glance B. gaze C. search D. examine
10. The best title for the text is A. Increasing household crime. B. Protecting your home from intruders.
C. Burglary statistics. D. What to do if a burglar breaks into your home.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PART III. WRITING. (4,0 POINTS)

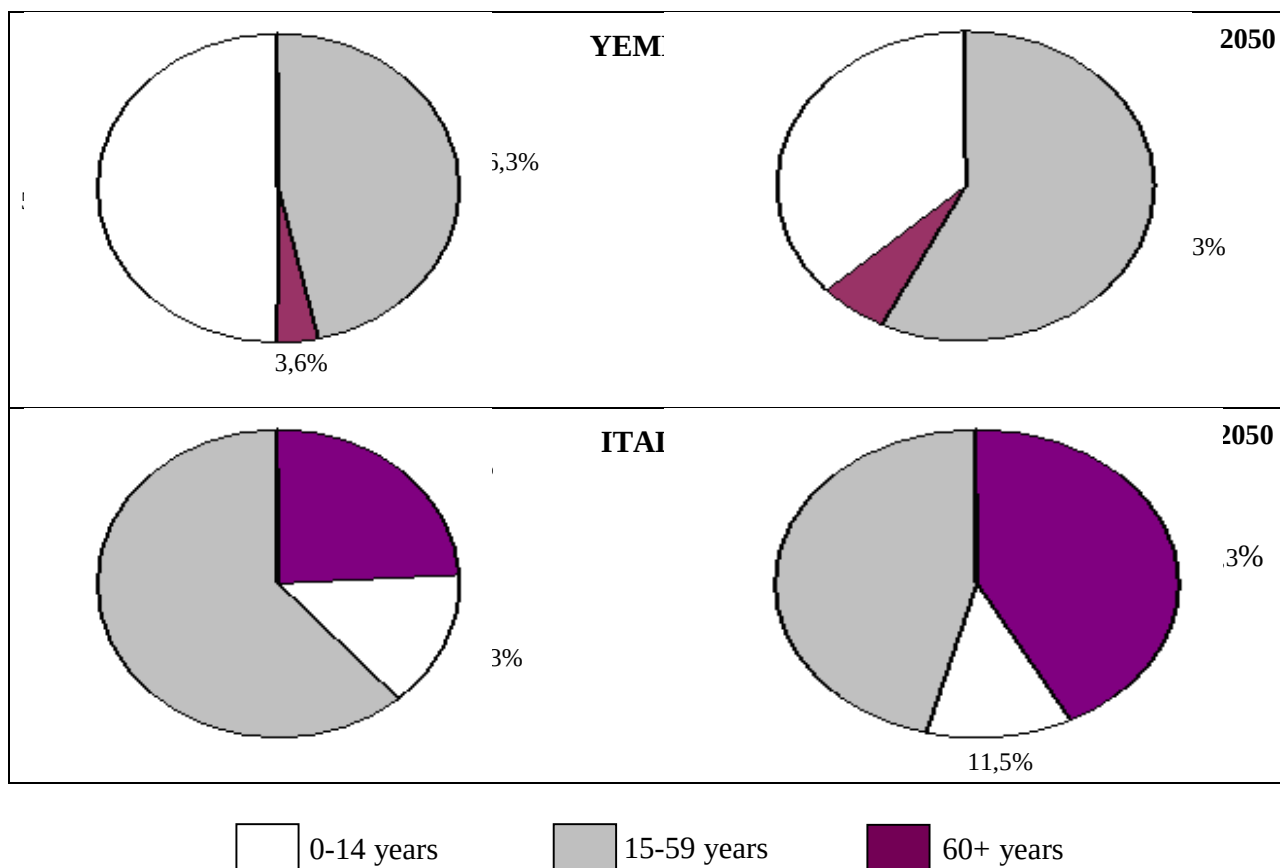
I. Complete each of the sentences so that it has similar meaning to the given one, using the word given in bold. Do NOT change the form of the word given. (1, 0 point)

1. Although Joe kept on attempting to contact his cousin, he didn't manage to speak to her until the next day.
→ Despite repeated **TOUCH**..... his cousin, Joe didn't manage to speak to her until the next day.
2. When it comes to computer games, Jack is a real expert. **CONCERNED**
→ As far, Jack is a real expert.
3. David said that the accident was his fault. **TOOK**
→ David the accident.
4. If he doesn't get that job, who knows what he'll do. **KNOWING**
→ If he doesn't get that job, what he'll do.
5. The stranded climber would never have been rescued if his brother hadn't had an ingenious plan. **INGENUITY**
→ But plan, the stranded climber would never have been rescued.

II. Use the word given and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible to the original one. Do NOT change the form of the word given. (1, 0 point)

1. They will try John for murder at the High Court next week. (trial)
John
2. How do our sales compare with those of other firms? (relation)
How do
3. The number of accidents has gone down steadily since the speed limit was imposed. (decline)
There has
4. This new record is certain to sell a lot of copies. (doubt)
There is
5. I certainly won't change my mind about resigning. (question)
My changing

III. The charts below give information on the ages of the populations of Yemen and Italy in 2000 and projections for 2050. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. (2, 0 points)



S GD& T V NH PHÚC
CHÍNH TH C

K THI CH N HSG L P 1.... - THPT N M H C 201... - 201...
(LUY N 12)
THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

A. LISTENING: (15 points)

I. Listen to the conversation and then choose the correct answer among A, B, C, or D for each question:

II. Listen to the conversation and fill in each blank with ONE word:

B. PHONETICS: (5 points)

Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others in the group:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 16. A. responsibility | B. originality | C. accommodation | D. mischievousness |
| 17. A. appliance | B. conscientious | C. independent | D. confidential |
| 18. A. psychology | B. environmental | C. impossible | D. photography |
| 19. A. stimulate | B. maximize | C. interrupt | D. register |
| 20. A. appointment | B. punishment | C. publicity | D. efficient |

C. GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS:

I. Choose the word, phrase or expression which best completes each sentence: (15 points)

21. Tom: "I thought your performance last Sunday was wonderful." Laura: "....."

- A. Don't tell a lie. I thought it was terrible. B. You must be kidding. It was not as good as I had expected.
C. I completely agree with you. It was terrific. D. No doubt!
22. **Boy:** "What is your greatest phobia?" **Girl:** "....."
A. I'm afraid not. B. Worms, definitely!
C. Probably people who smoke. D. I haven't made up my mind.
23. **Jenny:** "Thank you very much for your donation, Mr. Robinson." **Mr.** **Robinson:**
"....."
A. You can say that again. B. I see.
C. You are right. D. Delighted I was able to help.
24. I don't think you have been watering the plants near the gate. The soil is
A. as dry as rice B. as dry as a tile C. as dry as a bone D. as dry as wood
25. Susan was sad because she wasn't invited to any social events. She felt
A. left out B. turned out C. omitted out D. gone out
26. Most psychologists believe that the basic structure of an individual's personality is.....
A. well established extremely by the age of five B. by the age of five it is extremely well established
C. by the age of five and well established extremely D. extremely well established by the age of five
27. In most developed countries, up to 50% ofpopulation enters higher education at some time in their lives.
A. Ø / Ø B. the / Ø C. Ø / the D. the / a
28. I wish you me a new one instead of having it.....as you did.
A. would give / to repair B. gave / to repair
C. had given / to be repaired D. had given / repaired
29. Henry was really a silly boy when we were at high school. I still remember.....very stupid questions.
A. him asking B. him to ask C. asking him D. his being asked
30.the invention of the steam engine, most forms of transport were horse-drawn.
A. With reference B. Akin C. Prior to D. In addition to
31. No soonerto marry Jackto have serious doubts.
A. had Carol agreed / than she began B. Carol has agreed / than she began
C. had Carol agreed / than she begins D. had Carol agreed / than she had begun
32. Having been served dinner,
A. the problem was discussed by the members of the committee.
B. the committee members discussed the problem. C. it was discussed by the committee members the problem.
D. a discussion of the problem was made by the members of the committee.
33. The marathon runnerfor nearly one hour and a half when sheto the pavement.
A. has been running / collapses B. were running / collapsed
C. had been running / collapsed D. ran / had been collapsing
34. **Son:** "What is the process of, Dad?"
Father: "Well, it involves the heating of liquid such as milk in order to kill harmful bacteria."
A. industrialization B. pasteurization C. commercialization D. globalization
35. An artistwill do his best to express innocence and inexperience in the child's face.
A. portraying a child B. who portray a child C. he portrays a child D. portrayed a child

II. Give the correct form of the words in brackets: (10 points)

36. Deforestation and excessive farming have the soil. (POOR)

37. The damage caused by the terrible storm two days ago was..... by the government. The real figures go up every minute. (ESTIMATE)
38. Barack Obama is the first President of the United States with background. (RACE)
(BREATH)
39. From the hotel there is a.....view across the canyon. (SUSPECT)
40. The policeman examined the parcel as he had no idea what it could be. (OBSERVE)
(FURIOUS)
41. It was veryof you to notice that. (VALID)
42. In his, Mike smashed all the breakable items in the kitchen.
43. Before enrolling on a course, you should first ensure that it has been by an officially recognized body. (ATTEND)
(PRONOUNCE)
44. Mr. John, who teaches us Latin, usually stresses the need for regular
45. The government has yet to make an officialon the issue.

III. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting (5 points):

46. Dictionaries frequently explain the origin of the defined word, state its part of speech and indication its correct use.
A B C D
47. The rings of Saturn are so distant to be seen from the Earth without a telescope.
A B C D
48. Children subjected to violence, exploitation , abuse and neglect are in risk of death, poor physical and mental health, HIV/AIDS infection, and educational problems. A B C D
49. It is important that cancer is diagnosed and treated as early as possible in order to assure a successful cure.
A B C D
50. A ten-thousand-dollars reward was offered for the capture of the escaped prisoner.
A B C D

D. READING:

I. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each space: (10 points)

Everyone has got two personalities - the one that is shown to the world and the other that is (51)..... and real. You don't show your secret personality when you are (52)....., because you can control yourself. But when you are asleep, your feeling position (53).....the real you. In a normal (54)....., of course, people often change their position. The important position is the one you go to sleep in.

If you go to sleep on your back, you are a very (55).....person. You usually believe people and you accept new things or new ideas easily. You don't like to make people sad, so you never express your (56)..... feeling. You are quite shy.

If you sleep on your stomach, you are a rather secretive person. You (57).....a lot and you always easily become sad. You usually live for today not tomorrow. This means that you (58).....having a good time.

If you sleep curled up, you are probably a very (59).....person. You have a low opinion of yourself. You are shy and don't like meeting people. You (60).....to be on your own. You are easily hurt.

51. A. important B. serious C. secret D. particular
52. A. awake B. active C. happy D. honest
53. A. makes B. understand C. changes D. shows
54. A. room B. bed C. night D. body

55. A. independent B. open C. talkative D. generous
56. A. real B. lonely C. cheerful D. gentle
57. A. talk B. sleep C. relax D. worry
58. A. regret B. enjoy C. mind D. deny
59. A. strong B. healthy C. nervous D. careful
60. A. pretend B. oppose C. refuse D. prefer

II. There are 5 blanks in the passage below. From the words given in the box, choose the most suitable for each blank. There are THREE extra words that you do not need to use: (5 points)

A. legal	C. responsibility	E. serve	G. organizations
B. community	D. give back	F. long-term	H. rare

Volunteering has many intangible benefits. It can help you (61)to society, break down barriers of misunderstanding or fear, explore personal issues and even have fun. It also has a meaningful, positive impact on your (62)..... But did you know that it can have many benefits for you, too? You may have heard that volunteering helps you get into college, but keep in mind they are not just looking for a list of (63)..... and dates. Colleges want to see a complete picture of you and real examples of your commitment, dedication and interests.

Volunteering brings together a variety of people. Both the recipients of your volunteer efforts and your co-workers can be rich sources of insight. For example, maybe you'll learn about the (64).....profession from a former lawyer you visit at a convalescent center. Colleges pay attention to your life inside and outside the classroom. Your extracurricular activities reveal a great deal about you, such as what your interests are, whether you can manage your priorities and maintain a (65)..... promise and how you've made an important contribution to something.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answer: (10 points)

For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits.

One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide—a key pollutant—and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun's heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to **mitigate** the Urban Heat Island Effect.

Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require complicated engineering, but others are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work.

Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money and making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

66. Based on its use in paragraph 2, it can be inferred that **mitigate** belongs to which of the following word groups?
- A. exacerbate, aggravate, intensify B. obliterate, destroy, annihilate
C. allay, alleviate, reduce D. absorb, intake, consume
67. Using the information in paragraph 2 as a guide, it can be inferred that
- A. cities with rooftop gardens are cooler than those without rooftop gardens
B. some plants are not suitable for growth in rooftop gardens
C. most people prefer parks to rooftop gardens D. most people prefer life in the country over life in the city
68. According to the passage, the Urban Heat Island Effect is caused by the fact(s) that
- a.** cities are warmer than nearby rural areas **b.** building materials absorb more of the sun's heat than organic surfaces
c. building materials release the sun's heat more quickly than organic surfaces
- A. a. only B. a. and b. only C. b. and c. only D. a., b., and c.**
69. Based on the information in paragraph 3, which of the following best describes the main difference between parks and rooftop gardens? A. Parks are expensive to create while rooftop gardens are not.
B. Parks are public while rooftop gardens are private. C. Parks absorb heat while rooftop gardens do not.
D. Parks require much space while rooftop gardens do not.
70. The author claims all of the following to be the benefits of rooftop gardens except
- A. increased space for private relaxation B. savings on heating and cooling costs
C. better food for city dwellers D. improved air quality
71. According to the author, one advantage that rooftop gardens have over parks is that they
- A. decrease the Urban Heat Island Effect B. replenish the air with nourishing oxygen
C. do not require the use of valuable urban land D. are less expensive than traditional park spaces
72. The author's tone in the passage is best described as.....
- A. descriptive B. passionate C. informative D. argumentative
73. Which of the following pieces of information would, if true, most weaken the author's claim that rooftop gardens are good for the environment? A. Parks have many benefits that rooftop gardens do not share.
B. More pollution is produced during rooftop garden construction than rooftop plants can remove from the air.
C. Extremely high winds atop tall city buildings can severely damage some plants.
D. The overall environmental benefits that result from driving less exceed those of planting a rooftop garden.
74. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- A. A hypothesis is stated and then analyzed. B. A proposal is evaluated and alternatives are explored.
C. A viewpoint is established and then defended. D. A thesis is presented and then supported.
75. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most likely endorse a program that

- A. permitted the construction of buildings in city park land provided they have rooftop gardens
- B. extended discounts on plants to customers who use them to create rooftop gardens
- C. offered free admission to schools willing to take their students on field trips to the city park
- D. promised vacation getaways to cooler destinations for those trapped in the city at the peak of summer

E. WRITING:

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it: (5 points)

76. Its lack of irregular verbs makes Esperanto a unique language.

Unlike.....
.....

77. Mr. Smith knew little about the Internet, so he didn't invest into any computer companies.

Had.....
...

78. The Board of Directors discussed the business in length, but came to no decision.

The Board of Directors had

79. When she got to the party, everyone was dancing and singing.

On.....
...

80. Barbara runs a successful company and she also manages to look after her five children.

Not only.....

81. It is my opinion that you should spend more time practicing English.

If.....
...

82. Everyone was surprised that the famous actor had very little money when he died.

The famous actor.....

83. Success in the academic field depends on your ability to amass qualifications.

The more.....

84. "Get out of my house or I will shoot you", the woman shouted at the strange man.

The woman threatened.....

85. What mainly distinguishes man from other animals is the power of speech.

Man.....
...

II. After having attended a course on computing at ABC Information Technology Center for two weeks, you notice that many things are worse than what were advertised by the Center. Write a letter of complaint of about 150 words to the Director of the Center: (10 points)

Your letter should include:

- the reason for writing

- the problems you have encountered
- your suggestions and the actions you wish to be taken to resolve the problems

S GD& T V NH PHÚC

K THI CH N HSG L P 1.... - THPT N M H C 201... - 201...

CHÍNH TH C

(LUY N 13)

THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

PART I: PHONETICS. (1, 0 POINT)

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other words in the same group.

Write your answer in the numbered box.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. exposure | B. terminal | C. utterance | D. discipline |
| 2. A. economy | B. elaborate | C. assassinate | D. fascinate |
| 3. A. mountain | B. sustain | C. contain | D. retain |
| 4. A. fulltime | B. farmhand | C. bookshop | D. tradesman |
| 5. A. metropolitan | B. entrepreneurial | C. hippopotamus | D. curiosity |
| 6. A. company | B. comfortable | C. together | D. business |
| 7. A. associate | B. formal | C. movement | D. militant |
| 8. A. Important | B. cigarette | C. protection | D. informal |
| 9. A. introduce | B. conversation | C. independent | D. welcome |
| 10. A. expect | B. alone | C. liquor | D. invite |

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PART II: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR. (8, 0 POINTS)

I. Choose the best answer to fill in each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box. (1, 5 point)

- In the ___ of security, personnel must wear their identity badges at all times.
A. requirement B. interests C. demands D. assistance
- ___ how angry he was he would never resort to violence.
A. No matter B. No problem C. Although D. Because
- We played the game ___ the rules.
A. on account of B. ahead of C. according to D. apart from
- ___ to get through to Jackie for days now. Either she's away or her phone's out of order.
A. I've been trying B. I had tried C. I'm trying D. I tried
- This is ___ the most difficult job I have ever tackled.
A. by rights B. by all means C. by far D. by the way
- She ___ till the early hours listening to pop music.
A. took me up B. kept me up C. caught me up D. held me up
- Please don't ___ yourself out. A sandwich will do.
A. let B. put C. leave D. take
- The chairman requested that ____
A. the members studied more carefully the problem. B. the problem was more carefully studied.
C. with more carefulness the problem could be studied. D. the members study the problem more carefully.
- Smoking is ___ in many companies in our country.
A. permitted B. taught C. banned D. stopped
- After the battle, the ___ soldiers were helped by those who could walk.
A. injured B. wounded C. broken D. killed
- I don't think this strange new fashion will
A. turn up B. care for C. show off D. catch on
- Their house is ___ near the Cathedral.
A. whereabouts B. anywhere C. somewhere D. any place
- This young tree could not have been damaged by accident. I believe it was done ____

- A. in fact B. on purpose C. by appointment D. by plan
14. There was hardly _____ money left in my bank account.
- A. more B. no C. some D. any
15. It is wrongly believed that natural resources will never be used _____.
- A. off B. out C. away D. up

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

II. Give the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets. Write your answer in the box. (1, 5 point)

1. If he _____ (**1. not drink**) too much last night, he _____ (**2. not - be**) tired now.
2. I'm sure he must _____ (**3. be**) at home last night because the door was open when I _____ (**4. come**).
3. At this time next week, they _____ (**5. sit**) in the train on their way to Paris.
4. It's raining. I would rather you _____ (**6. close**) the window.
5. I don't know what the matter with him is. He _____ (**7. act**) funny since you _____ (**8. be**) away.
6. On the first of next month, he _____ (**9. be**) in prison for five years.
7. His personal problems seem _____ (**10. distract**) him from his work lately.
8. He suggested that a final decision _____ (**11. make**).
9. I don't know why you _____ (**12. always - make**) noise in class, Tom.
10. _____ (**13. you/visit**) many museums when you were in Paris?
11. The car looks very clean. _____ (**14. you/wash**) it?
12. My best friend, James, was no longer there. He _____ (**15. go**) away.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

III. Put the correct form of the words in brackets. Write your answer in the box. (2, 0 points)

AUTUMN COLORS

A new term is rapidly gaining recognition in the American language - a 'leaf peeper' is someone who, in autumn, is on the (**1. LOOK**) for areas where the leaves of deciduous trees have changed colour. In New England, in the USA, 'leaf peeping' is big business, generating millions of dollars annually. The first report that leaves are changing colour sets off an (**2. INVADE**) of 'peepers' thus causing serious obstruction on some roads. Thousands of people log on to websites in their (**3. EAGER**) to find the location of the trees that have foliage in the most (**4. GLORY**) colours. The popularity of 'leaf tourism' is well established in New England, and the changing colours of autumn provide an annual (**5. TALK**) point. The colours vary from year to year since the (**6. INTENSE**) of the colour is (**7. DEPEND**) on the chemical composition of the dying leaves. After a long dry summer, leaves often turn bright red, while cloudy autumn days will produce less spectacular yellows. If climate change leads to (**8. INCREASE**) hot, dry summers in the northern hemisphere, then countries in Europe can expect summers not (**9. LIKE**) those across the Atlantic. They will then enjoy a kaleidoscope of (**10. SEASON**) colour to rival the deep reds and blazing oranges seen in New England.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

IV. Find out and correct the mistake in each sentence. Write your answer in the box. (2, 0 points)

Example: Thirty hours a week are a heavy work schedule. **Answer:** C → **is**

A B C D

1. A persimmon tastes best when it is such ripe that it looks wrinkled and almost spoiled.
- A B C D
2. American pioneers did water systems from logs with holes bored through their centers.
- A B C D

3. The pituitary gland is a small endocrine gland at the base of the brain that releases many hormones and regulates another endocrine glands. A B C D
4. In America, the Indians used crude oil for fuel and medicine hundreds of years before the first white settlers arrive. A B C D
5. When radio programs became popular, approximately around 1925, many people stopped attending movies. A B C D
6. Musical comedies, as an American form of entertainment, often take its subjects from America's present or past. A B C D
7. Of all seashore plants, seaweeds are best able to tolerate long periods out of water, followed by long periods covering by water. A B C D
8. The fruit of the plantain looks much like a banana, and it is not so sweet or so pleasing in flavor. A B C D
9. The viceroy butterfly, an insect that birds like to eat, has a color pattern similar to that of the monarch butterfly, whom birds do not like to eat. A B C D
10. Behavior therapy uses rewards and punishments to encourage patients to act in a way healthier. A B C D

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

V. Complete these sentences with proper prepositions or adverbs. Write your answers in the numbered box. (1, 0 point)

- Don't use pencils. Please write the letter _____ ink.
- My father made _____ his mind to settle in the South.
- Minh couldn't start his motor engine. I think it ran _____ fuel.
- Time is off now. Please hand _____ your papers.
- We invited 40 people to the party but only 23 turned _____
- That fish of yours has been in the fridge for weeks. It must have gone _____ by now.
- He needed a model, someone to look _____
- Uncle Tom is an idiot, but I only have to put _____ him once a year.
- I don't like to make friends with the person who always runs _____ his old friends.
- These two men's farms are adjacent _____ each other.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION. (6,0 POINTS)

I. Read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box. (2, 0 points)

It is now extremely popular to take a gap year between school and university or university and work and to spend it traveling. There are plenty of reasons to recommend it - travel broadens the mind, you're (1) young once, life isn't a rehearsal and so on. And if you don't do it, you may always regret that you didn't take the (2) _____. In the end, there's only one response: well, why not?

The idea may have its roots in the 18th century Grand tour once (3) _____ by the young, rich and noble, but it is the middle classes who have turned it (4) _____ something that 200,000 British youngsters do every year. (5) _____ has never been so easy and cheap, with more places open to tourists than ever. Also, the gap year is now (6) _____ by many employers and universities.

The States, the Far East and Australia were among the original (7) and although these remain in the top five, young explorers are now going even further. The most far-flung corners of the world are (8) in popularity year by year. About \$700 will buy a student ticket (9) for six months that will take you from London to Calcutta, Singapore, Bangkok, Perth, Sydney, Auckland, Fiji, Tahiti, Los Angeles and (10) again.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. merely | B. only | C. slightly | D. simply |
| 2. A. occasion | B. moment | C. chance | D. luck |
| 3. A. undertaken | B. gone | C. done | D. given |
| 4. A. up | B. out | C. over | D. into |
| 5. A. Voyage | B. Travel | C. Excursion | D. Tour |
| 6. A. received | B. stood | C. accepted | D. admitted |
| 7. A. destinations | B. endings | C. landings | D. terminals |
| 8. A. spreading | B. expanding | C. enlarging | D. growing |
| 9. A. genuine | B. valid | C. effective | D. legal |
| 10. A. now | B. here | C. back | D. then |

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

II. Read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the numbered box. (2, 0 points)

THE LEGEND OF THE ROOT

Ginseng is one of the great mysteries of the east. Often referred to as the “elixir of life”, its widespread use in oriental medicine has led to many myths and legends building up around this remarkable plant. Ginseng has featured (1) an active ingredient in oriental medical literature for over 5,000 years. Its beneficial effects were, at one time, (2) widely recognized and praised that the root was said to be worth its weight in gold.

(3) the long history of ginseng, no one fully knows how it works. The active part of the (4) is the root. Its full name is Panax Ginseng – the word Panax, (5) the word panacea, coming from the Greek for “all healing”. There is growing interest by western scientists in the study of ginseng. It is today believed that this remarkable plant may (6) beneficial effects in the treatment of many diseases which are difficult to treat with synthetic drug.

Today, ginseng is (7) longer a myth or a legend. Throughout the world it is becoming widely recognized that this ancient herb holds the answer to relieving the stresses and ailments of modern living. It is widely used for the treatment of various ailments (8) as arthritis, diabetes, insomnia, hepatitis and anemia. However, the truth behind (9) ginseng works still remains a mystery. Yet its widespread effectiveness shows that the remarkable properties are (10) than just a legend.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

III. Read the passage, then choose the correct options. Write your answer in the box. (2, 0 points)

One of the 7 wonders of the ancient world, the great pyramid of Giza was a monument of wisdom and prophecy built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheop in 1720 BC. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of this construction makes it truly one of the truly great wonders of the world. The thirteen – acre structure near the Nile river is a solid mass of stone blocks covered with limestone. Inside are a number of hidden passageways and the burial chamber for the pharaoh. It is the largest single structure in the world. The 4 sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east and west – an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshipers and great astronomers, so computations for the great pyramid were based on astronomical observations.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many *intersecting* lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent type of timeline of events – past, present and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with known facts of the past. Others are *prophesied* for future generations and currently under investigation. Many believe that pyramids have

supernatural powers, and this one is no exception. Some researchers even associate with its extraterrestrial being of the ancient past.

Was it superstructure made by ordinary beings, or one built by a race far superior to any known today.

1. What has research of the base reveal?
 - A. There are racks in the foundation.
 - B. Tomb robbers have stolen pharaoh's body.
 - C. The lines represent important events.
 - D. A superior race of people built it.
2. Extraterrestrial beings are _____.
 - A. very strong workers.
 - B. astronomers in the ancient times.
 - C. researchers in Egyptology.
 - D. living beings from other planets.
3. What was the most probable reason for providing so many hidden passages?
 - A. To allow the weight of the pyramid to settle evenly.
 - B. To permit the high priests to pray at night.
 - C. To enable the pharaoh's family to bring food for his journey to the afterlife.
 - D. To keep grave robbers from finding the tomb and the treasure buried with the pharaoh.
4. The word "intersecting" in line 9 is nearest in meaning to _____.
 - A. crossing
 - B. coming
 - C. observing
 - D. cutting
5. What do the intersecting lines in the base symbolize?
 - A. Architect's plans for the hidden passage.
 - B. Pathways of the great solar body.
 - C. Astrological computation.
 - D. Dates of important events taking place throughout time.
6. The word "prophesied" in line 12 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. said
 - B. armed
 - C. terminated
 - D. foretold
7. What is the best title for the passage?
 - A. Symbolism of the Great pyramid.
 - B. Problems with the construction of great pyramid.
 - C. Wonders of the Great pyramid of Giza.
 - D. Exploration of the burial chamber of Cheop.
8. On what did the ancient Egyptians based their calculation?
 - A. Observation of the celestial bodies.
 - B. Advanced technology.
 - C. Advanced tools of measurements.
 - D. Knowledge of the earth's surface.
9. Why was the Great pyramid constructed?
 - A. As a solar observatory.
 - B. As a religious temple.
 - C. As a tomb for the pharaoh.
 - D. As an engineering feat.
10. Why is the Great pyramid of Giza considered one of the seven wonders of the world?
 - A. It is perfectly aligned with the 4 cardinal points of the compass and contains many prophecies.
 - B. It was selected as the tomb of the pharaoh Cheop.
 - C. It was built a super race.
 - D. It is very old.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PART IV: WRITING. (5, 0 POINTS)

I. Rewrite each of the sentences without changing its meaning, using the cue given. (1, 0 point)

1. We couldn't have managed without my father's money.
→ If it hadn't
2. House prices have risen dramatically this year.
→ There has
3. The only thing they didn't steal was the television.
→ They stole
4. He didn't succeeded in searching for the stolen car.
→ He tried in vain
5. She started to clean up the house just after the guests had left.
→ No sooner
6. The boy was about to cry when he was reprimanded by his mother.
The boy was on
7. People believe that the Chinese invented paper in 105 A.D.
Paper.....
8. As people use a lot of wood-pulp, many trees are cut down.
The more

9. It takes six hours to drive from here to London.

It is

10. He got so angry that no one dared to say anything.

So

II. Rewrite each of the sentences without changing its meanings, using the word given. (1, 0 point)

1. If you want to see me, come here by six a.m.

(PROVIDED)

.....

2. He won't let anyone touch his records.

(OBJECTS)

.....

3. He didn't think much of the musical show yesterday.

(OPINION)

.....

4. The concert was not as good as he had hoped.

(EXPECTATIONS)

.....

5. We missed the beginning of the concert because we had overslept.

(CONSEQUENCE)

.....

III. Write an essay (3, 0 points).

Facebook dominates the free-time for too many people especially the students. It can have negative effect on their study and the physical development.

Do you agree or disagree? Write an essay (250 - 300 words) to express your opinion.

S GD& T V NH PHÚC

K THỊ CH N HSG L P 1.... - THPT N M H C 201... - 201...

(LUY N 14)

CHÍNH TH C

THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

SECTION I – PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest in the same line. (5p)

1. A. several

B. suppose

C. decisive

D. sister

2. A. muddle

B. struggle

C. bush

D. interrupt

3. A. ready

B. measure

C. steak

D. stealth

4. A. wind

B. behind

C. mind

D. find

5. A. chalice

B. challenge

C. choice

D. chemist

II. Pick out the word that has the stress syllable differently from that of the other words. (5p)

1. A. application

B. certificate

C. biology

D. security

2. A. university

B. punctuality

C. agricultural

D. mathematician

3. A. identify

B. secondary

C. luxuriously

D. majority

4. A. academic

B. engineering

C. available

D. sympathetic

5. A. obligatory

B. geographical

C. international

D. undergraduate

SECTION II- VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete sentence below and write your answers in the answer sheet. (10p)

1. She refused to eat meat under any

A. circumstances

B. occasion

C. opportunity

D. reason

2. It was difficult to guess what he to the news would be.

A. feelings

B. reaction

C. capital

D. opinion

3. Though badly damaged by fire, the palace was eventually to its original splendour.

A. repaired

B. renewed

C. restored

D. renovated

4. He didn't know anyone at the wedding than the bride and the groom.

A. except

B. other

C. apart

D. rather

5. When you are an old age pensioner, you have to learn to a very small income.

A. live on

B. live up to

C. live out

D. live down

6. I felt so much better, my doctor me to take a holiday by the sea.

A. suggested

B. considered

C. accepted

D. advised

7. He said that the plane had already left and that I arrived an hour earlier.

- A. must have B. had to C. should have D. was supposed to
8. Alice didn't expect to Bill's party.
- A. to ask B. being asked C. to be asked D. asking
9. The restaurants on the island are expensive, so it's worth a packed lunch.
- A. take B. to take C. taking D. taken
10. When the alarm went off, Mick just turned and went back to sleep.
- A. down B. over C. up D. out

II. Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense. (10p)

1. When he (not arrive) by 6.00, I (know) He (miss) the bus.
2. Something (tell) me that you (not listen) to a single word I (say) in the past tense minutes.
3. Same (not receive) the parcel the last time I (speak) to him.
4. When you (feel) hungry, room service (bring) you whatever you want.

III. Give the correct forms of the words in brackets to complete the blank space. (10p)

1. The judges describe Jones as a criminal who was a danger to members of the public. HARD
2. Rescue team held out little hope of finding other SURVIVE
3. He works for UNESCO in a purely role. ADVICE
4. of the new system will take several days. INSTALL
5. This type of behaviour is no longer acceptable. SOCIETY
6. Watching television can be very EDUCATION
7. Teachers must keep a record of students'
ATTEND
8. Our school set up a project to the library system. COMPUTER
9. The breakdown of the negotiations was not EXPECT
10. Those countries are on other countries for most of their food. DEPEND

IV. Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition. (10 points)

1. behalf of the department I would like to thank you all.
2. Many people expressed a strong preference the original plan.
3. They were refused entrance the exhibition .
4. He graduated York with a degree in Psychology.
5. We had an argument the waiter about the bill.
6. She complimented him his excellent German.
7. She sacrificed everything her children.
8. Sit down and make yourself home.
9. He works away home during the week.
10. The searchers spread to over the area faster.

SECTION III – READING

I. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions below. (10p)

Traditionally the United States has been described as a **melting pot**, a place where the previous identities of each immigrant group are melted down to create an integrated, uniform society. Since the 1960s, many Americans have rejected the melting pot metaphor in favour of the image of the **mosaic**, a picture created by assembling many small stones or tiles. In a mosaic, each piece retains its own distinctive identity, while contributing to a larger design. Advocates of the mosaic metaphor assert that it better represents the diverse multicultural society of the United States. Today, many Americans value their immigrant heritage as an important part of their identity. More recent immigrant groups from Asia, such as Vietnamese Americans and Korean Americans, have established communities alongside those populated by the descendants of European immigrants, such as French Americans, German Americans, Irish Americans and Italian Americans.

1. Why has the United States often been described as a **melting pot**?
2. Why have people been in favour of the image of the “ **mosaic**”?
3. What does the word “**mosaic**” mean?
4. What have immigrant groups from Asia done to maintain their identity?
5. Name some recent immigrant groups from Asia in the United States?

II. Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable word for each space. (10 p)

CAR CATCHES FIRE

Three people jumped (1) a car on a busy Oxford road after a fire started under the bonnet this morning. They were just able to rescue their possessions before the car burst into (2). Mr. Peter Collins, 25, of Wey Road, Berinsfield (3) his Avenger estate car home (4) work with two

friends when he noticed smoke coming into the car. He stopped,(5) was unable to open the bonnet. He poured a bottle of water over the radiator where the smoke was coming from, but could not put out the flames. He then (6) to get fire extinguishers from a nearby.....(7) , but(8) also failed to have any effect.(9) he telephoned for a(10) , but by the time it arrived, the car was totally burned out.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. into | B. on | C. out of | D. over |
| 2. A. flames | B. petrol | C. smoke | D. sparks |
| 3. A. drove | B. has driven | C. was driving | D. was driven |
| 4. A. to | B. from | C. at | D. in |
| 5. A. but | B. because | C. although | D. so |
| 6. A. wandered | B. jumped | C. walked | D. ran |
| 7. A. hospital | B. garage | C. library | D. swimming pool |
| 8. A. this | B. those | C. that | D. these |
| 9. A. At length | B. Finally | C. At the end | D. Terminally |
| 10. A. police car | B. ambulance | C. taxi | D. fire engine |

III. Read the passage below carefully. Then choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D that best answers the question about the passage. (5p)

When we were in England last year, I went fishing with my friend, Peter. Early in the morning we were sitting quietly by the side of the lake when we had an unpleasant **surprise**. We saw a duck come along with three ducklings padding cheerfully behind her. As we watched them, there was a sudden swirl in the water. We caught a glimpse of the vicious jaws of a pike- a fish which is rather like a freshwater shark- and one of the ducklings was dragged below the surface.

This incident made Peter furious. He vowed to catch the pike. On three successive mornings we returned to the vicinity and used several different kinds of bait. On the third day Peter was lucky. Using an artificial frog as bait, he managed to hook the monster. There was a desperate fight but Peter was determined to capture the pike and succeeded. When he had got it ashore and killed it, he weighed the fish and found that it scaled nearly thirty pounds- a record for that district.

- Why do you think Peter was sitting quietly by the lake ?
A. He was watching the ducks. C. He was waiting for the pike to appear.
B. He wasn't very talkative. D. He was fishing
- To what does **surprise** in line 3 probably refer?
A. to the duck. B. to the ducklings. C. to the action of the pike. D. to the time of the day.
- What were Peter's feelings about the incident two days later?
A. He caught and killed the pike. C. He vowed that he would catch the remaining ducklings
B. He remained determined to catch the pike. D. He caught a frog and used it as bait for the pike.
- How much was the pike worth?
A. about thirty pounds. B. about two hundred and forty dollars.
C. the passage contains no information on this point. D. the passage says that the fish scaled nearly thirty pound.
- Which of the following titles best sums up the whole passage?
A. Mysterious disappearance of ducklings. C. Record pike caught by an angry fisherman.
B. Revenge on a duck. D. Huge pike caught by fisherman after desperate struggle at sea.

Section IV – writing

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it (5 points).

- But for your unsuspected talents as a mechanic, he would have been stranded there for hours.
- If
- Let's invite the Browns to the party on Sunday.
- He suggested
- The only thing that prevented the passing of the bill was the death of the Prime Minister.
- Had it not
- I've forgotten that commentator's name but he's very well-known.
- That commentator,
- I only recognised him when he came into the light.
- Not until

II. Using the word given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (5points)

1. There's no point in asking George to help. (WORTH)
- It George to help.
2. The last time I saw him was when I lived in London. (SINCE)
- I I lived in London.
3. I don't normally go into town by car. (USED)
- I into town by car.
4. Nobody plays this piece as beautifully as he does. (MORE)
- He plays this piece else.
5. I couldn't go to work because of the transport strike. (PREVENTED)
- I to work by the transport strike.

III. Using the cues below to complete each sentence of the following passage. (5p)

1. Teacher/ Day/ Vietnam/ fall/ twenty/ November/ each year.
.....
2. General/ it / be/ mean/ schoolchildren/ show/ appreciation/ teacher/ who/ guide/ in/ study.
.....
3. In / a/ time/ forget/ bad/ experience/ student/ have/ teacher/ scold/ punish.
.....
4. Students/ give/ teacher/ flower/ small/ gift.
.....
5. Small/ party/ hold/ and/ there/ be/ atmosphere/ fun/ amusement/ school.
.....

IV. Writing an essay (10p)

Living in a traditional family of three or four generations has both advantages and disadvantages. What do you think of that matter? Write an essay of about 180- 200 words to support your points.

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

S GD& T V NH PHÚC

K THÍCH N HSG L P 1.... - THPT N M H C 201... - 201...

(LUY N 15)

CHÍNH TH C

THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

II/ READING:

PART 1: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D). Write your answers in the spaces below. Number 0 is an example (2 ms)

0. The ... A-hour accident caused chaos for the local motorists yesterday evening.
A. rush B. high C. traffic D. heavy
1. The unemployment rate of the areaevery year until 2003 then started to fall.
A. raised B. rose C. dropped D. decreased
 2. It is gravity.....objects towards the earth.
A. pulling B. to pull C. what pulls D. that pulls
 3.problems in sailing in tropical seas is the coral reefs.
A. One of the biggest B. The biggest one C. Of the biggest one D. There are the biggest
 4.foreign languages requires great effort.
A. Learn B. Learning C. To learn it D. Learnt
 5. "I am tired" " "
A. Me too B. Also me C. For me the same D. I also
 6. I'm really not satisfied with the way you havethe situation.
A. dealt B. handled C. done D. fingered
 7. We may win, we may lose- It is just theof the draw.
A. strike B. odds C. chance D. luck
 8. War isas open-armed conflict between countries or factions within countries.
A. delineated B. declared C. defaulted D. defined
 9. I hope you won't take it.....if I suggest an alternative remedy.
A. offence B. amiss C. upset D. most
 10. Claims for compensation could run into billions of pounds.

A. far B. much C. well D. most

YOUR ANSWERS: 0A.....

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....
6.....7.....8.....9.....
.....10.....

PART 2: Complete the spaces with A, AN, THE or (No article). Write your answers in the spaces below. Number 0 is an example (1 m) 0: Jason's father bought himbicycle that he had wanted for his birthday.

Countries around (1)world have begun to deal with (2)problem in various ways. Some countries, in (3)effort to circumvent the problem, have allocated large amounts of land to animal reserves. They then charge admission prices to help defray the costs of maintaining (4) parks, and they often must also depend on (5)world organizations for support.

YOUR ANSWERS: 0the.....

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....

PART 3: Give the correct preposition. Write your answers in the spaces below. Number 0 is an example (1 m)

0. It is very goodyou to volunteer to help the poor.

1. I'm sure you are capablepassing the exam.
2. He is not awarethe dangers of smoking.
3. Many Vietnamese students have difficulty learning English.
4. I get very annoyedpeople who don't queue at bus stop.
5. If you have any complaints, tell memy face. I can't stand people who do things behind my back.

YOUR ANSWERS: 0of.....

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....

PART 4: Give the correct forms and tenses of the verbs in brackets. Write your answers in the spaces below. Number 0 is an example (1 m)

0. Her (get)sick was not expected.

1. She took a risk investing money with them. I'd rather she (not do)it.
2. He (not catch)cold if he would not have walked in the rain so long.
3. I'll wait until he (finish)..... his novel.
4. By next month I (leave)for India.
5. He volunteered (help) us.

YOUR ANSWERS: 0getting.....

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....

PART 5: Choose the word which best fits each gap of the passage. Write your answers in the spaces below. (2ms)

Although all Americans do not (1) the same way, their speech has enough in common that American English can be recognized as a (2) of English distinct from British English, Australian English and other national varieties. American English has grown up with the country. It began to (3) from British English during its colonial beginnings and (4) regional differences and ethnic flavor. Today it (5)other languages and other varieties of English because it is the medium by which the attractions of American culture - its literature, (6)pictures and television programs - are transmitted to the world.

All speakers of English (7)..... a common linguistic system and a basic set of words. But American English (8) from British English, Australian English and other national varieties in many of its pronunciations, words, spellings and grammatical (9) Words or phrases of American (10) and those used in America but not so much elsewhere, are called Americanisms.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. say | B. speak | C. talk | D. tell |
| 2. A. alteration | B. change | C. variety | D. variation |
| 3. A. diverge | B. divert | C. digress | D. depress |
| 4. A. enquired | B. inquired | C. required | D. acquired |
| 5. A. affluence | B. fluency | C. influences | D. nuances |
| 6. A. motion | B. moving | C. movement | D. removing |
| 7. A. have | B. bear | C. tear | D. share |
| 8. A. differentiates | B. differs | C. changes | D. alters |
| 9. A. constructions | B. building | C. points | D. syntax |
| 10. A. birth | B. source | C. origin | D. tradition |

YOUR ANSWERS:

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....
6.....7.....8.....9.....10.....
.....

PART 6: Fill in each blank with one suitable word.
(2ms)

Write your answers in the spaces below.

Is Photography Dead?

For a long time in the past photography was not regarded as an art. It was simply a skill and it was criticized for being too mechanical and not creative enough. At last, however, photography is now accepted as a unique and very important (1).....of art.

The photograph's claim to be an objective record of reality is now seriously challenged, and the important function of photography in modern-day society is consequently (2)threat. The threat has suddenly become all the more serious as more and more photographers are (3)..... to the new technology which computers offer. Moreover, a (n) (4) number of colleges have now begun to offer (5) in computer imaging. All these developments (6)..... a disturbing question. Is photography, as we know (7).....dead?

In spite of its complete transformation by new technological developments, however, photography will continue to play a (8)role in our culture. Although it may no longer (9)..... to be realistic, modern photography can continue to provide us with fresh visual (10)about ourselves and the world in which we live.

YOUR ANSWERS:

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....
6.....7.....8.....9.....10.....
.....

PART 7: Read the passage below carefully and choose the best answer. Write your answers in the spaces below. (2ms)

Langston Hughes was one of the greatest American writers of the twentieth century. He was born in Joplin, Missouri, and moved to Cleveland at the age of 14. Several years later he spent one year in Mexico before attending Columbia University in New York. For a few years after that, he roamed the world as a seaman, visiting **ports** around the world and writing some poetry. He returned to the United States and attended Lincoln University, where he won the Witter Bynner Prize for undergraduate poetry. After graduating in 1928, he traveled to Spain and to Russia with the help of a Guggenheim fellowship. His novels include *Not without Laughter* (1930) and *The Big Sea* (1940). He wrote an autobiography in 1956 and also published several collections of poetry. The collections include *The Weary Blues* (1926), *The Dream Keeper* (1932), *Shakespeare in Harlem* (1942), *Fields of Wonder* (1947), *One Way Ticket* (1947), and *Selected Poems* (1959). A man of many **talents**, Hughes was also a lyricist, librettist, and a journalist. As an older man in the 1960s, he spent much of his time collecting poems from Africa and from African-Americans to popularize black writers. Hughes is one of the most **accomplished** writers in American literary history, and he is seen as one of the artistic leaders of the Harlem Renaissance, the period when a neighborhood that was predominantly black produced a flood of great literature, music, and other art forms **depicting** daily city life for African-Americans.

1. What is the main topic of this passage? A. The life of Langston Hughes B. The Harlem Renaissance
C. African-American writers D. American twentieth-century writers
2. Where was Langston Hughes born?
A. Spain B. New York C. Missouri D. North Carolina
3. As used in the passage, which of the following words could best replace the word **"ports"**?
A. Islands B. Ships C. Friends. D. Harbors
4. To which of the following movements might *Shakespeare in Harlem* refer?
A. The Civil War B. The Harlem Riots C. The Harlem Renaissance D. The Civil Rights Movement
5. What provided Hughes with assistance for his travel to Spain and Russia?
A. His job as a reporter B. His career as a soldier C. A literary fellowship D. A college study program
6. The word **"talents"** in the passage could be replaced by which of the following?
A. Desires B. Abilities C. Strategies D. Careers
7. According to the author, what did Hughes do during the later years of his life?
A. Write short stories B. Popularize African-American writers

- C. Advocate racial equality . D. Write about life in Harlem
8. Which of the following could best replace the word "**accomplished**" as used in the passage?
A Successful B. Prolific C. Brilliant D. Imaginative
9. Which of the following can best substitute for the word "**depicting**" in the passage?
A. Congratulating B. Blessing C. Screening D. Portraying
10. According to the passage, Langston Hughes was all of the following EXCEPT:
A. A novelist B. A poet C. A historian D. A journalism.

YOUR ANSWERS:

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....
6.....7.....8.....9.....10.....

PART 8: Fill each blank with a suitable word or phrase.

Write your answers in the spaces below. (2ms)

- The car can't have broken down. I.....serviced last week.
- If I.....situation, I certainly wouldn't have had the courage to do what you did.
- Although he had a difficult time during the war, it.....harm.
- It's no.....the cold and wet, you'll just have to put up with it.
- I won't have their cars in the street outside the entrance to my house!
- In times of hardship we have to learn to do.....some basic necessities.
- I'm.....death of spiders!
- I heard the thunder.....in the distance.
- He's been.....weather for ages and still isn't back at work.
- We made the uniforms ourselves as we couldn'tmade.

YOUR ANSWERS:

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....
6.....7.....8.....9.....10.....

II. WRITING:

PART 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as sentence printed before it. (2ms) EXAMPLE:

“They would be very disappointed if you did not come,” the man said to his daughter.

€ The man told his daughter (that) they would be very disappointed if she did not come.

- “I am happy you have passed the final exams. Congratulations!” Tom said to me.

€ **Tom congratulated**

- You ‘d better not swim too far from the shore,” the lifeguard said to us

€ **The lifeguard advised**

- Birth rates have fallen sharply recently.

€ **There**

- I didn't hear the news until the next day.

€ **It was not**

- Although it rain torrentially all day, we all enjoyed the excursion.

€ **Despite**

PART 2: Write a new sentence using the word in brackets. Do not alter the word in any way (2ms)

- He may choose to take early retirement. (**option**)

€

- He didn't take any part in the conversation. (**contribute**)

€

- We lose our way because the signposts were confusing. (**which**)

€

- He likes to be addressed as “Professor”. (**call**)

€

- She always has a good relationship with the children. (**gets**)

€

PART 3: Write an essay about 200 words on the following topic:

What measures do you take in order to reduce air and water pollution in your city? (3ms)

B. PHONETICS (5 points). Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 16. A. community | B. developing | C. conditioner | D. interested |
| 17. A. continue | B. importance | C. different | D. directed |
| 18. A. medicines | B. opposite | C. pollution | D. capable |
| 19. A. preservation | B. inspiration | C. disposable | D. popularity |
| 20. A. exhausted | B. atmosphere | C. suspect | D. computer |

C. GRAMMAR- VOCABULARY-LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS**I. Choose the word, phrase or expression which best completes each sentence (15 points).**

21. Hoa: "Are you going to buy a new computer or just continue using the old one?"

Mary: "_____"

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A. Yes, I am. | B. Yes, I'd like one. Thank you. |
| C. That's impossible. I can't afford a new one. | D. Neither. I'm going to lease one. |

22. Mr. Black: "What a lovely house you have!"

Mr John: "_____"

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. No problem | B. Thank you. Hope you will drop in. |
| C. Of course not, it's not costly | D. I think so. |

23. You have never been to Italy, _____?

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| A. have you | B. haven't you | C. did you | D. had you |
|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|

24. You can't tell what someone is like just from their _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| A. character | B. looking | C. appearance | D. personality |
|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------|

25. "How is it going?" - "_____"

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| A. By bike | B. Not much | C. It sounds better | D. Mustn't grumble |
|------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|

26. _____ a dentist, Mike is very concerned about having healthy teeth.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-------|---------------|
| A. Because | B. He is | C. As | D. That he is |
|------------|----------|-------|---------------|

27. _____, you need to achieve a score of 60% or more.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. To pass this test | B. For being passed this test |
| C. In order pass this test | D. So that to pass this test |

28. As a famous person _____ many children admire, it is important for her to act responsibly.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| A. whose | B. whom | C. which | D. when |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|

29. The brochure says that the hotel has a great _____ of the sea.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|---------|
| A. appearance | B. look | C. sight | D. view |
|---------------|---------|----------|---------|

30. Our new coach is popular _____ the whole team.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|--------|
| A. with | B. to | C. by | D. for |
|---------|-------|-------|--------|

31. As soon as you _____ that, I'd like you to go to bed.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------|------------|-------------------|
| A. have done | B. did | C. will do | D. will have done |
|--------------|--------|------------|-------------------|

32. Margaret was slow at school, but she went on _____ Prime Minister.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. being | B. to be | C. having been | D. to have been |
|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------|

33. In 1870, _____, John D. Rockefeller and others created the Standard Oil Company.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. in spite of oil prices fluctuated | B. despite fluctuating oil prices |
| C. but the oil prices fluctuated | D. oil prices were fluctuating |

34. They're staying in rented accommodation for the time _____.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| A. going | B. making | C. doing | D. being |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|

35. "I have an idea. Let's go for a swim on Sunday afternoon". - "_____"

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| A. OK, what time? | B. You're kidding | C. I know | D. I'm sure |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|

II. Give the correct form of the words in brackets (10 points).

36. We found it _____ (thrill) to your wonderful news.

37. He left the room without any _____ (explain).

38. He didn't feel happy because he worked _____ (success).

39. Many people expressed _____ (disagree) with the whole idea.

40. There was a _____ (wide) dissatisfaction with the government's policies.

41. Her health has _____ (bad) considerably since we last saw her.

42. A lot of plants and animals could be used as medicines against cancer, AIDS, heart diseases and other _____(sick).
43. He was _____(information) of the consequences in advance.
44. I was kept _____(wake) last night by the noise from a party in the flat above.
45. This road is so bad that it needs _____(surface).

III. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting (5 points).

46. Last week unless my mother had had enough money, she would have bought that toy for me.
A B C D
47. It often takes me about fifteen minutes to go to work from here by foot.
A B C D
48. Those people say that it is such polluted air that they can't breath, don't they?
A B C D
49. It is noisy enough in this room, so I would rather you stop shouting like that.
A B C D
50. Dr. Roberts, the first woman to be elected president of the university, is intelligent, capable and
A B
awareness of the problem to be solved.
C D

D. READING

I. There are 5 blanks in the passage below. From the words given in the box, choose the most suitable for each blank. There are more words than blanks, so you don't need all of them. (5 points).

A. terrible	B. size	C. hope
D. wrong	E. loose	F. problem
		G. want

Choosing clothes can be difficult. Some people (51) to be fashionable, but they don't want to look exactly like everybody else. Not all clothes are suitable for work or school, perhaps because they are not formal enough, or simply not comfortable. It is easy to buy the (52) _____ size, and find that your trousers are too tight, especially if you are a little bit overweight. Very (53) _____ clothes make you feel slim, but when they have shrunk in the washing machine, then you have the same (54) _____. If you buy light cotton clothes, then they might not be warm enough for winter. If your shoes are not tight, and if you aren't dressed for the cold, you might look good, but feel (55) _____!

II. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each space. (10 points)

Schools in the United States have not always had a large number of libraries. As (56) _____ as 1958 about half of the public schools in the United States had no libraries at all. The number of public school libraries increased dramatically (57) _____ the federal government passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, (58) _____ provided funds for school districts to improve their education programs and facilities, including their libraries. (59) _____, many educators claim that since the legislation was passed federal spending has not increased sufficiently to meet the rising (60) _____ of new library technologies such as computer databases and Internet access.

Because the federal government provides only limited funds to schools, individual school districts (61) _____ on funds from local property taxes to meet the vast majority of public school expenses. Therefore, the libraries of the public schools tend to reflect the (62) _____ capabilities of the communities in which they are located. Districts in wealthy suburbs often have fully staffed libraries (63) _____ abundant resources, spacious facilities, and curricular and instructional support. In (64) _____, school districts in many poor areas house their libraries in ordinary classrooms or in small rooms. The libraries in such areas are generally staffed by volunteers, who organize and (65) _____ books that are often out-of-date, irrelevant, or damaged.

56. A. freshly B. recently C. frequently D. newly
57. A. though B. with C. during D. when
58. A. that B. who C. which D. this
59. A. Nevertheless B. Therefore C. Consequently D. Otherwise
60. A. fine B. fee C. cost D. sum
61. A. go B. come C. rely D. stay
62. A. educational B. economical C. political D. financial

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 63. A. for | B. with | C. on | D. by |
| 64. A. country | B. converse | C. contrast | D. conflict |
| 65. A. attain | B. obtain | C. contain | D. maintain |

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D(10 points).

Before the mid-nineteenth century, people in the United States ate most foods only **in season**. Drying, smoking and salting could preserve meat for a short time, but the availability of fresh meat, like that of fresh milk, was very limited; there was no way to prevent spoilage. But in 1810, a French inventor named Nicolas Appert developed the cooking-and-sealing process of canning. And in the 1850's an American named Gail Borden developed a means of condensing and preserving milk. Canned goods and condensed milk became more common during the 1860's, but supplies remained low because cans had to be made by hand. By 1880, however, inventors had fashioned stamping and soldering machines that mass-produced cans from tinplate. Suddenly all kinds of food could be preserved and bought at all times of the year.

Other trends and inventions had also helped make it possible for Americans to vary their daily diets. Growing urban population created demand that encouraged fruit and vegetable farmers to raise more produce. Railroad refrigerator cars enabled growers and meat packers to ship perishables great distances and to preserve **them** for longer periods. Thus, by the 1890's, northern city dwellers could enjoy southern and western strawberries, grapes, and tomatoes, previously available for a month at most, for up to six months of the year. In addition, increased use of iceboxes enabled families to store perishables. As easy means of producing ice commercially had been invented in the 1870's, and by 1900 the nation had more than two thousand commercial ice plants, most of which made home deliveries. The icebox became a **fixture** in most homes and remained so until the mechanized refrigerator replaced it in the 1920's and 1930's.

Almost everyone now had a more diversified diet. Some people continued to eat mainly foods that were heavily in starches or carbohydrates, and not everyone could afford meat. **Nevertheless**, many families could take advantage of previously unavailable fruits, vegetables, and dairy products to achieve more varied fare.

66. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Causes of food spoilage
- B. Commercial production of ice
- C. Population movements in the nineteenth century
- D. Inventions that led to changes in the American diet

67. The phrase "**in season**" in line 1 refers to

- A. a particular time of year
- B. a kind of weather
- C. an official schedule
- D. a method of flavoring

68. During the 1860's, canned food products were

- A. unavailable in rural areas
- B. available in limited quantities
- C. shipped in refrigerator cars
- D. a staple part of the American diet.

69. It can be inferred that railroad refrigerator cars came into use

- A. before 1860
- B. before 1890
- C. after 1900
- D. after 1920

70. The word "**them**" in line 13 refers to

- A. refrigerator cars
- B. growers
- C. perishables
- D. distances.

71. The word "**fixture**" in line 18 is closest in meaning to

- A. commonplace object
- B. substance
- C. luxury item
- D. mechanical device

72. The author implies that in the 1920's and 1930's home deliveries of ice

- A. increased in cost
- B. occurred only in the summer
- C. decreased in number
- D. were on an irregular schedule

73. The word "**Nevertheless**" in line 21 is closest meaning to

- A. occasionally
- B. however
- C. therefore
- D. because

74. Which of the following types of food preservation was NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Drying
- B. Chemical additives
- C. Canning
- D. Cold storage

75. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

- A. Most farmers in the United States raised only fruits and vegetables.
- B. People who lived in cities demanded home delivery of foods.
- C. Tin cans and iceboxes helped to make many foods more widely available.
- D. Commercial ice factories were developed by railroad owners

E. Writing

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentences printed before. (5 points)

76. Having nothing else to do, we decided to go for a walk.
- Since.....
77. She was not only bad-tempered but also very lazy.
- As well
78. "Nothing will persuade me to apply for that kind of job." She said.
- She flatly.....
79. The school I studied at last year was better than this one.
- This school isn't.....
80. You must leave now, or you'll miss the bus.
- You'll miss.....

II. Use the suggested words and phrases to write complete sentences of a letter. (10 points)

Dear Sir or Madam.

81. I/ write/ complain/ hair drier/ buy/ your shop/ last Saturday/ and/ treatment/ I receive/ when/ I try/ return/ a few days later.
82. I buy/ hair drier/ Wednesday, November 22nd.
83. first time/ try/ use/ handle become/ extremely hot/ and within a few minutes/ part/ plastic casing/ begin/ melt.
84. I turn/ off/ immediately/ return/ with/ receipt/ your shop/ Saturday.
85. I explain/ situation/ one/ assistants/ ask/ money back/ but / be told/ speak/ you.
86. Unfortunately you/ not available/ that day/ I/ write instead.
87. I enclose/ hair drier/ copy of/ original receipt.
88. Please send/ full fund/ soon/ possible.

Yours faithfully,

III. Write a paragraph of about 120 words on the following topic: (10 points)

What club do you want to be founded in your school? Why?

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

S GD& T V NH PHÚC K THI CH N HSG L P 1.... - THPT N M H C 201... - 201...
(LUY N 17)
CHÍNH TH C THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

Part I: Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D.

- Our holiday was _____ by the weather.
A. spoilt B. damaged C. overcome D. wasted
- The _____ charged by the architect for the plans of the new building were unusually high.
A. hire B. price C. fees D. sum
- He _____ his son of the dangers of driving too fast in his new car.
A. warned B. remembered C. threatened D. concerned
- The child was _____ by a lorry on the safety crossing in the main street.
A. knocked out B. run across C. run out D. knocked down
- When Ali arrived in London he spent all his time _____ and visited all the important museums and buildings.
A. sight-seeing B. traveling C. looking D. touring
- If you want a cheap air ticket you must _____ well in advance.
A. book B. engage C. reserve D. buy
- His sister was full of _____ for the way in which he had so quickly learned to drive a car.
A. pride B. admiration C. surprise D. jealousy
- He asked if we would _____ to share the room.
A. accept B. consider C. agree D. approve
- I wondered whether you would like to _____ to the theater tomorrow.
A. visit B. go away C. go out D. walk out
- _____ I would like to say how pleased I am to be here.
A. Primarily B. Foremost C. Earliest D. First
- The independent arbitrator managed to _____ the confrontation between the union and the employers.

- A. refuse B. confuse C. refute D. defuse
12. When I heard the footsteps behind me I was _____ that I would be attacked.
A. horrified B. terror-struck C. terrorized D. terrified
13. His illness made him _____ of concentration.
A. incompetent B. unable C. incapable D. powerless
14. Has the committee _____ a decision yet?
A. done B. made C. arrived D. voted
15. I am a bit hungry. I think _____ something to eat.
A. I'll have B. I'll be having C. I'm going to have D. I'm having
16. What do you plan to do when you _____ your course at college?
A. finish B. will finish C. have finished D. is going to finish
17. Where _____? Which hairdresser did you go to?
A. did you cut your hair B. have you cut your hair C. did you have cut your hair D. did you have your hair cut
18. 'Shall I stay here?' ~ 'I'd rather _____ with us'.
A. you come B. you to come C. you would come D. you came
19. I _____ saying what I think.
A. believe B. believe in C. believe for D. believe when
20. Somebody ran in front of the car as I was driving. Fortunately I _____ just in time.
A. could stop B. could have stopped C. managed to stop D. must be able to stop

Part II: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

<u>Traditional</u>, mental tests have been divided into two types. Achievement tests are designed to measure acquiring skills and knowledge, particularly those that have been explicitness taught. The proficiency exams required by few states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed and measure a person's ability to acquire new skills but knowledge. For example, vocation aptitude tests can help you decide whether you would do better like a mechanic or musician. However, all mental tests are in some sense achievement tests because they assumption some sort of past learning or experience with certainly objects, words, or situations. The difference between achievement and aptitude tests is the degree and intention use.	0. traditional traditionally 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____
---	---

Part III: Give the correct form of the words in brackets to fill in the blanks.

Dark black clouds in a dull sky meant one thing and one thing only: there was going to be a (1.thunder)..... Not one of us had brought an umbrella, or even a (2.rain)..... So when Jack suggested we should go to a museum, we all agreed immediately. As we had been (3. shop).....all morning we were now feeling very tired, it would be a (4. pleasant).....to sit down. We took a bus and arrived just as large shops of rain were beginning to fall.

The museum was quite (5.desert).....and very peaceful. We sat down in the main hall and listened to the rain (6. beat).....against the windows.

Suddenly, there was a great (7. disturb).....at the (8. enter)..... a large party of schoolboys were (9. lead)in by a teacher. The poor man was trying to keep them quiet and threatening to punish them, but they did not pay the (10.slight)..... attention.

Section B: Reading

Part I: Read the following passage and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks. Fill each numbered blank with one suitable word from the list given below.

The shark is a meat- eating fish and one of the most feared animals of the sea. Scientists (1)..... about 250 species of fish as sharks. These fish live in oceans (2).....the world, but they are most common in warm seas.

Sharks (3).....greatly in size and habits. Whale sharks, the largest kind of shark, may grow 60 feet long. A whale shark weighs up to 15 tons, more than twice (4).....much as an African elephant. The smallest shark may (5).....only 4 inches long and weigh less than 1 ounce. Some kinds of sharks live in the depths of the ocean, but (6).....are found near the surface. Some species live in coastal waters, but others (7).....far out at sea. A few species can even live in (8).....water.

All sharks are carnivores (meat- eaters). Most of them eat (9).....fish, including other sharks. A shark's only natural enemy is a large shark. Sharks eat their prey whole, or they tear off large chunks of flesh. They also (10).....on dead or dying animals.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. classify | B. divide | C. organize | D. arrange |
| 2. A. all | B. through | C. throughout | D. over |
| 3. A. grow | B. rise | C. evolve | D. vary |
| 4. A. as | B. so | C. very | D. exactly |
| 5. A. stretch | B. measure | C. develop | D. expand |
| 6. A. some others | B. others | C. different kinds | D. some sharks |
| 7. A. dwell | B. exist | C. emigrate | D. migrate |
| 8. A. fresh | B. sweet | C. light | D. clear |
| 9. A. uncooked | B. live | C. lively | D. alive |
| 10. A. eat | B. swallow | C. exist | D. feed |

Part II: Fill in each blank with a suitable word to fill in the blanks.

Vitamins are substances required for the proper functioning of the body. In this century, thirteen vitamins have been (1).....

A lack of any vitamins in a person's body can cause illness. In some cases, an excess of vitamins can also (2).....to illness. For example, sailors in the past were prone to (3).....from scurvy that is a disease resulting from the lack of vitamin C. It causes bleeding of the gum, loss of teeth and skin rashes. Sailors suffer from scurvy because they did not eat fruits and vegetables. Fruits and vegetables (4).....vitamin C which is necessary for good (5).....

Vitamin B complex is composed of eight different vitamins. A lack of any of these vitamins will lead to different (6).....For instance, a person who has too little vitamin B1 will suffer from beri-beri, a disease that causes heart problems and mental (7).....A lack of vitamin B2 results in eye and skin problems while deficiency of vitamin B6 causes problems of the nervous system. Too little vitamin B12 will cause anemia. The (8).....that vitamin deficiencies caused certain diseases led doctors to cure people suffering from these illnesses by giving them doses of the (9).....vitamins.

Today, vitamins are (10).....in the form of pills and can easily be bought at any pharmacy.

Part III: Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the best answer among A, B, C or D.

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

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

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - A. The number of nonnative users of English.
 - B. The French influence on the English language.
 - C. The expansion of English as an international language.
 - D. The use of English for science and technology.
2. English began to be used beyond England approximately.....
 - A. in 1066
 - B. around 1350
 - C. before 1600
 - D. after 1600
3. According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world EXCEPT
 - A. the slave trade
 - B. the Norman invasion
 - C. missionaries.
 - D. colonization
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. Most of the information stored on computer systems is in English.
 - B. Only one thirds of the world's science writing is in languages other than English.
 - C. English is the only language used in technology, and advertising.
 - D. International airports and air controllers use mostly English.
5. According to the passage, approximately how many nonnative users of English are there in the world today?
 - A. A quarter million
 - B. Half a million
 - C. 350 million
 - D. 700 million.

Part IV: Read the passage then choose the best sentences A-K to fill in each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use:

BITTER WATER HITS THE BIG TIME

Chocolate, which has its origins in South America, is now part of a multi-million pound worldwide business.

At Easter, British people spend over \$230 million on chocolate. A massive eight per cent of all chocolate is bought at this time.

(1)____. Although the large scale industrial production of chocolate began in the last century, the cacao plant was first cultivated by the Aztec, Toltec and Mayan civilizations of Central America over three thousand years ago.

The cacao tree is an evergreen, tropical plant which is found in Africa, South and Central America, the West Indies and South East Asia. The fruit of this tree is melon-sized and contains 20-40 seeds. (2)____. In English – speaking countries, they are called cocoa beans. This is a misspelling from the 17th century when they were also called cacao and cacao beans.

The Aztecs used cocoa beans as money. (3)____. This is from the word in the Aztec language, Nahuatl, meaning “bitter water”. (4)____. The Spanish found the drink more palatable mixed with cinnamon and sugar, but the recipe did not spread to the rest of Europe for another century. In the late 17th century, chocolate houses were set up in Europe's capital cities, where people gathered to drink chocolate.

(5)____. But in 1826, CJ van Houten of the Netherlands invented chocolate powder. (6)____.

The age of the chocolate bar as we know it began in 1847 when a Bristol company, Fry and Sons, combined cocoa butter with pure chocolate liquor and sugar to produce a solid block that you could eat. (7)_____.

At the turn of the century, the British chocolate market was dominated by French companies. In 1879 the English company Cadbury even named their Birmingham factory Bournville (ville is the French word for town) in the hope that a little glamour would rub off. But then came Cadbury's famous Dairy Milk bar which began life as a Dairymaid in 1905. (8)_____.

It seems that, for the time being at least, chocolate intake in Britain has established at about four bars each week. (9)____. The latest market trick is the so-called “extended line”. This is when the humble chocolate bar becomes an ice cream, a soft drink or a dessert, to tempt chocoholics who have grown tired of conventional snacks.

At the other end of the production process, cacao farmers are still feeling the effects of a crash in cocoa bean prices at the end of 1980s. (10)____. Perhaps you could spare a thought for them as you munch your next chocolate bars.

- A. This was made by extracting most of the cocoa butter from the crushed beans.

- B. A Swiss company then introduced milk solids to the process which gave us milk chocolate.
- C. They also used them to make a drink called xocoatl.
- D. Until the last century, the chocolate drink was made from solid blocks of chocolate which had to be melted down in hot water.
- E. When dried they become cacao beans, which can be used to make chocolate.
- F. Clever advertising which associated it with the healthy qualities of milk from the English countryside quickly established the bar as a rival to the more decadent French brands.
- G. British manufacturers include up to 5 per cent vegetable fat in their chocolate, something forbidden elsewhere.
- H. As most cacao farmers operate on a very small scale, many were forced out of business.
- I. This has forced manufacturers to look for new ways to attract customers.
- J. In Aztec times the chocolate drink was flavored with spices and used on ceremonial occasions and for welcoming visitors.
- K. Only at Christmas do people eat more of the cocoa-based foodstuffs.

Section C: Writing

Part I: Rewrite the following sentences so that they have a similar meaning with the first one.

1. "Don't forget to phone the police", she said
She reminded him
2. It is believed that the man escaped in a stolen car.
The man.....
3. A small church lies at the foot of the hill.
At the foot
4. If you changed your mind, you'll be welcome to join our club .
Were you
5. We don't have to do so many things to please him.
It is
6. I'm sure he didn't do it by himself.
He.....
7. He can't afford to go to America this summer.
He doesn't
8. Timmy has become confident as a result of his success .
Timmy's success has turned.....
9. I haven't seen my uncle for a long time.
It's a long time
10. She dances beautifully and she sings sweetly, too.
Not only

Part II: Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one , using the word in capital letters which must not be altered in any way :

1. You should think about the price before you decide whether to buy it or not. (**consideration**)
.....
2. People don't want to buy cars with large engines any more. (**call**)
.....
3. Twenty years ago this region produced twice as much coal as it does now.(**halved**)
.....
4. The prime minister is unlikely to call an early general election. (**likelihood**)
.....
5. The policeman acted quickly and averted an accident (**prompt**)
.....

Part III: Write a composition (300 words) about the following topic:

How do movies and television influence people's behavior? Use reasons and specific examples to support your answer.

**ÁP ÁN VÀ HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM KẾT THÚC SINH GIỚI
NĂM HỌC 2013-2014
Môn thi: Tiếng Anh- Lớp 12**

Section A: Grammar & Vocabulary (40 i m)

Part I (1x 20= 20 i m)

Câu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A	C	A	D	A	A	B	A	C	D
Câu	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	D	D	C	B	A	A	D	D	B	C

Part II (1 x 10 = 10 i m)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. acquiring acquired | 6. vocation vocational |
| 2. explicitness explicitly | 7. like as |
| 3. few a few | 8. assumption assume |
| 4. and to | 9. certainly certain |
| 5. but to | 10. intention intended |

Part III (1 x 10 = 10 i m)

1. thunderstorm
2. raincoat
3. shopping
4. pleasure
5. deserted
6. beating
7. disturbance
8. entrance
9. led
10. slightest

Section B: Reading (35 i m)

Part I (1x 10 = 10 i m)

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. D

Part II (1x 10 = 10 i m)

1. discovered	2. lead	3. suffer	4. contain	5. health
6. diseases	7. disorders	8. knowledge	9. necessary	10. available

Part III (1x 5= 5 i m)

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. C

Part IV (1x 10= 10 i m)

- 1.K 2.E 3.C 4.J 5.D 6.A 7.B 8.F 9.I 10H

Section C: Writing (25 i m)

Part I (1x 10 = 10 i m)

1. She reminded him to phone the police.
2. The man is believed to have escaped in a stolen car
3. At the foot of the hill lies a small church
4. Were you to change your mind, you'll be welcome to join our club.
5. It is unnecessary to do so many things to please him.
6. He can't have done it by himself.
7. He doesn't have enough money to go to America this summer.
8. Timmy's success has turned him into a confident person.
9. It's a long time since I last saw my uncle/ I saw my uncle for the last time.
10. Not only does she dance beautifully but she also sings sweetly.

Part II (1x 5= 5 i m)

1. You should take the price into consideration.
2. there is no(longer any)/ there isn't much call for cars.....
3. coal production/ the coal produced in this region has been halved in the 20 years.
4. there is little likelihood. The likelihood.....is small of the PM calling an.../that the PM will call a.....
5. The policeman's prompt action averted/ the prompt action of the policeman averted.....

Part III (10 i m) – Giám khảo cho ý kiến, yêu cầu:

- Thí sinh phải xác định chủ đề của phim và trình bày ý kiến về cách xử lý của con người, các vấn đề tích cực và tiêu cực
- Nêu ra 2-3 ý kiến cho mình
- Vấn đề trôi chảy, diễn đạt gãy gọn (dùng cấu trúc ngữ pháp đúng và trôi chảy)
- Sai không quá 5 lỗi (vết viết, ngữ pháp, dùng từ) thì không trừ điểm

chính th c

Môn thi: TI NG ANH L P 12 THPT - B NG B

Th i gian làm bài: 150 phút

(thi g m 05 trang)

Hä và t^an thÝ sinh:Ngày th,ng n^m sinh:

Häc sinh tr-êng:

Sè b, o danh

Sè ph, ch

Hä vµ t^an, ch÷ ký gi, m thð 1:

.....

Hä vµ t^an, ch÷ ký gi, m thð 2:

.....

Chø dÉn:

1. §Ò thi g¸m 05 trang. ThÝ sinh kiÓm tra sè trang tr-íc khi lµm bµi.
2. ThÝ sinh lµm bµi tróc tiÖp vµo ®Ò thi (ghi c©u tr¶ lêi vµo c, c « ®-íc ®, nh sè phÝa d-íi ®Ò c¸a mçi phÇn).
3. ThÝ sinh gi÷ g×n cÈn thÈn bµi lµm.
4. NÕu thÝ sinh lµm sai, dïng th-íc g¹ch, kh«ng dïng bút tÊy mµu tr¾ng. ThÝ sinh chØ ®-íc dïng bút mét mµu xanh hoÆc ®en ®Ó lµm bµi. Kh«ng dïng mùc mµu ®á.
5. Gi, m thð kh«ng gi¶i thÝch g× thªm.
6. ThÝ sinh kh«ng ®-íc sö dông bÊt cø tµi liÖu nµo kÓ c¶ tã ®iÖn.

chính th c

Môn thi: TI NG ANH L P 12 THPT - B NG B

(thi g m 05 trang)

Th i gian làm bài: 150 phút

I M	H TÊN, CH KÍ GIÁM KH O	S PHÁCH
B ng s :.....	Giám kh o 1:	
B ng ch :.....	Giám kh o 2:	

SECTION A – PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

1. A. challenge B. chance C. achievement D. scholarship
2. A. headaches B. wishes C. finishes D. watches
3. A. parked B. laughed C. ploughed D. established
4. A. gradual B. soldier C. independent D. education
5. A. flew B. few C. sewage D. drew

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

II. Identify the word whose stressed pattern is different from that of the others.

6. A. **intelligent** B. population C. opportunity D. economics
7. A. **advisable** B. **admirable** C. reliable D. desirable
8. A. **method** B. invention C. intense D. effective
9. A. **technology** B. important C. **popularity** D. impossible
10. A. **solemn** B. express C. succeed D. event

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
----	----	----	----	-----

Section B – vocabulary and grammar

I. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.

11. You are old enough to take _____ for what you have done.
A. responsible B. **responsibility** C. responsibly D. irresponsible
12. Should gravity, the pull of the earth, be zero, everything _____.
A. **will float** B. would be floating C. floated D. would float
13. I'll have to work hard to _____ with the rest of the class.
A. catch B. run C. **keep pace** D. keep on
14. _____ his exhaustion, he won the marathon by nearly three minutes.
A. In spite B. **Despite** C. Although D. However
15. Your success in life _____ very largely on yourself.
A. is keen B. **depends** C. lies D. goes
16. Buying a car was an important _____ for them.
A. transformation B. translation C. **transaction** D. transportation
17. No one can predict the future exactly. Things may happen _____.
A. expected B. unexpected C. expectedly D. **unexpectedly**
18. _____! The tree is going to fall.
A. **Look out** B. Look up C. Look on D. Look after
19. We took _____ of the fine weather and spent the day on the beach.
A. chance B. **advantage** C. occasion D. effect

20. All the athletes taking part in the international games should be proud of _____.
 A. oneself B. **themselves** C. himself D. yourself
21. The bomb _____ in the garage; fortunately no one hurt.
 A. put on B. **went off** C. got out D. kept up
22. _____ I can't understand is _____ he wants to change his mind.
 A. That/that B. Which/what C. What/why D. **What/that**
23. The nurse was on _____ in the hospital all night.
 A. **duty** B. alarm C. service D. work
24. Only when you grow up _____ the truth.
 A. you will know B. you know C. do you know D. **will you know**
25. All the boys are good at cooking, but _____ is as good as the girls.
 A. **none** B. either C. neither D. every

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.

II. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it.

26. Mrs. Stevens, along with her cousins from New Mexico, **are** planning to attend the festivities.
27. Some of us have to study **their** lessons carefully if we expect to pass this examination.
28. A five-thousand-**dollars** reward was offered for the capture of the escaped criminals.
29. Many kinds of vegetables are **growth** in California's Imperial Valley.
30. **Despite** the metric system is used throughout the world, it is still not commonly used in the Unite States.
31. She is looking forward to **meet** him again.
32. In 1837 Victoria, an eighteen-year-old woman, **named** queen of England.
33. The tickets that you ordered **they** will be delivered tomorrow.
34. Cool temperatures, shade, **moist**, and the presence of dead organic material provide the ideal living conditions for mushrooms
35. When I first went to **a** university I studied law.

	Mistake	Correction		Mistake	Correction
26.			31.		
27.			32.		
28.			33.		
29.			34.		
30.			35.		

Section C – reading

I. Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.

When you enter the supermarkets, you see shelves full of food. You walk in the aisles between the shelves. You push a shopping cart and put your food in it.

You probably hear soft, slow music as you walk along the aisles. If you hear fast music, you walk quickly. The supermarket plays slow music, you walk slowly and have more time to buy things.

Maybe you go to the meat department first. There is some meat on sale, and you want to find it. The manager of the supermarket knows where customers enter the meat department. The cheaper meat is the other end of the meat department, away from where the customers enter. You have to walk by all the expensive meat before you find the cheaper meat. Maybe you will buy some of the expensive meat instead of the meat on sale.

The dairy department sells milk and milk products such as butter and cheese. Many customers like milk that has only little butterfat in it. One store has three different containers of low fat milk. One says '1 percent (1%) fat' on the container. The second says '99% percent (99%) fat free'. The

third says 'Low fat' in big letters and 1% in small letters. As you can see, all the milk has the same amount of fat. The milk is all the same. The amount of milk in each container is also the same. However, in this store **they** cost three different amounts of money. Maybe the customer will buy the milk that costs the most.

36. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. How different kinds of food are arranged in supermarkets.
- B. Soft, slow music makes people buy more in supermarkets.
- C. The supermarket is designed to make you buy things.
- D. Be sure not to be deceived in supermarkets

37. The manager knows_____.

- A. which customers like low fat milk
- B. which customers like slow music
- C. where customers enter the meat department
- D. where customers come from

38. When you walk by the expensive meat_____.

- A. maybe you will buy some
- B. maybe you will buy low fat milk
- C. you will look for fresh food
- D. you will walk on the shelves

39. The word "**they**" in the last paragraph means_____.

- A. the customers
- B. the managers of the supermarket
- C. the containers of low fat milk
- D. the food in the supermarket

40. There are three different containers of low fat milk.

- A. One is 99 percent fat.
- B. They all cost the same amount of money.
- C. One has less fat than the others.
- D. They all have the same amount of fat.

36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

II. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to fill in the gaps in the following passage.

British parents are always complaining that their children spend too much time glued to the telly and not enough time on other activities (41)_____sports and reading. A survey recently (42)_____on people's viewing habits does not disprove this. It shows that young people in Britain spend on average 23 hours a week in front of the television, (43)_____works out at over three hours every day.

(44)_____is surprising, however, is the fact that the average adult watches even more: an incredible 28 hours a week. We (45)_____to have become a nation of addicts. Just about every household in the country has a television and over half have two or more. According to the survey, people nowadays don't just watch television sitting in their living-rooms, they watch it in the kitchen and in bed (46)_____.

The Education Minister said a few weeks ago that Britain's pupils (47)_____spend more time reading. Unfortunately, parents are not setting a good example: adults do (48)_____reading than young people. In fact, reading is at the (49)_____of their list of favoring pastimes. They would (50)_____listen to the radio, go to the cinema or hire a video to watch on their televisions at home.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. such | B. like | C. as | D. alike |
| 42. A. investigated | B. researched | C. carried | D. carried out |
| 43. A. that | B. which | C. this | D. it |
| 44. A. What | B. It | C. The thing | D. This |
| 45. A. seem | B. ought | C. used | D. would like |
| 46. A. in addition | B. as well | C. more | D. moreover |
| 47. A. might | B. could | C. should | D. would |
| 48. A. more | B. less | C. little | D. fewer |
| 49. A. tail | B. top | C. beginning | D. bottom |
| 50. A. better | B. rather | C. prefer | D. like |

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
46.	47.	48.	49.	50.

III. Fill in each numbered gap with one suitable word.

The traditional of birthday parties started a long time ago. People thought that there (51)_____ a special danger from evil spirits, so friends and family came together to bring good thoughts and wishes and even presents. At one time, only kings had birthday parties but as time went (52)_____, children and then adults began to have their (53)_____ birthday celebrations. There are some traditions - (54)_____ as sending birthday cards, blowing out the candles on a birthday cake and singing the 'Happy Birthday' song, that you can find (55)_____ anywhere, any time.

In China, everyone celebrates their birthday on New Year's Day: they become one year (56)_____ on that day. On a child's second birthday, family members put a variety of objects on the floor around the child. (57)_____ to Chinese tradition, the first object that the child picks up tells you what profession the child will choose (58)_____ in life.

In many English-speaking countries, a twenty-first birthday cake often has a key on top, or the cake (59)_____ is sometimes in the shape of a key. The key means that the young person is now old (60)_____ to leave and enter the family home at any time they want to!

51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
56.	57.	58.	59.	60.

Section D – writing

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

61. The heavy rain prevented everybody from going out.

Had

62. Mrs. Taylor regretted buying the second-hand washing machine.

Mrs. Taylor wished

63. They believe that the wanted man was living in London.

The wanted man

64. What is the weight of your suitcase?

How

65. In spite of his age, Mr. Benson runs 8 miles before breakfast everyday.

Though

II. Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s).

66. If I met the author one day, I would ask him to sign my copy of his new book. (Were)

.....

67. "It was your fault to break my vase yesterday" said Jane to her brother. (accused)

.....

68. She is such a beautiful girl that everybody admires her. (so)

.....

69. Are you and your husband the same age? (old)

.....

70. Hoang didn't come to class today. Nhan didn't, either. (nor)

.....

“Students learn just because of good marks”. Do you agree or disagree with that statement?

THE END

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC**

**KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI QUỐC GIA
LỚP 12 THPT NĂM 2011**

Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH**
Thời gian thi: **180 phút** (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: **11/01/2011**
Đề thi có: **10** trang

SỐ PHÁCH

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

I. LISTENING (4/20 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 3 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 15 giây, mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc. Thí sinh có 3 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài trước tín hiệu nhạc kết thúc bài nghe.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1: A VOA reporter is hosting a discussion of a research report on how the world is fighting hunger. Listen to the discussion and circle the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions.

1. This coming Saturday will be marked as _____.
A. World's Peace Day B. UN's Nutrition Day C. World's Food Day D. UN's Agriculture Day
2. It is aimed to push forward a program to _____.
A. fight terrorism B. alleviate hunger C. investigate hunger D. eliminate hunger
3. The findings have revealed that early childhood is also the critical time for reducing _____.
A. violence B. terrorism C. sexism D. poverty
4. Experts have concluded that undernourishment between conception and _____ can have a serious and lasting impacts.
A. one's third birthday B. one's second birthday C. one's first birthday D. one's fifth birthday
5. Undernourished children are likely to get _____ and are likely to get sick and die.
A. physically stunted B. mentally retarded C. emotionally problematic D. physically incapable
6. According to the report, a nation's productivity of future generations largely depends on the _____.
A. natural environment B. family's income source C. first 1,000 days of life D. health services
7. Damages after the critical time is _____.
A. highly irreversible B. scarcely retrievable C. difficult to overcome D. highly reserved
8. Who should be "on board" with nutritionists to make the project a success?
A. Professionals. B. Statesmen. C. Executives. D. Politicians.
9. In the 1980's, Thailand sent its volunteers to the country teaching about _____.
A. health and productivity B. foods and nutrients C. health and nutrition D. health and foods
10. Many major donors and the United Nations are targeting the program at _____ and young children.
A. pregnant women B. working parents C. breastfeeding mothers D. low-income parents

Part 2: Listen to a radio interview with a volcanologist and circle the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions.

11. What the scientist finds the most amazing about volcanoes is the fact that _____.
A. they can kill a large number of people very quickly B. you never know when they will erupt
C. volcanoes have enormous power D. their eruptions are highly predictable
12. How powerful is a volcanic eruption as described in the expert's words?
A. It can burn out a village within seconds. B. It can clean a village within seconds.
C. It can wipe out a village within seconds. D. It can bury a village within seconds.
13. The old assumption that the moon affects volcanic eruptions _____.
A. has never been tested B. has been tested only recently
C. is based on old-time legends D. is a classical myth
14. What gives rise to the old idea comes from the observation that a volcano is likely to erupt when _____.
A. the moon comes down B. there is a new moon
C. there is a full moon D. the moon is high in the sky
15. Mount Etna is nicknamed "a _____ giant".
A. friendly B. hostile C. unfriendly D. dangerous

16. Mount Etna is so nicknamed because _____.
 A. its cone is a playground B. its lava cools down very fast
 C. its cone is narrow D. its lava moves slowly
17. For 3,000 years, Mount Etna has killed _____ people.
 A. 73 B. 69 C. 3,000 D. 4,000
18. How many people were killed by Mount Etna in 1669?
 A. 69 deaths were recorded. B. 73 deaths were recorded.
 C. No case of death was recorded. D. 3,000 deaths were recorded.
19. A new volcano may be formed when _____.
 A. lava flows fast B. a cone closes up C. lava cools down D. a cone explodes
20. Mount Fuji in Japan is the _____ volcano on that site.
 A. 2nd B. 1st C. 3rd D. 4th
21. How large is the number of visitors visiting Mount Fuji every year?
 A. 4,000 people. B. 400,000 people. C. 20,000 people. D. 400 people.
22. The word "volcano" comes from Italian meaning "_____".
 A. a burnt mountain B. a falling mountain C. a burning mountain D. a forming mountain
23. The first volcano to have the name "Vulcanus" was _____.
 A. Vesuvius B. Mount Etna C. Mount Fuji D. Vesuvius and Etna
24. The Romans gave the Mount the name because they thought it was the _____ of the God of Fire *Vulcanus*.
 A. den B. home C. cave D. house
25. According to the expert, volcanoes _____.
 A. have more than one cone B. are all famous tourist sites
 C. will all become extinct D. are always changing

Part 3: A new student took notes of the introduction of the Department of Printed Word but she missed out some details. Listen to the man introducing his department and supply the blanks with missing information for her.

- Department: short history, founded: (26) _____
- size of first intake of undergraduates: (27) _____
- number of students on a taught M.A. course: (28) _____
- number of part-time lecturers: (29) _____
- percentage of students from outside the country: (30) _____
- English level requirements for students from outside the country: (31) _____
- students from outside the country get help from: (32) _____
- Department's external links: (33) _____
- series of workshops built with: (34) _____
- modern printing highly technological
- all students have to be: (35) _____
- despite being a modern department, it is also interested in: (36) _____
- main work of Department: (37) teaching _____
- former students employed as: (38) _____ conservationists
- Dr Yu, expert on early Chinese manuscript and: (39) _____
- post-graduate research students should apply: (40) _____

II. LEXICO- GRAMMAR (5/20 points)

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Write your answer (A, B, C, or D) in the numbered box.

41. He was so _____ in the book that he did not hear her footsteps.
 A. distracted B. engrossed C. gripped D. attracted
42. I felt that he lacked the _____ to pursue a difficult task to the very end.
 A. persuasion B. obligation C. engagement D. commitment
43. The government decided to _____ down on income tax evasion.
 A. press B. crack C. push D. snap
44. Check the apparatus carefully to make sure it has not been _____.
 A. broken into B. tempered with C. touched up D. taken out

45. We believe that the cumulative effects of renewed prosperity will _____ expectations.
A. overcome B. undermine C. surpass D. succeed
46. John's got very _____ feelings about taking on more responsibility at the moment.
A. puzzled B. mixed C. jumbled D. muddled
47. The college will soon be ready to _____ candidates for new courses.
A. enrol B. involve C. call D. recall
48. After the concert, everyone had to _____ home through the thick snow.
A. trudge B. tread C. trace D. trickle
49. The captain realized that unless immediate action was taken to discipline the crew, there could be a _____ on the ship.
A. riot B. rebellion C. mutiny D. strike
50. Her enthusiasm _____ her lack of experience.
A. makes up for B. makes off C. makes out at D. makes up

Your answers:

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
46.	47.	48.	49.	50.

Part 2: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

A feminine is a person, usually a woman, who believes that women should be regarded as equally to men. She, or he, deplores discrimination against women in the home, place of work or anywhere, and her principle enemy is the male chauvinist, who believes that men are naturally super. Tired of being referred to as "the weaker sex", women are becoming more and more militancy and are winning the age-old battle of the sexes. They are sick to death of sexy jokes which poke fun at women. They are no longer content to be regarded as second-class citizens in terms of economic, political and social status. They criticize beauty contests and the use of glamour female models in advertisements which they describe as the exploit of female beauty, since women in these situations were represented as mere sex objects. We no longer live in the male-dominate societies of the past. Let us hope, moreover, that the revolution stops before we have a boring world in which sex doesn't make much difference. We already have unisex hairdressers and fashions. What next?

0. feminine € feminist

51. _____
52. _____
53. _____
54. _____
55. _____
56. _____
57. _____
58. _____
59. _____
60. _____

Part 3: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

A live broadcast of any public event, such as a space (0) _____ (FLY) or sporting occasion, is almost (61) _____ (VARIABLE) accompanied by the thoughts of a (62) _____ (COMMENT). This may be on television, along with the relevant pictures, alternatively on radio. The technique involved (63) _____ (DIFFERENT) between the two media, with radio broadcasters needing to be more explicit and (64) _____ (DESCRIBE) because of the absence of visual information. TV commentators do not need to paint a picture for their audience; instead, their various (65) _____ (OBSERVE) should add to the images that are already there. There will sometimes be silences and pauses in a TV commentary, although these are becoming (66) _____ (INCREASE) rare. Both types of commentators should try to be informative, but should avoid sounding (67) _____ (OPINION). In sports commentaries, fairness and (68) _____ (IMPART) to both sides is vital, but spontaneity and enthusiasm are valued by those watching or listening. Sports commentators usually broadcast live in an essentially unscripted way, although they may refer to previously prepared materials such as sports statistics. Because of the (69) _____ (PREDICT) nature of live events, thorough preparation in advance is vital. The Internet has helped enormously with this aspect of the job. Anyone interested in becoming a commentator should have excellent (70) _____ (ORGANISE) skills, the willingness to work irregular hours, and a strong voice.

0. flight

61. _____
62. _____
63. _____
64. _____
65. _____
66. _____
67. _____
68. _____
69. _____
70. _____

Part 4: Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the two-word verbs below. Write your answer in the numbered box. Each verb is used only once.

bring out	close down	make up to	sift through	check over
lay down	go round	sit on	work out	do with

71. Business was so bad that they had to _____ two factories.
72. Next year, we intend to _____ several new products. But at the moment, we are still testing them.
73. The operator monitors the pressure by _____ the readings on these gauges.
74. Calculations which used to take ages can now _____ in a few seconds.
75. You give the computer a command and it will _____ the data for you until it finds the information you need.
76. People only _____ him because of his wealth.
77. He _____ my letter for months, why doesn't he answer it?
78. This car could _____ a good polish.
79. There should be enough sweets to _____.
80. It is quite clearly _____ that only amateurs can take part.

Your answers:

71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
76.	77.	78.	79.	80.

Part 5: Fill each gap in the following sentences with one of the prepositions or particles in the box. Use each word only ONCE and write your answer in the numbered box. (Please note that the given words outnumber the gaps.)

after	at	back	through	across	with
forward	off	out	over	up	for

81. I received the news _____ a kind of naive enthusiasm.
82. He felt nervous before he started the first lecture of his life but he carried it _____ very well.
83. My group and yours have arrived _____ the same conclusion quite independently.
84. When he married for the second time, Fred got more than he bargained _____.
85. You can't sit _____ and do nothing like that while much remains to be done.
86. The favourable weather has put the harvest _____.
87. We won't watch that programme if the television is playing _____ again.
88. We made _____ that we had forgotten Jane's birthday, though it was not true.
89. We had to sit _____ nearly two hours of speeches.
90. We're both going _____ the same job.

Your answers:

81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
86.	87.	88.	89.	90.

III. READING (5/20 points)

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box.

There is no doubt at all that the Internet has made a huge difference to our lives. However, most parents worry that their children spend too much time browsing the Internet or playing computer games, hardly (91) _____ doing anything else in their spare time. Naturally, parents want to know if these activities are harmful to their children. What should they do if their children spend hours (92) _____ a computer screen?

Obviously, if children spend too much time (93) _____ in some game instead of doing their homework, then something is wrong. It is a good idea if parents and children decide together how much use should be (94) _____ of the Internet, and the child should (95) _____ that it won't interfere with homework. If the child does not (96) _____ to this arrangement, parents can take more drastic (97) _____.

Any parent who is (98) _____ alarmed about a child's behaviour should make an appointment to (99) _____ the matter with a teacher. Spending time in front of a computer screen does not (100) _____ affect a child's performance at school. Even if a youngster seems obsessed with the computer, he or she is probably just going through a phase, and in a few months parents will have something else to worry about!

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 91. | A. always | B. ever | C. never | D. rare |
| 92. | A. peeping at | B. glancing at | C. staring at | D. seeing |
| 93. | A. involved | B. occupied | C. taken | D. absorbed |
| 94. | A. done | B. had | C. made | D. taken |
| 95. | A. promise | B. assure | C. secure | D. claim |
| 96. | A. commit | B. stick | C. follow | D. hold |
| 97. | A. rules | B. procedures | C. steps | D. regulations |

98. A. actually B. heavily C. seriously D. urgently
 99. A. speak B. discuss C. talk D. debate
 100. A. possibly B. consequently C. probably D. necessarily

Your answers:

91.	92.	93.	94.	95.
96.	97.	98.	99.	100.

Part 2: Read the following passage and answer the questions from 101 to 110.

101. _____

Telephone, television, radio, and the telegraph all help people communicate with each other. Because of these devices, ideas and news of events spread quickly all over the world. For example, within seconds, people can know the results of an election in Japan or Argentina. An international soccer match comes into the home of everyone with a television set. News of a disaster such as an earthquake or a flood can bring help from distant countries. Within hours, help is on the way.

102. _____

How has speed of communication changed the world? To many people, the world has become smaller. Of course, this does not mean that the world is physically smaller. Two hundred years ago, communication between the continents took a long time. All news was carried on ships that took weeks or even months to cross the oceans. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it took six weeks for news from Europe to reach the Americas. This time difference influenced people's actions. For example, one battle in the war of 1812 between the English and the United States armies could have been avoided if the warring sides had known that a peace agreement had already been signed. Peace was made in England, but the news of peace took six weeks to reach America. During those six weeks, the large and serious Battle of New Orleans was fought and many lives were lost.

103. _____

An important part of the history of the world is the history of communication. In prehistoric times, people had limited knowledge of the world. They had little information about geography, the study of the Earth. People knew very little beyond their small groups except what was happening near their homes. Later, people were organized into villages, and verbal communication between small towns was possible. Still, the people's knowledge was limited because they had no outside information. Kingdoms and small countries then developed, with a king directing the people. Cities developed, too, but still communication was limited to the small geographical area of the country. Much later in history, after the invention of the printing press, many more people learned to read, and communication was improved.

104. _____

In this modern age, communication is so fast that it is almost instant. People's lives have been changed because of the immediate spread of news. Sometimes the speed is so great that it does not allow people time to think. For example, leaders of countries have only minutes, or, at most, hours to consider all the parts of a problem. They are expected to answer immediately. Once they had days and weeks to think before making decisions.

105. _____

The speed of communication demands a new responsibility from all people of the world. People in different countries must try harder to understand each other. An example is that people with different religions must try to understand each other's beliefs and values, even if they do not accept them. Sometimes their cultures are quite different. What one group considers a normal part of life is strange to another culture. In some cases, a normal part of one culture might be bad or impolite to people of another culture. That kind of difference is a possible basis for misunderstanding. People must learn not to judge others, but to accept them as they are. As the world grows smaller, people must learn to talk to each other more effectively as well as communicate more rapidly.

Match the headings given in the box below with their appropriate numbers (101 - 105) that lead the five paragraphs and write the letters A-H in the corresponding numbered boxes. (The headings outnumber the paragraphs, so you will not use all of them).

- A. A disadvantage of fast communication
- B. High speed of communication and its benefits
- C. Our shrinking world
- D. Communication devices
- E. A brief history of communication development
- F. Modern communication and a change in thinking pattern
- G. The changing world resulting from fast communication
- H. Modern communication and expected responsibility

Then choose the correct answer to each of the following questions by circling A, B, C, or D.

106. Modern communications have_____.
 A. affected the results of elections and news of disasters
 B. only allowed people to see world sports events at home
 C. kept people better informed of their world and beyond
 D. made people happier, busier, but less informed
107. Before the invention of communication devices,_____.
 A. people gave better care to their local affairs
 B. there was no transportation between countries
 C. people were much interested in world affairs
 D. people were mostly kept in the dark about the world
108. A negative aspect of fast communication is that it_____.
 A. makes people think too fast
 B. will push governments into dead ends
 C. deprives decision makers of correct information
 D. may rush governments into decisions
109. There were instances in which lives could have been saved if _____.
 A. intercommunication had been established
 B. there had not been a delay in communication
 C. officers' demands of information had been met
 D. carrier pigeons had arrived in time
110. The speed of communication has helped create opportunity for _____.
 A. mutual understanding and cultural tolerance
 B. better understanding and freer trade
 C. the expansion of cultural differences
 D. the growth of the physical world

Your answers:

101.	102.	103.	104.	105.
106.	107.	108.	109.	110.

Part 3: Read the following passage and complete the statements that follow by circling A, B, C, or D to indicate your answer which you think fits best.

Bringing up children

Where one stage of child development has been left out, or not sufficiently experienced, the child may have to go back and capture the experience of it. A good home makes this possible - for example, by providing the opportunity for the child to play with a clockwork car or toy railway train up to any age if he still needs to do so. This principle, in fact, underlies all psychological treatment of children in difficulties with their development, and is the basis of work in child clinics.

The beginnings of discipline are in the nursery. Even the youngest baby is taught by gradual stages to wait for food, to sleep and wake at regular intervals and so on. If the child feels the world around him is a warm and friendly one, he slowly accepts its rhythm and accustoms himself to **conforming to** its demands. Learning to wait for things, particularly for food, is a very important element in upbringing, and is achieved successfully only if too great demands are not made before the child can understand them. Every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill: the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of anxiety in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural **zest** for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Learning together is a fruitful source of relationship between children and parents. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents. Toys and games which both parents and children can share are an important means of achieving this co-operation. Building-block toys, jigsaw puzzles and crosswords are good examples.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness or indulgence towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters; others are severe over times of coming home at night, punctuality for meals or personal cleanliness. In general, the controls **imposed** represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness and well-being.

With regard to the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also, parents should realize that

“example is better than precept”. If they are hypocritical and do not practise what they preach, their children may grow confused and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been, to some extent, deceived. A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' ethics and their morals can be a dangerous disillusion.

111. The principle underlying all treatment of developmental difficulties in children _____.
 A. is in the provision of clockwork toys and trains
 B. is to send them to clinics
 C. is to capture them before they are sufficiently experienced
 D. offers recapture of earlier experiences
112. Learning to wait for things is successfully taught _____.
 A. in spite of excessive demands being made
 B. only if excessive demands are avoided
 C. because excessive demands are not advisable
 D. is achieved successfully by all children
113. The encouragement of children to achieve new skills _____.
 A. should be focused on only at school
 B. can never be taken too far
 C. will always assist their development
 D. should be balanced and moderate
114. Parental controls and discipline _____.
 A. serve a dual purpose
 B. are designed to promote the child's happiness
 C. reflect only the values of the community
 D. should be avoided as far as possible
115. The practice of the rule *“Example is better than precept”* _____.
 A. only works when the children grow old enough to think for themselves
 B. would help avoid the necessity for ethics and morals
 C. will free a child from disillusion when he grows up
 D. is too difficult for all parents to exercise
116. In the 1st paragraph, the author lays some emphasis on the role of the _____ in helping the child in trouble.
 A. psychiatrists B. community C. family D. nursery
117. The phrase ‘conforming to’ in the 2nd paragraph means _____.
 A. adapting to B. accepting C. agreeing with D. following
118. The word ‘zest’ in the 2nd paragraph can be best replaced by _____.
 A. appetite B. excitement C. enthusiasm D. enjoyment
119. The word ‘imposed’ in the 4th paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. excepted B. introduced C. made D. constrained
120. Hypocrisy on the part of the parents may _____.
 A. result in their children's wrong behaviour B. make their children lose faith in them
 C. disqualify their teachings altogether D. impair their children's mind

Your answers:

111.	112.	113.	114.	115.
116.	117.	118.	119.	120.

Write T if the statement is true according to the passage; F if the statement is not true, and NG if the information is not given in the passage.

121. It is important for a child to gradually get used to his daily demands in the process of mental development.
 122. To force children to learn different skills beyond their natural learning rate is encouraged by parents.
 123. The understanding between parents and children plays an important role in mental development.
 124. Parents should leave their children's mental development for school education.
 125. Parents are advised to do everything for their children right from early childhood.

Your answers:

121.	122.	123.	124.	125.
------	------	------	------	------

Part 4: Read the following passage and choose the most suitable sentence from the list A to G for each gap from 126 to 130. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use. Then answer the questions from 131 to 140 that follow.

The days when only men would hold management positions are over. (126)_____. Despite a slowing economy, the number of women in management has risen to 16% in 1995, when it used to be less than 9%. One result of this tendency is that women are now more accepted in these roles, and it has also been found that women in management ease tension and gender conflict in the workplace.

A comprehensive nation-wide study of executive performance accidentally found that women scored higher in almost all areas of performance evaluation, while compiling a large-scale analysis of 425 high-level managers. (127)_____. They tend to work harder behind the scenes, while men prefer the glamorous, more aggressive side of management. The masculine approach is more suited to the traditional style of business, where the boss would work alone and simply dictate orders to his staff. Now, in the global information age, teamwork and partnership are increasingly important, and these are exactly the areas where women excel.

(128) _____. It may be that the same qualities that make women more effective as managers are also holding them back. Most women get stuck in jobs which involve human resources or public relations, while their skills make them highly suitable for this type of work. However, the posts in these areas rarely lead to the top. Ambitious women are frustrated by this, and many left to start their own companies. Another reason why women are overlooked for promotion is that men are seen as more dynamic and competitive. Women tend to work for the good of the company as a whole, while men are looking out for themselves. Some bosses may interpret the feminine approach as showing a lack of vision. A woman will often adopt the strategy of making people think that they are the authors of new ideas, so that they will co-operate with her plan. Although this is an effective way of achieving an objective, the result is that she will lose credit for her creativity and innovation.

It is also surprising to learn that the greatest prejudice against female bosses comes from women themselves. In a recent Gallup poll, 70% of men said that they would be prepared to accept a female boss, compared to 66% of women. (129) _____. Since nearly all bosses used to be male, women feel more comfortable being supervised by a man than by another woman. Some women also feel that a male boss is less demanding and he feels more relaxed about being in a position of authority. Since women have to work harder to get to the top, they expect more of their staff when they get there.

In conclusion, although more and more women are rising to higher positions, there are still many deep-rooted prejudices and double standards that keep them from achieving the very top positions. Companies may say that they value interpersonal skills, but they still look for a leader who is decisive and a risk taker. (130)_____. Although women have proved that they are capable of leading a company, it seems that they will not get the chance to do so until they are prepared to start their own businesses.

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. One possible reason for this is that of tradition</p> <p>B. Areas where women are particularly effective are in supporting their staff, and sharing information</p> <p>C. More and more women are moving into top jobs in the USA</p> <p>D. Although women are not as decisive as men, they still play an important role in social work</p> <p>E. Although the number of women in middle management is on the increase, there are still few women running large companies</p> <p>F. These qualities are perceived as being mainly masculine</p> <p>G. These positions are held by females</p> |
|---|

Complete the following statements by circling A, B, C, or D.

131. The participation by women in business management has _____.
 A. increased a sexist attitude among men
 B. started new business conflicts
 C. caused gender conflict among the staff
 D. made the workplace more agreeable
132. Women managers are found more skilful in areas where they can promote their ability to _____.
 A. build relationships with people
 B. fight their way to the top
 C. deal with their male bosses
 D. give directions to the staff
133. Women are often overlooked for the top jobs because _____.
 A. other women do not like working for them
 B. they do not take credit for their own ideas
 C. they cannot make big decisions
 D. they leave to start their own businesses
134. Women prefer a male boss because _____.
 A. male bosses work harder
 B. men are more competitive
 C. it is more usual to work for a man
 D. female bosses are more demanding
135. A female boss often demands more of her staff because _____.
 A. other women do not like working for them
 B. she herself has to toil her way to the position
 C. she can always make big decisions
 D. her staff do not tend to submit themselves to her

Write T if the statement is true according to the passage; F if the statement is not true, and NG if the information is not given in the passage.

136. Working with other people has become more important in modern business.
 137. Businesses owned by women are more successful than those owned by men.
 138. Most women work for their own promotion, not for the good of the company.
 139. More men than women work for female bosses.
 140. Companies may not tell the truth about the qualities they look for in a manager.

Your answers:

126.	127.	128.	129.	130.
131.	132.	133.	134.	135.
136.	137.	138.	139.	140.

IV. WRITING (6/20 points)

Part 1: (0.5/20 points)

Use the word(s) given in brackets and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s). Look at the example in the box.

Example: Immediately after winning the race, Sandy began training for the next one. (had)
 € No sooner **had Sandy won the race than** she began training for the next one.

141. Attendance at the additional evening lectures is not obligatory for students. (under)

€ Studentsthe additional evening lectures.

142. You cannot find pottery like this in any other part of the country. (type)

€ This is the only part of the country found.

143. All are eligible for the contest. There is no discrimination of race and sex. (regardless)

€ All are eligible

144. As a result of the bad weather, there may be delay to some international flights. (subject)

€ Due to the bad weather possible delay.

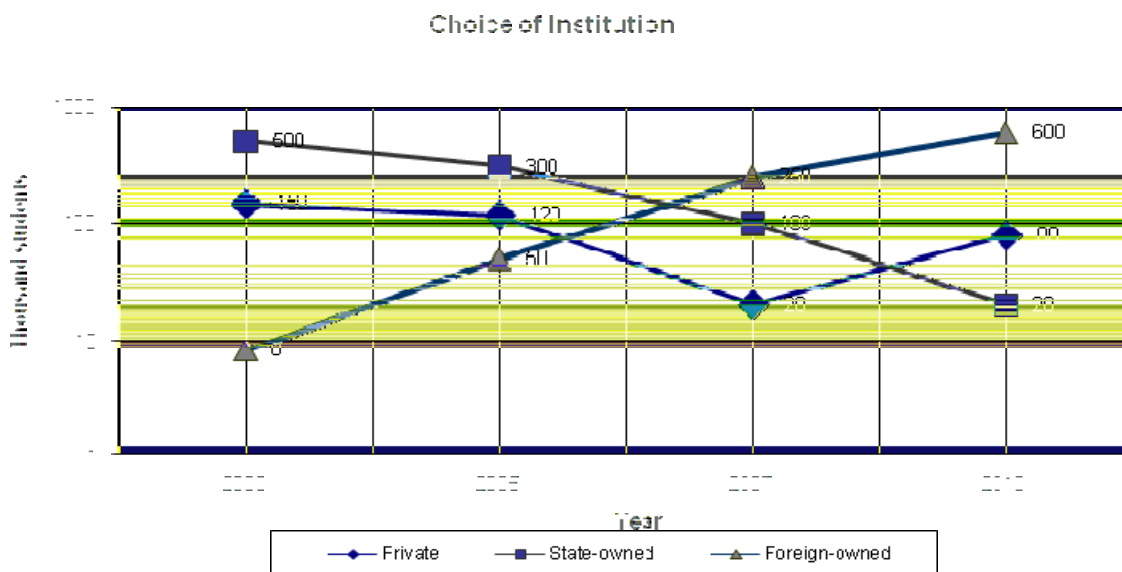
145. We were very much surprised to learn that Brian had become a monk. (To)

€, Brian had become a monk.

Part 2: (2/20 points)

Below is the data showing the students' choice of colleges and universities in the country of Dispairana.

Write a report (of about 150 words) on the changes over the period of ten years. You may add comments and reasons to enliven your report.



Part 3: (3.5/20 points)

High-school students are expected to participate more in extracurricular activities and community service in addition to achieving high grades. Some educators suggest extending high-school education to four years so that students can achieve all that is expected of them. Others are against the proposal because they think students would lose interest in school and attendance would drop in the end.

In about 350 words, write an essay that ends with the remark "High-school education should be extended to four years" to assert your point of view on this question. Use reasons and examples to support your position. You may continue your writing on the back page if you need more space.

-THE END -

chính th c

Môn thi: TI NG ANH L P 12 THPT - B NG B

Th i gian làm bài: 150 phút

(thi g m 05 trang)

Hä và t^an thÝ sinh:Ngày th,ng n^m sinh:

Häc sinh tr-êng:

Sè b, o danh

Sè ph, ch

Hä vµ t^an, ch÷ ký gi, m thð 1:

.....

Hä vµ t^an, ch÷ ký gi, m thð 2:

.....

Chø dÉn:

1. §Ò thi g¸m 05 trang. ThÝ sinh kiÓm tra sè trang tr-íc khi lµm bµi.
2. ThÝ sinh lµm bµi tróc tiÕp vµo ®Ò thi (ghi c©u tr¶ lêi vµo c, c « ®-íc ®, nh sè phÝa d-íi ®Ò c¸a mçi phÇn).
3. ThÝ sinh gi÷ g×n cÈn thÊn bµi lµm.
4. NÕu thÝ sinh lµm sai, dïng th-íc g¹ch, kh«ng dïng bút tÊy mµu tr¾ng. ThÝ sinh chØ ®-íc dïng bút mét mµu xanh hoÆc ®en ®Ó lµm bµi. Kh«ng dïng mùc mµu ®á.
5. Gi, m thð kh«ng gi¶i thÝch g× thªm.
6. ThÝ sinh kh«ng ®-íc sö dông bÊt cø tµi liÖu nµo kÓ c¶ tã ®iÖn.

chính th c

Môn thi: TI NG ANH L P 12 THPT - B NG B

(thi g m 05 trang)

Th i gian làm bài: 150 phút

I M	H TÊN, CH KÍ GIÁM KH O	S PHÁCH
B ng s :.....	Giám kh o 1:	
B ng ch :.....	Giám kh o 2:	

SECTION A – PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ch</u> allenge | B. <u>ch</u> ance | C. <u>ach</u> ievement | D. <u>sch</u> olarship |
| 2. A. head <u>ach</u> es | B. <u>w</u> ishes | C. <u>fin</u> ishes | D. <u>watch</u> es |
| 3. A. <u>park</u> ed | B. <u>laugh</u> ed | C. <u>plough</u> ed | D. <u>establi</u> shed |
| 4. A. <u>music</u> ian | B. <u>so</u> ciable | C. <u>so</u> ciety | D. <u>offi</u> cial |
| 5. A. <u>flew</u> | B. <u>few</u> | C. <u>sew</u> age | D. <u>drew</u> |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

II. Identify the word whose stressed pattern is different from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 6. A. intelligent | B. population | C. opportunity | D. economics |
| 7. A. advisable | B. admirable | C. reliable | D. desirable |
| 8. A. method | B. invention | C. intense | D. effective |
| 9. A. technology | B. important | C. popularity | D. impossible |
| 10. A. solemn | B. express | C. succeed | D. event |

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
----	----	----	----	-----

Section B – vocabulary and grammar

I. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.

- You are old enough to take _____ for what you have done.
A. responsible B. responsibility C. responsibly D. irresponsible
- Should gravity, the pull of the earth, be zero, everything _____.
A. will float B. would be floating C. floated D. would float
- I'll have to work hard to _____ with the rest of the class.
A. catch B. run C. keep pace D. keep on
- _____ his exhaustion, he won the marathon by nearly three minutes.
A. In spite B. Despite C. Although D. However
- Your success in life _____ very largely on yourself.
A. is keen B. depends C. lies D. goes
- Buying a car was an important _____ for them.
A. transformation B. translation C. transaction D. transportation
- No one can predict the future exactly. Things may happen _____.
A. expected B. unexpected C. expectedly D. unexpectedly
- _____! The tree is going to fall.
A. Look out B. Look up C. Look on D. Look after
- We took _____ of the fine weather and spent the day on the beach.
A. chance B. advantage C. occasion D. effect

20. All the athletes taking part in the international games should be proud of _____.
 A. oneself B. themselves C. himself D. yourself
21. The bomb _____ in the garage; fortunately no one hurt.
 A. put on B. went off C. got out D. kept up
22. _____ I can't understand is _____ he wants to change his mind.
 A. That/that B. Which/what C. What/why D. What/that
23. The nurse was on _____ in the hospital all night.
 A. duty B. alarm C. service D. work
24. Only when you grow up _____ the truth.
 A. you will know B. you know C. do you know D. will you know
25. All the boys are good at cooking, but _____ is as good as the girls.
 A. none B. either C. neither D. every

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.

II. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it.

26. Mrs. Stevens, along with her cousins from New Mexico, are planning to attend the festivities.
27. Some of us have to study their lessons carefully if we expect to pass this examination.
28. A five-thousand-dollars reward was offered for the capture of the escaped criminals.
29. Many kinds of vegetables are growth in California's Imperial Valley.
30. Despite the metric system is used throughout the world, it is still not commonly used in the Unite States.
31. She is looking forward to meet him again.
32. In 1837 Victoria, an eighteen-year-old woman, named queen of England.
33. The tickets that you ordered they will be delivered tomorrow.
34. Cool temperatures, shade, moist, and the presence of dead organic material provide the ideal living conditions for mushrooms.
35. When I first went to a university I studied law.

	Mistake	Correction		Mistake	Correction
26.			31.		
27.			32.		
28.			33.		
29.			34.		
30.			35.		

Section C – reading

I. Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.

When you enter the supermarkets, you see shelves full of food. You walk in the aisles between the shelves. You push a shopping cart and put your food in it.

You probably hear soft, slow music as you walk along the aisles. If you hear fast music, you walk quickly. The supermarket plays slow music, you walk slowly and have more time to buy things.

Maybe you go to the meat department first. There is some meat on sale, and you want to find it. The manager of the supermarket knows where customers enter the meat department. The cheaper meat is at the other end of the meat department, away from where the customers enter. You have to walk by all the expensive meat before you find the cheaper meat. Maybe you will buy some of the expensive meat instead of the meat on sale.

The dairy department sells milk and milk products such as butter and cheese. Many customers like milk that has only little butterfat in it. One store has three different containers of low fat milk. One says '1% fat' on the container. The second says '99 percent (99%) fat free'. The third says

‘Low fat’ in big letters and 1% in small letters. As you can see, all the milk has the same amount of fat. The milk is all the same. The amount of milk in each container is also the same. However, in this store **they** cost three different amounts of money. Maybe the customers will buy the milk that costs the most.

36. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. How different kinds of food are arranged in supermarkets.
- B. Soft, slow music makes people buy more in supermarkets.
- C. The supermarket is designed to make you buy things.
- D. Be sure not to be deceived in supermarkets

37. The manager knows_____.

- A. which customers like low fat milk
- B. which customers like slow music
- C. where customers enter the meat department
- D. where customers come from

38. When you walk by the expensive meat_____.

- A. maybe you will buy some
- B. maybe you will buy low fat milk
- C. you will look for fresh food
- D. you will walk on the shelves

39. The word “**they**” in the last paragraph means_____.

- A. the customers
- B. the managers of the supermarket
- C. the containers of low fat milk
- D. the food in the supermarket

40. There are three different containers of low fat milk.

- A. One has 99 percent of butterfat.
- B. They all cost the same amount of money.
- C. One has less fat than the others.
- D. They all have the same amount of fat.

36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

II. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to fill in the gaps in the following passage.

British parents are always complaining that their children spend too much time glued to the telly and not enough time on other activities (41)_____sports and reading. A survey recently (42)_____on people’s viewing habits does not disprove this. It shows that young people in Britain spend on average 23 hours a week in front of the television, (43)_____works out at over three hours every day.

(44)_____is surprising, however, is the fact that the average adult watches even more: incredible 28 hours a week. We (45)_____to have become a nation of addicts. Just about every household in the country has a television and over half have two or more. According to the survey, people nowadays don’t just watch television sitting in their living-rooms, they watch it in the kitchen and in bed (46)_____.

The Education Minister said a few weeks ago that Britain’s pupils (47)_____spend more time reading. Unfortunately, parents are not setting a good example: adults do (48)_____reading than young people. In fact, reading is at the (49)_____of their list of favourite pastimes. They would (50)_____listen to the radio, go to the cinema or hire a video to watch on their televisions at home.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. such | B. like | C. as | D. alike |
| 42. A. investigated | B. researched | C. carried | D. carried out |
| 43. A. that | B. which | C. this | D. it |
| 44. A. What | B. It | C. The thing | D. This |
| 45. A. seem | B. ought | C. used | D. would like |
| 46. A. in addition | B. as well | C. more | D. moreover |
| 47. A. might | B. could | C. should | D. would |
| 48. A. more | B. less | C. little | D. fewer |
| 49. A. tail | B. top | C. beginning | D. bottom |
| 50. A. better | B. rather | C. prefer | D. like |

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
46.	47.	48.	49.	50.

III. Fill in each numbered gap with ONE suitable word.

The traditional of birthday parties started a long time ago. People thought that there (51)_____ a special danger from evil spirits, so friends and family came together to bring good thoughts and wishes and even presents. At one time, only kings had birthday parties but as time went (52)_____, children and then adults began to have their (53)_____ birthday celebrations. There are some traditions - (54)_____ as sending birthday cards, blowing out the candles on a birthday cake and singing the 'Happy Birthday' song, that you can find (55)_____ anywhere, any time.

In China, everyone celebrates their birthday on New Year's Day: they become one year (56)_____ on that day. On a child's second birthday, family members put a variety of objects on the floor around the child. (57)_____ to Chinese tradition, the first object that the child picks up tells you what profession the child will choose (58)_____ in life.

In many English-speaking countries, a twenty-first birthday cake often has a key on top, or the cake (59)_____ is sometimes in the shape of a key. The key means that the young person is now old (60)_____ to leave and enter the family home at any time they want to!

51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
56.	57.	58.	59.	60.

Section D – writing

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

61. The heavy rain prevented everybody from going out.

Had _____

62. Mrs. Taylor regretted buying the second-hand washing machine.

Mrs. Taylor wished _____

63. They believe that the wanted man was living in London.

The wanted man _____

64. What is the weight of your suitcase?

How _____

65. In spite of his age, Mr. Benson runs 8 miles before breakfast everyday.

Though _____

II. Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of these words.

66. If I met the author one day, I would ask him to sign my copy of his new book. (Were)

67. "It was your fault to break my vase yesterday" said Jane to her brother. (accused)

68. She is such a beautiful girl that everybody admires her. (so)

69. Are you and your husband the same age? (old)

70. Hoang didn't come to class today. Nhan didn't, either. (nor)

“Students learn just because of good marks”. Do you agree or disagree with that statement?

Ti ng Anh THPT - B ng B

Question 1:**a- Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others: (5 pts)**

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>health</u> | B. <u>bread</u> | C. <u>appear</u> | D. <u>heavy</u> |
| 2. A. <u>sugar</u> | B. <u>since</u> | C. <u>storm</u> | D. <u>symptom</u> |
| 3. A. <u>arrived</u> | B. <u>experienced</u> | C. <u>failed</u> | D. <u>discovered</u> |
| 4. A. <u>pronounce</u> | B. <u>round</u> | C. <u>sound</u> | D. <u>pour</u> |
| 5. A. <u>walls</u> | B. <u>rewards</u> | C. <u>sticks</u> | D. <u>spectators</u> |

b- Choose the words with the different stress pattern from the others: (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. basketball | B. wonderful | C. education | D. trustworthy |
| 2. A. surround | B. restrict | C. remove | D. manual |
| 3. A. planet | B. affect | C. annoy | D. excuse |
| 4. A. famous | B. climate | C. language | D. attend |
| 5. A. extensive | B. decorate | C. distinguish | D. acquaintance |

Question 2: Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tense or form; (10 pts)

- It is imperative that the letter (send)_____at once.
- By this time tomorrow, we (travel)_____to Nha Trang.
- Up to now , we (complete)_____four tests.
- The students (punish)_____yesterday is my brother .
- I think the play (perform)_____now.
- I didn't do the test well. I (prepare)_____it very carefully at home.
- It has been suggested that the government (assist)_____the poor in improving their living condition.
- By the time he_____(become) heavy weight boxing champion, he ...(win) over thirty fights.
- He looked frightened as if he_____(see) a ghost.

Question 3: Supply the correct forms of the words in the capital letters (10 pts)

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Their_____has lasted a life time. | FRIEND |
| 2. Everyone has a number of_____but none has many true friends. | ACQUAINT |
| 3. Cats are supposed to have nice_____. | LIVE |
| 4. The evening was_____spent playing and talking . | ENJOY |
| 5. The cost of_____must be paid by the buyer . | CARRY |
| 6. After his illness , he started worrying that he was_____. | WEIGH |
| 7. He lives in an attractive_____part of Sydney | RESIDE |
| 8. We must learn about keeping the environment_____. | POLLUTE |
| 9. He finds it difficult to acceptfrom others. | CRITICISE |
| 10. The film is entertaining but full of historical_____. | ACCURATE |

Question 4: fill in the blank with a suitable preposition (10 pts)

- He has been ill_____flu for a week .
- I'm_____any having more meetings.
- She will remain here_____the rest of the day.
- A good friend always stand for you when you are_____trouble.
- Jim managed to climb into the house_____means_____a ladder he found.
- I'd like to thank you,_____behalf_____everyone who was rescued .
- Julia has nothing_____common_____Bill, they are quite different.

Question 5: Fill in each numbered blank one missing word. (10 pts)

Speech is one of the most important 1 of communicating. It consists of far more than just making noises. To talk and also to be 2 by other people, we have to speak a language, that is , we have to use combinations of 3 that everyone agrees stand for particular object or idea. Communication would be impossible if everyone made up their own language.

Learning a language properly is very 4__ The basic 5 of English is not very large, and only about 2000 words are needed to speak it quite 6 But the more words you know, the more idea you can 7 and the more precise you can be about their exact meaning.

Words are the 8 thing we use in communicating what we want to say. The way we 9 the words is also very important. Our tone of voice can express many emotions and 10__whether we are pleased or angry, for instance.

Question 6: Choose the most suitable word given for each space in the text. (15 pts)

Have you ever asked yourself what you are working for? If you have ever had the time to (1) this taboo question, or put it to others in moment of weakness or confidentiality, you (2) well have heard some or all of the (3) . It's the money of course, some say with a smile, as if explaining something to a small child. Or it's the satisfaction of (4) well done, the sense of achievement behind the clinching of an important (5) . I worked as a bus conductor once, and I can't say I (6) the same as I staggered along the swaying gangway trying to (7) out tickets without falling over into someone's lap. It's the company of other people perhaps, but if that is the (8) , what about farmers? it is the conservation in the farmyard that keeps them captivated by the job? Work is power and a sense of status say those (9) have either attained these elusive goals, or feel aggrieved that nobody has yet recognized their leadership (10) . Or we can blame it all on someone else, the family or the taxman. I suspect, and say this under my (11) ., that most of us work rather as Mr. Micawber lived, hoping for something to (12) up. We'll win the pools, and tell the boss what we really think. We'll scrape together the (13) and open that little shop we always dreamed of, or go (14) the world, or spend more time in the garden. Once day we'll get that (15) we deserve, but until then at least we have something to do. And we are so busy doing it that we won't have time to wonder why.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. propose | B. meditate | C. consider | D. launch |
| 2. A. might | B. can | C. will | D. should |
| 3. A. below | B. rest | C. following | D. latter |
| 4. A. a work | B. a job | C. a task | D. an effort |
| 5. A. deal | B. position | C. job | D. engagement |
| 6. A. enjoyed | B. wished | C. hoped | D. felt |
| 7. A. make | B. turn | C. issue | D. give |
| 8. A. one | B. case | C. question | D. former |
| 9. A. people | B. must | C. who | D. to |
| 10. A. qualities | B. status | C. property | D. requirements |
| 11. A. oath | B. suspicion | C. breath | D. pressure |
| 12. A. move | B. turn | C. ease | D. end |
| 13. A. resources | B. opportunities | C. rest | D. money |
| 14. A. round | B. over | C. into | D. to |
| 15. A. ambition | B. station | C. vocation | D. promotion |

Question 7: Fill each space with a suitable phrase from the list (a-k) below. (10 pts) (The first is done for you: 1-b)

Linda: I want to go to a sports club. Black's is good 1__come too? 2__sports?

Julia: Oh yes, 3__squash, for example. But really, 4__sports which you can do outdoors. What about you, 5__outdoor sports?

Linda: I 6__most sports, but 7__tennis.

Julia: What sports can we do at Black's ?

Linda: They offer a good range. And there is a swimming pool .But it's rather far away.

Julia: What about Forest's? That's nearer. And they have lots of tennis courts.

Linda: 8__go to a club with a swimming pool.

Julia : But we'd have to catch a bus to Black's.

Kida: Well, 9 ?

Julia: (10)____.You decide.

Linda: O K, 10__to go to Black's . But _11_ to pay your bus fare!

a. do you like b. would you like to c. what do you want to do d. Do you like e. I prefer
f. I like g. my favorite is h. I'd rather i. I'm not sure j. enjoy k. I'd prefer

Question 8: Read the passage carefully then choose the best answer (A, B, C or D). (5 pts)

During the last 400 years, most scientists have relied on mathematics for the development of their inventions or discoveries. However, one great British scientist, Michael Faraday, did not make use of mathematics. Faraday, the son of a poor blacksmith, was born in London in 1791 and had no education beyond reading and writing.

In 1812, Faraday was hired as a bottle washer by the great chemist Humphrey Davy. Later, Faraday became a greater scientist than Davy, making the last years of Davy's life embittered with jealousy.

Faraday made the first electric motor in 1821, a device that used electricity to produce movement. Then Faraday became interested in the relationship between electricity and magnetism. In 1831, he discovered that when a magnet is moved near a wire, electricity flows in the wire. With this discovery, he produced a machine for making electricity called dynamo. Faraday then went on to show how electricity affects chemical substances. Because Faraday believed that money should be given to the poor, when he

grew old, he was very poor. However, Queen Victoria rewarded him for his discoveries by giving him a stipend and a house. He died in 1867.

1. Which of the following statements is not true about Faraday?

A. He didn't make use of mathematics to develop his inventions B. he just knew how to read and write.

C. He was born in a rich family.

D. His father was a blacksmith.

2. Humphrey Davy hired Faraday to work as a _____.

A. chemist

B. bottle washer

C. scientist

D. professor

3. All of the following are mentioned as Faraday's achievements except _____.

A. his invention of dynamo

B. his discovery of the effects of electricity on chemical substances

C. his invention of electric motor in 1821.

D. his discovery of magnetism

4. Faraday got a stipend and a house as a reward from _____.

A. Humphrey Davy

B. his father

C. Queen Victoria

D. his friend

5. Faraday died in _____.

A. 1867

B. 1831

C. 1812

D. 1821

Question 9: Sentence transformation

a. Finish each of the following sentences in such away that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)

1. I assumed that she would learn how to take shorthand after this course.

< I took it ..

2. When the Minister was asked about the strike, he decline to comment.

< On

3. Someone rang the alarm as soon as the burglars left the building.

< No sooner ..

4. We regret to inform you that your application has not been successful.

< Much to ..

5. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.

< Rather ..

b. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the words given in block letters. The words must not be changed in any way. (5 pts)

1. Jenny didn't feel like going to the party.

MOOD

2. Did Pamela say why she was so late?

REASON

3. The firm is going to raise everybody's salary.

GIVEN

4. This contract is not binding until we both sign it

BOUND

5. As far as I know he is still working in Bristol.

KNOWLEDGE

Question 10:

a. Change the direct speech in these sentences into reported speech. (5 pts)

1. "Why don't you go and push a baby-carriage?" the taxi-driver said to the other driver angrily. "You're not fit to drive a car."

2. Harry said to his wife, "I'm gong to see my mother this evening if I can get away from the office a little earlier. Have you any massages for her?"

3. "Let me help you with that suitcase," Timothy said to the pretty girl at the station. "It looks a lot too heavy for you".

4. "If you really think I said that about you," said Charles, "I'm not surprised that you're angry with me. But I assure you I did not."

5. "We'd better bring some warmer clothes with us next time we come here," said my father. "It gets a lot colder in winter than I realized."

b. Rearrange the order of words in these sentences in such a way that each of them becomes a correctly expressed question. (5 pts)

1. lottery/buy /if /what /you /would /a /you /won/?

2. light /please /off /won't /turn /the /you /the hall /in/?

3. this /holiday /our /summer /for /we /go /shall /where/?

4. one /that /I /shall /dress /or /buy /this/?

5. milk /should /buy /how /tins /of /think /you /many /do /we/?

THE END

Question 1: a- Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others: (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>health</u> | B. <u>bread</u> | C. <u>appear</u> | D. <u>heavy</u> |
| 2. A. <u>sugar</u> | B. <u>since</u> | C. <u>storm</u> | D. <u>symptom</u> |
| 3. A. <u>arrived</u> | B. <u>experienced</u> | C. <u>failed</u> | D. <u>discovered</u> |
| 4. A. <u>pronounce</u> | B. <u>round</u> | C. <u>sound</u> | D. <u>pour</u> |
| 5. A. <u>walls</u> | B. <u>rewards</u> | C. <u>sticks</u> | D. <u>spectators</u> |

b- Choose the words with the different stress pattern from the others: (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. basketball | B. wonderful | C. education | D. trustworthy |
| 2. A. surround | B. restrict | C. remove | D. manual |
| 3. A. <u>planet</u> | B. affect | C. annoy | D. excuse |
| 4. A. famous | B. climate | C. language | D. attend |
| 5. A. extensive | B. decorate | C. distinguish | D. acquaintance |

Question 2: Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tense or form; (10 pts)

- It is imperative that the letter (send) be sent at once.
- By this time tomorrow, we (travel) will have traveled to Nha Trang.
- Up to now, we (complete) have completed four tests.
- The students (punish) punished yesterday is my brother.
- I think the play (perform) is being performed now.
- I didn't do the test well. I (prepare) should have prepared it very carefully at home.
- It has been suggested that the government (assist) assist the poor in improving their living condition.
- By the time he became (become) heavy weight boxing champion, he had won (win) over thirty fights.
- He looked frightened as if he had seen (see) a ghost.

Question 3: Supply the correct forms of the words in the capital letters (10 pts)

- Their friendship has lasted a life time. FRIEND
- Everyone has a number of acquaintances but none has many true friends. ACCQUAINT
- Cats are supposed to have nice lives. LIVE
- The evening was enjoyably spent playing and talking. ENJOY
- The cost of carriage must be paid by the buyer. CARRY
- After his illness, he started worrying that he was underweight. WEIGH
- He lives in an attractive residential part of Sydney. RESIDE
- We must learn about keeping the environment unpolluted. POLLUTE
- He finds it difficult to accept criticism from others. CRITICISE
- The film is entertaining but full of historical inaccuracies. ACCURATE

Question 4: fill in the blank with a suitable preposition (10 pts)

- He has been ill with flu for a week.
- I'm against any having more meetings.
- She will remain here for the rest of the day.
- A good friend always stand for you when you are in trouble.
- Jim managed to climb into the house by means of a ladder he found.
- I'd like to thank you, on behalf of everyone who was rescued.
- Julia has nothing in common with Bill, they are quite different.

Question 5: Fill in each numbered blank one missing word. (10 pts)

Speech is one of the most important 1 ways of communicating. It consists of far more than just making noises. To talk and also to be 2 understood by other people, we have to speak a language, that

is , we have to use combinations of 3 *sounds* _ that everyone agrees stand for particular object or idea. Communication would be impossible if everyone made up their own language.

Learning a language properly is very 4 *important* _ The basic 5 *vocabulary* _ of English is not very large, and only about 2000 words are needed to speak it quite 6 *well* _ But the more words you know, the more idea you can 7 *express* _ and the more precise you can be about their exact meaning.

Words are the 8 *main* _ thing we use in communicating what we want to say. The way we 9 *say* _ the words is also very important. Our tone of voice can express many emotions and 10 *show* _ whether we are pleased or angry, for instance.

Question 6: Choose the most suitable word given for each space in the text. (15 pts)

Have you ever asked yourself what you are working for? If you have ever had the time to (1)_ this taboo question, or put it to others in moment of weakness or confidentiality, you (2)_ _ well have heard some or all of the (3)_ It's the money of course, some say with a smile, as if explaining something to a small child. Or it's the satisfaction of (4)_ _ well done, the sense of achievement behind the clinching of an important (5)_ _ I worked as a bus conductor once, and I can't say I (6)_ the same as I staggered along the swaying gangway trying to (7)_ out tickets without falling over into someone's lap. It's the company of other people perhaps, but if that is the (8)_ , what about farmers? it is the conservation in the farmyard that keeps them captivated by the job? Work is power and a sense of status say those (9) have either attained these elusive goals, or feel aggrieved that nobody has yet recognized their leadership (10)_ Or we can blame it all on someone else, the family or the taxman. I suspect, and say this under my (11)_ , that most of us work rather as Mr. Micawber lived, hoping for something to (12)_ up. We'll win the pools, and tell the boss what we really think. We'll scrape together the (13)_ and open that little shop we always dreamed of, or go (14)_ the world, or spend more time in the garden. Once day we'll get that (15)_ we deserve, but until then at least we have something to do. And we are so busy doing it that we won't have time to wonder why.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>propose</u> | B. meditate | C. consider | D. launch |
| 2. A. <u>might</u> | B. can | C. will | D. should |
| 3. A. below | B. rest | C. <u>following</u> | D. latter |
| 4. A. a <u>work</u> | B. a job | C. a task | D. an effort |
| 5. A. <u>deal</u> | B. position | C. job | D. engagement |
| 6. A. enjoyed | B. wished | C. hoped | D. <u>felt</u> |
| 7. A. make | B. turn | C. issue | D. <u>give</u> |
| 8. A. one | B. <u>case</u> | C. question | D. former |
| 9. A. people | B. must | C. <u>who</u> | D. to |
| 10. A. <u>qualities</u> | B. status | C. property | D. requirements |
| 11. A. oath | B. suspicion | C. <u>breath</u> | D. pressure |
| 12. A. move | B. <u>turn</u> | C. ease | D. end |
| 13. A. resources | B. opportunities | C. rest | D. <u>money</u> |
| 14. A. <u>round</u> | B. over | C. into | D. to |
| 15. A. ambition | B. station | C. vocation | D. <u>promotion</u> |

Question 7: Fill each space with a suitable phrase from the list (a-k) below. (10 pts)

(The first is done for you: 1-b)

Linda: I want to go to a sports club. Black's is good 1 *b. would you like to* _ come too? 2- *d. Do you like* _ sports?

Julia: Oh yes, 3- *f. I like* _ squash, for example. But really, 4- *e. I prefer* _ sports which you can do outdoors. What about you, 5- *a. do you like* _ outdoor sports?

Linda: I 6- *j. enjoy* _ most sports, but 7- *g. my favorite is* _ tennis.

Julia: What sports can we do at Black's ?

Linda: They offer a good range. And there is a swimming pool .But it's rather far away.

Julia: What about Forest's? That's nearer. And they have lots of tennis courts.

Linda: 8- *h. I'd rather* _ go to a club with a swimming pool.

Julia : But we'd have to catch a bus to Black's.

Kida: Well, 9- *c. what do you want to do* _ ?

Julia: (10)_ *i. I'm not sure* _ .You decide.

Linda: OK, 10_ _ to go to Black's . But 11- *k. I'd prefer* _ to pay your bus fare! _

Question 8: Read the passage carefully then choose the best answer (A, B, C or D). (5 pts)

During the last 400 years, most scientists have relied on mathematics for the development of their inventions or discoveries. However, one great British scientist, Michael Faraday, did not make use of mathematics. Faraday, the son of a poor blacksmith, was born in London in 1791 and had no education beyond reading and writing.

In 1812, Faraday was hired as a bottle washer by the great chemist Humphrey Davy. Later, Faraday became a greater scientist than Davy, making the last years of Davy's life embittered with jealousy.

Faraday made the first electric motor in 1821, a device that used electricity to produce movement. Then Faraday became interested in the relationship between electricity and magnetism. In 1831, he discovered that when a magnet is moved near a wire, electricity flows in the wire. With this discovery, he produced a machine for making electricity called dynamo. Faraday then went on to show how electricity affects chemical substances. Because Faraday believed that money should be given to the poor, when he grew old, he was very poor. However, Queen Victoria rewarded him for his discoveries by giving him a stipend and a house. He died in 1867.

1. Which of the following statements is not true about Faraday?

- A. He didn't make use of mathematics to develop his inventions B. he just knew how to read and write.
C. He was born in a rich family. D. His father was a blacksmith.

2. Humphrey Davy hired Faraday to work as a _____.

- A. chemist B. bottle washer C. scientist D. professor

3. All of the following are mentioned as Faraday's achievements except _____.

- A. his invention of dynamo B. his discovery of the effects of electricity on chemical substances
C. his invention of electric motor in 1821. D. his discovery of magnetism

4. Faraday got a stipend and a house as a reward from _____.

- A. Humphrey Davy B. his father C. Queen Victoria D. his friend

5. Faraday died in _____.

- A. 1867 B. 1831 C. 1812 D. 1821

Question 9: Sentence transformation - a. Finish each of the following sentences in such away that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)

1. I assumed that she would learn how to take shorthand after this course.

< I took it for granted that she would learn how to take shorthand after this course.

2. When the Minister was asked about the strike, he decline to comment.

< On being asked about the strike, the Minister declined to comment.

3. Someone rang the alarm as soon as the burglars left the building.

< No sooner had the burglars left the building than someone rang the alarm.

4. We regret to inform you that your application has not been successful.

< Much to our regret, we have to / must inform you that your application hasn't been successful.

5. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.

< Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.

b. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the words given in block letters. The words must not be changed in any way. (5 pts)

1. Jenny didn't feel like going to the party. MOOD

< Jenny wasn't in the mood for going to the party / to go to the party

2. Did Pamela say why she was so late? REASON

< Did Pamela give any reason for being so late?

3. The firm is going to raise everybody's salary. GIVEN

< Everybody is going to be given a raise / rise

4. This contract is not binding until we both sign it BOUND

< Neither of us is bound by this contract until we both sign it.

5. As far as I know he is still working in Bristol. KNOWLEDGE

< To (the best of) my knowledge, he is still working in Bristol.

Question 10: a. Change the direct speech in these sentences into reported speech. (5 pts)

1. "Why don't you go and push a baby-carriage?" the taxi-driver said to the other driver angrily. "You're not fit to drive a car." < The taxi driver asked the other driver angrily why he didn't go and push a baby-carriage. He was not fit to drive a car.

2. Harry said to his wife, "I'm gong to see my mother this evening if I can get away from the office a little earlier. Have you any massages for her?" < Harry told his wife that he was going to see his mother that evening if he could get away from the office a little earlier. He asked her if she had any messages for his mother.

3. "Let me help you with that suitcase," Timothy said to the pretty girl at the station. "It looks a lot too heavy for you". < Timothy asked the pretty girl at the station to let him help her with that / her suitcase. It looked a lot too heavy for her.

4. "If you really think I said that about you," said Charles, "I'm not surprised that you're angry with me. But I assure you I did not." < *Charles said that if I/ she (etc.) really thought he had said that about me / her, he was not surprised that I / she was angry with him. But he assured me/ her that he had not.*

5. "We'd better bring some warmer clothes with us next time we come here," said my father. "It gets a lot colder in winter than I realized." < *My father said we'd better bring/ take some warmer clothes with us next time we come/ go here / there. It gets a lot colder in winter than he had realized.*

b. Rearrange the order of words in these sentences in such a way that each of them becomes a correctly expressed question. (5 pts)

1. lottery/buy/if/what/you/would/a/you/won/? < *What would you buy if you won a lottery?*

2. light/please/off/won't/turn/the/you/the hall/in/? < *Won't you please turn off the light in the hall?*

3. this /holiday /our /summer /for /we /go /shall /where/? < *Where shall we go for our holiday this summer?*

4. one /that /I /shall /dress /or /buy /this/? < *Shall I buy this dress or that one?*

5. milk /should /buy /how /tins /of /think /you /many /do /we/? < *How many tins of milk do you think we should buy?*

THE END

thi g m 4 ph n, 5 trang.

PART I: PHONETICS. (1, 0 POINT)**Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other words in the same group.****Write your answer in the numbered box.**

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. exposure | B. terminal | C. utterance | D. discipline |
| 2. A. economy | B. elaborate | C. assassinate | D. fascinate |
| 3. A. mountain | B. sustain | C. contain | D. retain |
| 4. A. fulltime | B. farmhand | C. bookshop | D. tradesman |
| 5. A. metropolitan | B. entrepreneurial | C. hippopotamus | D. curiosity |
| 6. A. company | B. comfortable | C. together | D. business |
| 7. A. associate | B. formal | C. movement | D. militant |
| 8. A. Important | B. cigarette | C. protection | D. informal |
| 9. A. introduce | B. conversation | C. independent | D. welcome |
| 10. A. expect | B. alone | C. liquor | D. invite |

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PART II: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR. (8, 0 POINTS)**I. Choose the best answer to fill in each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box. (1, 5 point)**

- In the ___ of security, personnel must wear their identity badges at all times.
A. requirement B. interests C. demands D. assistance
- ___ how angry he was he would never resort to violence.
A. No matter B. No problem C. Although D. Because
- We played the game ___ the rules.
A. on account of B. ahead of C. according to D. apart from
- ___ to get through to Jackie for days now. Either she's away or her phone's out of order.
A. I've been trying B. I had tried C. I'm trying D. I tried
- This is ___ the most difficult job I have ever tackled.
A. by rights B. by all means C. by far D. by the way
- She ___ till the early hours listening to pop music.
A. took me up B. kept me up C. caught me up D. held me up
- Please don't ___ yourself out. A sandwich will do.
A. let B. put C. leave D. take
- The chairman requested that ____
A. the members studied more carefully the problem. B. the problem was more carefully studied.
C. with more carefulness the problem could be studied. D. the members study the problem more carefully.
- Smoking is ___ in many companies in our country.
A. permitted B. taught C. banned D. stopped
- After the battle, the ___ soldiers were helped by those who could walk.
A. injured B. wounded C. broken D. killed
- I don't think this strange new fashion will
A. turn up B. care for C. show off D. catch on
- Their house is ___ near the Cathedral.
A. whereabouts B. anywhere C. somewhere D. any place
- This young tree could not have been damaged by accident. I believe it was done ____
A. in fact B. on purpose C. by appointment D. by plan
- There was hardly ___ money left in my bank account.
A. more B. no C. some D. any
- It is wrongly believed that natural resources will never be used ____.
A. off B. out C. away D. up

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

II. Give the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets. Write your answer in the box. (1, 5 point)

- If he (1. not drink) too much last night, he (2. not - be) tired now.
- I'm sure he must (3. be) at home last night because the door was open when I (4. come).
- At this time next week, they (5. sit) in the train on their way to Paris.
- It's raining. I would rather you (6. close) the window.
- I don't know what the matter with him is. He (7. act) funny since you (8. be) away.
- On the first of next month, he (9. be) in prison for five years.
- His personal problems seem (10. distract) him from his work lately.
- He suggested that a final decision (11. make).
- I don't know why you (12. always - make) noise in class, Tom.
- (13. you/visit) many museums when you were in Paris?
- The car looks very clean. (14. you/wash) it?
- My best friend, James, was no longer there. He (15. go) away.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

III. Put the correct form of the words in brackets. Write your answer in the box. (2, 0 points)

AUTUMN COLORS

A new term is rapidly gaining recognition in the American language - a 'leaf peeper' is someone who, in autumn, is on the **(1. LOOK)** for areas where the leaves of deciduous trees have changed colour. In New England, in the USA, 'leaf peeping' is big business, generating millions of dollars annually. The first report that leaves are changing colour sets off an **(2. INVADE)** of 'peepers' thus causing serious obstruction on some roads. Thousands of people log on to websites in their **(3. EAGER)** to find the location of the trees that have foliage in the most **(4. GLORY)** colours. The popularity of 'leaf tourism' is well established in New England, and the changing colours of autumn provide an annual **(5. TALK)** point. The colours vary from year to year since the **(6. INTENSE)** of the colour is **(7. DEPEND)** on the chemical composition of the dying leaves. After a long dry summer, leaves often turn bright red, while cloudy autumn days will produce less spectacular yellows. If climate change leads to **(8. INCREASE)** hot, dry summers in the northern hemisphere, then countries in Europe can expect summers not **(9. LIKE)** those across the Atlantic. They will then enjoy a kaleidoscope of **(10. SEASON)** colour to rival the deep reds and blazing oranges seen in New England.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

IV. Find out and correct the mistake in each sentence. Write your answer in the box. (2, 0 points)

Example: Thirty hours a week are a heavy work schedule. **Answer:** C → is

- A persimmon tastes best when it is such ripe that it looks wrinkled and almost spoiled.
A B C D
- American pioneers did water systems from logs with holes bored through their centers.
A B C D
- The pituitary gland is a small endocrine gland at the base of the brain that releases many hormones and regulates another endocrine glands.
C D A B
- In America, the Indians used crude oil for fuel and medicine hundreds of years before the first white settlers arrive.
A B C D
- When radio programs became popular, approximately around 1925, many people stopped attending movies.
A B C D

6. Musical comedies, as an American form of entertainment, often take its subjects from America's present or past.

7. Of all seashore plants, seaweeds are best able to tolerate long periods out of water, followed by long periods covering by water. A B C D

8. The fruit of the plantain looks much like a banana, and it is not so sweet or so pleasing in flavor. A B C D

9. The viceroy butterfly, an insect that birds like to eat, has a color pattern similar to that of the monarch butterfly, whom birds do not like to eat. A B C D

10. Behavior therapy uses rewards and punishments to encourage patients to act in a way healthier. A B C D

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

V. Complete these sentences with proper prepositions or adverbs. Write your answers in the numbered box. (1, 0 point)

- Don't use pencils. Please write the letter _____ ink.
- My father made _____ his mind to settle in the South.
- Minh couldn't start his motor engine. I think it ran _____ fuel.
- Time is off now. Please hand _____ your papers.
- We invited 40 people to the party but only 23 turned _____
- That fish of yours has been in the fridge for weeks. It must have gone _____ by now.
- He needed a model, someone to look _____
- Uncle Tom is an idiot, but I only have to put _____ him once a year.
- I don't like to make friends with the person who always runs _____ his old friends.
- These two men's farms are adjacent _____ each other.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION. (6,0 POINTS)

I. Read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box. (2, 0 points)

It is now extremely popular to take a gap year between school and university or university and work and to spend it traveling. There are plenty of reasons to recommend it - travel broadens the mind, you're (1) _____ young once, life isn't a rehearsal and so on. And if you don't do it, you may always regret that you didn't take the (2) _____. In the end, there's only one response: well, why not?

The idea may have its roots in the 18th century Grand tour once (3) _____ by the young, rich and noble, but it is the middle classes who have turned it (4) _____ something that 200,000 British youngsters do every year. (5) _____ has never been so easy and cheap, with more places open to tourists than ever. Also, the gap year is now (6) _____ by many employers and universities.

The States, the Far East and Australia were among the original (7) _____ and although these remain in the top five, young explorers are now going even further. The most far-flung corners of the world are (8) _____ in popularity year by year. About \$700 will buy a student ticket (9) _____ for six months that will take you from London to Calcutta, Singapore, Bangkok, Perth, Sydney, Auckland, Fiji, Tahiti, Los Angeles and (10) _____ again.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. merely | B. only | C. slightly | D. simply |
| 2. A. occasion | B. moment | C. chance | D. luck |
| 3. A. undertaken | B. gone | C. done | D. given |
| 4. A. up | B. out | C. over | D. into |
| 5. A. Voyage | B. Travel | C. Excursion | D. Tour |
| 6. A. received | B. stood | C. accepted | D. admitted |
| 7. A. destinations | B. endings | C. landings | D. terminals |
| 8. A. spreading | B. expanding | C. enlarging | D. growing |
| 9. A. genuine | B. valid | C. effective | D. legal |

10. A. now B. here C. back D. then

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

II. Read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the numbered box. (2, 0 points)

THE LEGEND OF THE ROOT

Ginseng is one of the great mysteries of the east. Often referred to as the “elixir of life”, its widespread use in oriental medicine has led to many myths and legends building up around this remarkable plant. Ginseng has featured (1) an active ingredient in oriental medical literature for over 5,000 years. Its beneficial effects were, at one time, (2) widely recognized and praised that the root was said to be worth its weight in gold.

(3) the long history of ginseng, no one fully knows how it works. The active part of the (4) is the root. Its full name is Panax Ginseng – the word Panax, (5) the word panacea, coming from the Greek for “all healing”. There is growing interest by western scientists in the study of ginseng. It is today believed that this remarkable plant may (6) beneficial effects in the treatment of many diseases which are difficult to treat with synthetic drug.

Today, ginseng is (7) longer a myth or a legend. Throughout the world it is becoming widely recognized that this ancient herb holds the answer to relieving the stresses and ailments of modern living. It is widely used for the treatment of various ailments (8) as arthritis, diabetes, insomnia, hepatitis and anemia. However, the truth behind (9) ginseng works still remains a mystery. Yet its widespread effectiveness shows that the remarkable properties are (10) than just a legend.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

III. Read the passage, then choose the correct options. Write your answer in the box. (2, 0 points)

One of the 7 wonders of the ancient world, the great pyramid of Giza was a monument of wisdom and prophecy built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheop in 1720 BC. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of this construction makes it truly one of the truly great wonders of the world. The thirteen – acre structure near the Nile river is a solid mass of stone blocks covered with limestone. Inside are a number of hidden passageways and the burial chamber for the pharaoh. It is the largest single structure in the world. The 4 sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east and west – an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshipers and great astronomers, so computations for the great pyramid were based on astronomical observations.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many *intersecting* lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent type of timeline of events – past, present and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with known facts of the past. Others are *prophesied* for future generations and currently under investigation. Many believe that pyramids have supernatural powers, and this one is no exception. Some researchers even associate with its extraterrestrial being of the ancient past.

Was it superstructure made by ordinary beings, or one built by a race far superior to any known today.

- What has research of the base reveal?
 - There are racks in the foundation.
 - Tomb robbers have stolen pharaoh’s body.
 - The lines represent important events.
 - A superior race of people built it.
- Extraterrestrial beings are _____.
 - very strong workers.
 - astronomers in the ancient times.
 - researchers in Egyptology.
 - living beings from other planets.
- What was the most probable reason for providing so many hidden passages?
 - To allow the weight of the pyramid to settle evenly.
 - To permit the high priests to pray at night.
 - To enable the pharaoh’s family to bring food for his journey to the afterlife.
 - To keep grave robbers from finding the tomb and the treasure buried with the pharaoh.
- The word “*intersecting*” in line 9 is nearest in meaning to _____.
 - crossing
 - coming
 - observing
 - cutting
- What do the intersecting lines in the base symbolize?
 - Architect’s plans for the hidden passage.
 - Pathways of the great solar body.
 - Astrological computation.
 - Dates of important events taking place throughout time.
- The word “*prophesied*” in line 12 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - said
 - armed
 - terminated
 - foretold
- What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Symbolism of the Great pyramid. B. Problems with the construction of great pyramid.
C. Wonders of the Great pyramid of Giza. D. Exploration of the burial chamber of Cheop.
8. On what did the ancient Egyptians based their calculation?
A. Observation of the celestial bodies. B. Advanced technology.
C. Advanced tools of measurements. D. Knowledge of the earth's surface.
9. Why was the Great pyramid constructed?
A. As a solar observatory. B. As a religious temple.
C. As a tomb for the pharaoh. D. As an engineering feat.
10. Why is the Great pyramid of Giza considered one of the seven wonders of the world?
A. It is perfectly aligned with the 4 cardinal points of the compass and contains many prophecies.
B. It was selected as the tomb of the pharaoh Cheop. C. It was built a super race. D. It is very old.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PART IV: WRITING. (5, 0 POINTS)

I. Rewrite each of the sentences without changing its meaning, using the cue given. (1, 0 point)

1. We couldn't have managed without my father's money.
→ If it hadn't
2. House prices have risen dramatically this year.
→ There has
3. The only thing they didn't steal was the television.
→ They stole
4. He didn't succeeded in searching for the stolen car.
→ He tried in vain
5. She started to clean up the house just after the guests had left.
→ No sooner
6. The boy was about to cry when he was reprimanded by his mother.
The boy was on
7. People believe that the Chinese invented paper in 105 A.D.
Paper.....
8. As people use a lot of wood-pulp, many trees are cut down.
The more
9. It takes six hours to drive from here to London.
It is
10. He got so angry that no one dared to say anything.
So

II. Rewrite each of the sentences without changing its meanings, using the word given. (1, 0 point)

1. If you want to see me, come here by six a.m. (PROVIDED)
.....
2. He won't let anyone touch his records. (OBJECTS)
.....
3. He didn't think much of the musical show yesterday. (OPINION)
.....
4. The concert was not as good as he had hoped. (EXPECTATIONS)
.....
5. We missed the beginning of the concert because we had overslept. (CONSEQUENCE)
.....

III. Write an essay (3, 0 points).

Facebook dominates the free-time for too many people especially the students. It can have negative effect on their study and the physical development.

Do you agree or disagree? Write an essay (250 - 300 words) to express your opinion.

.....
.....

(Các em trong các đội tuyển HSG 10,11 phổ-tô, làm ngay trên đề để chữa vào thứ 2, thứ 3 tuần tới. Đây là đề chọn đội tuyển)

THI CH N HSG L P 12 THPT S 01. N M H C 2013 – 2014.

Môn: Tiếng Anh. áp án g m 4 ph n, 5 trang.

PART I: PHONETICS. (1, 0 POINT).

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other words in the same group. Write your answer in the numbered box.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A. exposure ₂ | B. Terminal ₁ | C. utterance ₁ | D. discipline ₁ |
| 2. A. Economy ₂ | B. Elaborate ₂ | C. Assassinate ₂ | D. Fascinate ₁ |
| 3. A. mountain ₁ | B. sustain ₂ | C. contain ₂ | D. retain |
| 4. A. fulltime ₂ | B. farmhand ₁ | C. bookshop ₁ | D. tradesman |
| 5. A. Metropolitan ₃ | B. Entrepreneurial ₄ | C. Hippopotamus ₃ | D. curiosity |
| 6. A. company ₁ | B. comfortable ₁ | C. together ₂ | D. business |
| 7. A. Associate ₂ | B. Formal ₁ | C. Movement ₁ | D. militant |
| 8. A. Important ₂ | B. Cigarette ₃ | C. Protection ₂ | D. informal |
| 9. A. introduce ₃ | B. conversation ₃ | C. independent | D. welcome ₁ |
| 10. A. expect | B. alone ₂ | C. liquor ₁ | D. invite ₂ |

PART II: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR. (8, 0 POINTS).

I. Choose the best answer to fill in each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box. (1, 5 point).

- In the ___ of security, personnel must wear their identity badges at all times.
A. requirement **B. interests** C. demands D. assistance
- ___ how angry he was he would never resort to violence.
A. **No matter** B. No problem C. Although D. Because
- We played the game ___ the rules.
A. on account of B. ahead of **C. according to** D. apart from
- ___ to get through to Jackie for days now. Either she's away or her phone's out of order.
A. **I've been trying** B. I had tried C. I'm trying D. I tried

5. This is _____ the most difficult job I have ever tackled.
A. by rights B. by all means **C. by far** D. by the way
6. She _____ till the early hours listening to pop music.
A. took me up **B. kept me up** C. caught me up D. held me up
7. Please don't _____ yourself out. A sandwich will do.
A. let B. put C. leave D. take
8. The chairman requested that _____.
A. the members studied more carefully the problem. B. the problem was more carefully studied.
C. with more carefulness the problem could be studied. **D. the members study the problem more carefully.**
9. Smoking is _____ in many companies in our country.
A. permitted B. taught **C. banned** D. stopped
10. After the battle, the _____ soldiers were helped by those who could walk.
A. injured **B. wounded** C. broken D. killed
11. I don't think this strange new fashion will
A. turn up B. care for C. show off **D. catch on**
12. Their house is _____ near the Cathedral.
A. whereabouts B. anywhere **C. somewhere** D. any place
13. This young tree could not have been damaged by accident. I believe it was done _____.
A. in fact **B. on purpose** C. by appointment D. by plan
14. There was hardly _____ money left in my bank account.
A. more B. no C. some **D. any**
15. It is wrongly believed that natural resources will never be used _____.
A. off B. out C. away **D. up**

II. Give the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets. Write your answer in the box. (1,5 point)

1. If he had not drunk (1. not drink) too much last night, he would not be (2. not - be) tired now.
2. I'm sure he must have been (3. be) at home last night because the door was open when I came (4. come).
3. At this time next week, they will be sitting (5. sit) in the train on their way to Paris.
4. It's raining. I would rather you closed (6. close) the window.
5. I don't know what's the matter with him. He has acted/has been acting (7. be) funny since you were (8. be) away.
6. On the first of next month, he will have been (9. be) in prison for five years.
7. His personal problems seem to have been distracting (10. distract) him from his work lately.
8. He suggested that a final decision should be made/be made (11. make).
9. I don't know why you are always making (12. always - make) noise in class, Tom.
10. did you visit (13. you/visit) many museums when you were in Paris?
11. The car looks very clean. have you washed (14. you/wash) it?
12. My best friend, James, was no longer there. He had gone (15. go) away.

III. Put the correct form of the words in brackets. Write your answer in the box. (2,0 points) AUTUMN COLORS

A new term is rapidly gaining recognition in the American language - a 'leaf peeper' is someone who, in autumn, is on the **outlook** (1. LOOK) for areas where the leaves of deciduous trees have changed colour. In New England, in the USA, 'leaf peeping' is big business, generating millions of dollars annually. The first report that leaves are changing colour sets off an **invasion** (2. INVADE) of 'peepers' thus causing serious obstruction on some roads. Thousands of people log on to websites in their **eagerness** (3. EAGER) to find the location of the trees that have foliage in the most **glorious** (4. GLORY) colours. The popularity of 'leaf tourism' is well established in New England, and the changing colours of autumn provide an annual **talking** (5. TALK) point. The colours vary from year to year since the **intensity** (6. INTENSE) of the colour is **dependent** (7. DEPEND) on the chemical composition of the dying leaves. After a long dry summer, leaves often turn bright red, while cloudy autumn days will produce less spectacular yellows. If climate change leads to **increasingly** (8. INCREASE) hot, dry summers in the northern hemisphere, then countries in Europe can expect summers not **unlike** (9. LIKE) those across the Atlantic. They will then enjoy a kaleidoscope of **seasonal** (10. SEASON) colour to rival the deep reds and blazing oranges seen in New England.

IV. Find out and correct the mistake in each sentence. Write your answer in the box. (2,0 points)

Example: Thirty hours a week are a heavy work schedule. **Answer:** B → is

1. A persimmon tastes best when it is such ripe that it looks wrinkled and almost spoiled.
A B C D
2. American pioneers did water systems from logs with holes bored through their centers.
A B C D
3. The pituitary gland is a small endocrine gland at the base of the brain that releases many hormones and regulates another endocrine glands.
A B C D
4. In America, the Indians used crude oil for fuel and medicine hundreds of years before the first white settlers arrive.
A B C D
5. When radio programs became popular, approximately around 1925, many people stopped attending movies.
A B C D
6. Musical comedies, as an American form of entertainment, often take its subjects from America's present or past.
A B C D
7. Of all seashore plants, seaweeds are best able to tolerate long periods out of water, followed by long periods covering by water.
A B C D
8. The fruit of the plantain looks much like a banana, and it is not so sweet or so pleasing in flavor.
A B C D
9. The viceroy butterfly, an insect that birds like to eat, has a color pattern similar to that of the monarch butterfly, whom birds do not like to eat.
A B C D
10. Behavior therapy uses rewards and punishments to encourage patients to act in a way healthier.
A B C D

V. Complete these sentences with proper prepositions or adverbs. Write your answers in the numbered box. (1,0 point)

6. Don't use pencils. Please write the letter in ink.
7. My father made up his mind to settle in the South.
8. Minh couldn't start his motor engine. I think it ran out of fuel.
9. Time is off now. Please hand in your papers.
10. We invited 40 people to the party but only 23 turned up.
6. That fish of yours has been in the fridge for weeks. It must have gone off by now.
7. He needed a model, someone to look up to.
8. Uncle Tom is an idiot, but I only have to put up with him once a year.
9. I don't like to make friends with the person who always runs down his old friends.
10. These two men's farms are adjacent to each other.

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION. (6,0 POINTS)

I. Read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box. (2,0 points)

It is now extremely popular to take a gap year between school and university or university and work and to spend it traveling. There are plenty of reasons to recommend it - travel broadens the mind, you're (1) only young once, life isn't a rehearsal and so on. And if you don't do it, you may always regret that you didn't take the (2) chance. In the end, there's only one response: well, why not?

The idea may have its roots in the 18th century Grand tour once (3) undertaken by the young, rich and noble, but it is the middle classes who have turned it (4) into something that 200,000 British youngsters do every year. (5) Travel has never been so easy and cheap, with more places open to tourists than ever. Also, the gap year is now (6) accepted by many employers and universities.

The States, the Far East and Australia were among the original (7) destinations and although these remain in the top five, young explorers are now going even further. The most far-flung corners of the world are (8) growing in popularity year by year. About \$700 will buy a student ticket (9) valid for six months that will take you from London to Calcutta, Singapore, Bangkok, Perth, Sydney, Auckland, Fiji, Tahiti, Los Angeles and (10) back again.

1. A. merely B. **only** C. slightly D. simply
2. A. occasion B. moment C. **chance** D. luck

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 3. A. undertaken | B. gone | C. done | D. given |
| 4. A. up | B. out | C. over | D. into |
| 5. A. Voyage | B. Travel | C. Excursion | D. Tour |
| 6. A. received | B. stood | C. accepted | D. admitted |
| 7. A. destinations | B. endings | C. landings | D. terminals |
| 8. A. spreading | B. expanding | C. enlarging | D. growing |
| 9. A. genuine | B. valid | C. effective | D. legal |
| 10. A. now | B. here | C. back | D. then |

II. Read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the numbered box. (2,0 points)

THE LEGEND OF THE ROOT

Ginseng is one of the great mysteries of the east. Often referred to as the “elixir of life”, its widespread use in oriental medicine has led to many myths and legends building up around this remarkable plant. Ginseng has featured (1) _ **as** an active ingredient in oriental medical literature for over 5,000 years. Its beneficial effects were, at one time, (2) _ **so** _ widely recognized and praised that the root was said to be worth its weight in gold.

(3) _ **despite** _ the long history of ginseng, no one fully knows how it works. The active part of the _ **plant** (4) is the root. Its full name is Panax Ginseng – the word Panax, (5) _ **like** _ the word panacea, coming from the Greek for “all healing”. There is growing interest by western scientists in the study of ginseng. It is today believed that this remarkable plant may (6) _ **have/cause/produce** beneficial effects in the treatment of many diseases which are difficult to treat with synthetic drug.

Today, ginseng is (7) _ **no** _ longer a myth or a legend. Throughout the world it is becoming widely recognized that this ancient herb holds the answer to relieving the stresses and ailments of modern living. It is widely used for the treatment of various ailments (8) _ **such** _ as arthritis, diabetes, insomnia, hepatitis and anemia. However, the truth behind (9) _ **how** _ ginseng works still remains a mystery. Yet its widespread effectiveness shows that the remarkable properties are (10) _ **more** _ than just a legend.

III. Read the passage, then choose the correct options. Write your answer in the box. (2,0 points)

One of the 7 wonders of the ancient world, the great pyramid of Giza was a monument of wisdom and prophecy built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheop in 1720 BC. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of this construction makes it truly one of the truly great wonders of the world. The thirteen – acre structure near the Nile river is a solid mass of stone blocks covered with limestone. Inside are a number of hidden passageways and the burial chamber for the pharaoh. It is the largest single structure in the world. The 4 sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east and west – an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshipers and great astronomers, so computations for the great pyramid were based on astronomical observations.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many **intersecting** lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent type of timeline of events – past, present and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with known facts of the past. Others are **prophesied** for future generations and currently under investigation. Many believe that pyramids have supernatural powers, and this one is no exception. Some researchers even associate with its extraterrestrial being of the ancient past.

Was it superstructure made by ordinary beings, or one built by a race far superior to any known today.

- What has research of the base reveal?
 - There are racks in the foundation.
 - Tomb robbers have stolen pharaoh’s body.
 - The lines represent important events.**
 - A superior race of people built it.
- Extraterrestrial beings are _____.
 - very strong workers.
 - astronomers in the ancient times.
 - researchers in Egyptology.
 - living beings from other planets.**
- What was the most probable reason for providing so many hidden passages?
 - To allow the weight of the pyramid to settle evenly.
 - To permit the high priests to pray at night.
 - To enable the pharaoh’s family to bring food for his journey to the afterlife.
 - To keep grave robbers from finding the tomb and the treasure buried with the pharaoh.**
- The word “**intersecting**” in line 9 is nearest in meaning to _____.
 - crossing**
 - coming
 - observing
 - cutting
- What do the intersecting lines in the base symbolize?
 - Architect’s plans for the hidden passage.
 - Pathways of the great solar body.
 - Astrological computation.
 - Dates of important events taking place throughout time.**

6. The word "**prophesied**" in line 12 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. said B. armed C. terminated **D. foretold**
7. What is the best title for the passage?
A. Symbolism of the Great pyramid. B. Problems with the construction of great pyramid.
C. Wonders of the Great pyramid of Giza. D. Exploration of the burial chamber of Cheop.
8. On what did the ancient Egyptians based their calculation?
A. Observation of the celestial bodies. B. Advanced technology.
C. Advanced tools of measurements. D. Knowledge of the earth's surface.
9. Why was the Great pyramid constructed?
A. As a solar observatory. B. As a religious temple.
C. As a tomb for the pharaoh. D. As an engineering feat.
10. Why is the Great pyramid of Giza considered one of the seven wonders of the world?
A. It is perfectly aligned with the 4 cardinal points of the compass and contains many prophecies.
B. It was selected as the tomb of the pharaoh Cheop. C. It was built a super race. D. It is very old.

PART IV: WRITING. (5,0 POINTS)

I. Rewrite each of the sentences without changing its meaning, using the cue given. (1,0 point)

1. We couldn't have managed without my father's money.
→ If it hadn't **been for my father's money, we could not have managed.....**
2. House prices have risen dramatically this year.
→ There has **been a dramatic rise/increase in the house prices this year.**
3. The only thing they didn't steal was the television.
→ They stole **everything except for/but/apart from the television...**
4. He didn't succeeded in searching for the stolen car.
→ He tried in vain **to search for the stolen car.**
5. She started to clean up the house just after the guests had left.
→ No sooner **had the guests left than she started to clean up the house.**
6. The boy was about to cry when he was reprimanded by his mother.
The boy was on **the point of crying when he was reprimanded by his mother.**
7. People believe that the Chinese invented paper in 105 A.D.
Paper..... **is believed to have been invented by the Chinese in 105 A.D.**
8. As people use a lot of wood-pulp, many trees are cut down.
The more **wood-pulp is used, the more trees are cut down.....**
9. It takes six hours to drive from here to London.
It is **a six-hour-drive from here to London..**
10. He got so angry that no one dared to say anything.
So **angry did he get that no one dared to say anything.**

II. Rewrite each of the sentences without changing its meanings, using the word given. (1,0 point)

1. If you want to see me, come here by six a.m. (PROVIDED)
..... **Provided (that) you want to see me, come here by 6 a.m.....**
2. He won't let anyone touch his records. (OBJECTS)
..... **He objects to anyone (else) touching his records.....**
3. He didn't think much of the musical show yesterday. (OPINION)
..... **He had a low opinion of the musical show yesterday.....**
4. The concert was not as good as he had hoped. (EXPECTATIONS)
..... **The concert failed to come/live up to his expectations/The concert didn't come/live up to**
5. We missed the beginning of the concert because we had overslept. (CONSEQUENCE)
... **We missed the beginning of the concert as a consequence of (our) oversleeping/We had overslept. As a consequence, we missed the beginning....**

III. Write an essay (3, 0 points).

Face book dominates the free-time for too many people especially the students. It can have negative effect on their study and the physical development.

Do you agree or disagree? Write an essay (250 - 300 words) to express your opinion.

Write an essay (250 - 300 words) to express your opinion. (3, 0 points).

1. Content:
a. Providing main ideas and details.

- b. Communicating intentions sufficiently and effectively.
- 2. Organization and presentation:
 - a. Ideas are well-organized and presented with coherence, cohesion, and clarity.
 - b. The paragraph is well-structured.
- 3. Language:
 - a. Variety of appropriate vocabulary and structures.
 - b. Good use of grammatical structures.
- 4. Handwriting, punctuation, and spelling:
 - a. Intelligible handwriting.
 - b. Good punctuation and no spelling mistakes.

Markers should discuss the suggested answers and the marking scale thoroughly and add more answers possible before marking the papers.

THE END

PART B: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Complete each of the following sentences with the correct answer (A, B, C or D). (15 pts)

- The traffic problem has improved _____, out of the blue, really.
A. gradually B. factually C. unexpectedly D. respectably
- This picture book, the few pages _____ are missing, is my favorite.
A. for which B. of that C. to which D. of which
- It was felt that he lacked the _____ to pursue a difficult task to very end.
A. persuasion B. commitment C. engagement D. obligation
- Your decision will _____ a great strain on our relationship.
A. impose B. propose C. expose D. suppose
- We shouldn't give the children everything they ask for; they will become completely _____.
A. spoilt B. wounded C. damaged D. destroyed
- The completion of the tunnel has been _____ owing to a strike.
A. held up B. held off C. held on D. held over
- It is with _____ regret that we have to inform you that your scholarship has been withdrawn.
A. heavy B. deep C. somber D. high
- _____ of all modern domestic poultry is the red jungle fowl is widely believed.
A. The ancestor B. The ancestor is C. How the ancestor D. That the ancestor
- Art critics do not all agree on what _____ a painting great.
A. qualities to make B. are the qualities for making C. qualities make D. do the qualities that make
- Farmers supply crops with phosphorus in areas _____ have removed it from the soil.
A. because of long years of cultivation B. where long years of cultivation
C. with long years of cultivation D. by long years of cultivation
- Sarah congratulated _____ passing my driving test.
A. me B. for C. me on D. on me
- Had it not been for the intolerable heat in the hall, they _____ much longer.
A. will stay B. would stay C. would be staying D. would have stayed
- I can't quite _____ out what the sign says.
A. read B. get C. carry D. make
- One _____ of the scheme is the very high cost.
A. advantage B. shortage C. drawback D. shortcoming
- In a new culture, many embarrassing situations occur _____ a misunderstanding.
A. because of B. of C. for D. because

II. Choose a word or phrase in each of the following sentences that needs correcting. (10 pts)

- Paris has been well-known about its famous monuments, beautiful music, and wonderful restaurants for over 100 years.
A B C D
- In France people drive on the left, so making sure you go on the right side.
A B C D
- Up to now he wrote five novels and over sixteen short stories.
A B C D
- The new bridge makes it possibly to cross the river easily and quickly.
A B C D
- If you are working with young children in a primary school, you will find that teaching lively songs and rhymes are very popular.
A B C D

III. Use the correct form of the word in bracket to complete each of the following sentences. (10 pts)

- He is unhappy because of his _____. (deaf)
- The _____ of the swamps will destroy the mosquitoes' breeding places. (drain)
- He has made a great _____ to the development of the country. (contribute)
- We will hire new staff when the _____ arises. (necessary)
- His repeated _____ from school is unacceptable. (absent)
- The teacher's words are a great _____ to him. (encourage)
- They are very _____ of one another. (support)
- Her interests are very _____. (diversity)
- I can't stand his _____. (rude)
- The holiday was beyond all _____. (expect)

PART C: READING

I. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (15 pts)

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 begin (2) _____ training course?"

The decision is yours, but it may be (3) _____ remembering two things: there is more unemployment among people (4) _____ 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 straight into a job, there are many opportunities (6) _____ 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.

II. Choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D to complete each numbered gap in the passage below. (10 pts)

If you (1) _____ to be walking in your local park tomorrow and you find an abandoned book with a label inside (2) 'Read and Release me', don't just treat it as a joke. You've probably come (3) _____ an example of 'book-crossing', a book-sharing movement started in 2001 by American software developer Ron Hornbaker, whose stated aim is to 'make the (4) _____ world a library'. Book-crossers 'release' books (5) _____ by passing them on to friends, or else by leaving them in public places for others to pick up, or 'catch', and then read, before they (6) _____ turn release them back 'into the wild'. (7) _____ a book has been 'caught', the person finding it is encouraged to record the event by logging on to the book-crossing website and entering the book's ID number written on the label. That (8) _____, both the original owner and subsequent readers of the book can keep track of its progress. Over half a million people worldwide participate in book-crossing, 'releasing' books in a (9) _____ range of locations including cafés, airports, bus stations, telephone boxes and even underwater in public fountains. Often a book is left in a place (10) _____ is relevant to its title or content: Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express* on a train, for example, or an archeology book in a museum.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. occur | B. happen | C. pass | D. arise |
| 2. A. telling | B. saying | C. talking | D. answering |
| 3. A. away | B. along | C. across | D. aside |
| 4. A. full | B. absolute | C. quite | D. whole |
| 5. A. either | B. but | C. or | D. neither |
| 6. A. at | B. to | C. in | D. for |
| 7. A. Soon | B. Since | C. Once | D. While |
| 8. A. way | B. time | C. place | D. manner |
| 9. A. deep | B. long | C. high | D. wide |
| 10. A. what | B. which | C. who | D. where |

III. Read the text then answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D. (20 pts)

To date, Canada has produced only one classic children's tale to rank with *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and the works of Mark Twain; this was Lucy Maud Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables*. Lucy Maud Montgomery was born in Clinton, Prince Edward Island. Her mother died soon after her birth, and when her father went to Saskatchewan to assume a business position, she moved in with her grandparents in Cavendish, Prince Edward Island. There she went to school and later qualified to be a teacher.

Montgomery wrote the *Anne* books while living in Cavendish and helping her grandmother at the post office. The first of the books, *Anne of Green Gables*, was published in 1908, and in the next three years she wrote two sequels. Like Montgomery, the heroine of the book is taken in by an **elderly** couple who lives in the fictional town of Avonlea, and Montgomery incorporated many events from her life in Cavendish into the *Anne* books.

In 1911, Montgomery married Evan Macdonald and the couple soon moved to Ontario, where she wrote many other books. However, it was her first efforts that secured her **prominence**, and the *Anne* books are still read all around the world. Her novels have helped create a warm picture of Prince Edward Island's special **character**. Several movies, a television series, and a musical play have been based on her tales, and today visitors scour the Island for locations described in the book.

- The main purpose of this passage is to _____.
A. show the similarities between Montgomery's life and that of her fictional character Anne.
A. contrast Canadian children's literature with that of other countries.
B. provide a brief introduction to Prince Edward Island.
D. introduce Montgomery and her *Anne* books.
- According to the passage, Montgomery was raised primarily _____.
A. by her grandparents
B. in an orphanage
C. by her mother
D. by her father
- Approximately when did Lucy Maud Montgomery write the two sequels to her book *Anne of Green Gables*?
A. From 1874 to 1908
B. From 1911 to 1913
C. From 1908 to 1911
D. From 1913 to 1918
- The word "**elderly**" in line 8 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. kindly
B. old
C. friendly
D. sly
- In the *Anne* books, the main character lives in _____.
A. the town of Cavendish
B. the town of Avonlea
C. Saskatchewan
D. Ontario
- Which of the following can be concluded from the passage about *Anne* books?
A. They were not as successful as Montgomery's later works.
B. They were influenced by the works of Mark Twain.
C. They were at least partially autobiographical.
D. They were not popular until after Montgomery had died.
- Ontario was the place where _____.
A. Montgomery wrote other books
B. Montgomery got married
C. Montgomery wrote two sequels
D. Montgomery became famous
- The word "**prominence**" in line 11 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. excellence
B. reputation
C. effort
D. permanence
- Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**character**" in line 12?
A. a person in a novel
B. nature
C. a written symbol
D. location
- All of the following have been based on the *Anne* books EXCEPT _____.
A. a television series
B. movies
C. a play
D. a ballet

PART D: WRITING

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence. Write your answer on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

- "You'd better not lend her any more money, Paul," said Tom. → Tom advised Paul
- Although the traffic was bad, Peter arrived on time. → In spite of
- The last time I saw Mary was in 2009. → I haven't
- The plumber repaired the leak this morning. → They had
- They had a bad crop because the storm swept through the region. → If _____

II: Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given. Do not change the word. Write your answer on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

- It's possible that someone stole your purse when we were in the restaurant. (might) → _____

2. 'Me? No, I didn't take Sue's calculator,' said Bob. **(denied)** → _____
 3. They said that an electrical failure was the cause of the fire. **(blamed)** → _____
 4. She apologized to the host for having to go so early, and left. **(apologies)** → _____
 5. Peter was the first person I asked for advice. **(whose)** → _____

— THE END —

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CHÍNH TH C

(LUY N 09)

THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

PART B: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Complete each of the following sentences with the correct answer (A, B, C or D). (15 pts)

- The traffic problem has improved _____, out of the blue, really.
 A. gradually B. factually C. unexpectedly D. respectably
- This picture book, the few pages _____ are missing, is my favorite.
 A. for which B. of that C. to which D. of which
- It was felt that he lacked the _____ to pursue a difficult task to very end.
 A. persuasion B. commitment C. engagement D. obligation
- Your decision will _____ a great strain on our relationship.
 A. impose B. propose C. expose D. suppose
- We shouldn't give the children everything they ask for; they will become completely _____.
 A. spoil B. wounded C. damaged D. destroyed
- The completion of the tunnel has been _____ owing to a strike.
 A. held up B. held off C. held on D. held over
- It is with _____ regret that we have to inform you that your scholarship has been withdrawn.
 A. heavy B. deep C. somber D. high
- _____ of all modern domestic poultry is the red jungle fowl is widely believed.
 A. The ancestor B. The ancestor is C. How the ancestor D. That the ancestor
- Art critics do not all agree on what _____ a painting great.
 A. qualities to make B. are the qualities for making C. qualities make D. do the qualities that make
- Farmers supply crops with phosphorus in areas _____ have removed it from the soil.
 A. because of long years of cultivation B. where long years of cultivation
 C. with long years of cultivation D. by long years of cultivation
- Sarah congratulated _____ passing my driving test.
 A. me B. for C. me on D. on me
- Had it not been for the intolerable heat in the hall, they _____ much longer.
 A. will stay B. would stay C. would be staying D. would have stayed
- I can't quite _____ out what the sign says.
 A. read B. get C. carry D. make
- One _____ of the scheme is the very high cost.
 A. advantage B. shortage C. drawback D. shortcoming
- In a new culture, many embarrassing situations occur _____ a misunderstanding.
 A. because of B. of C. for D. because

II. Choose a word or phrase in each of the following sentences that needs correcting. (10 pts)

- Paris has been well-known about its famous monuments, beautiful music, and wonderful restaurants for over 100 years.
 A B C D
- In France people drive on the left, so making sure you go on the right side.
 A B C D
- Up to now he wrote five novels and over sixteen short stories.
 A B C D
- The new bridge makes it possibly to cross the river easily and quickly.
 A B C D
- If you are working with young children in a primary school, you will find that teaching lively songs and rhymes are very popular.
 A B C D

III. Use the correct form of the word in bracket to complete each of the following sentences. (10 pts)

- He is unhappy because of his deafness . **(deaf)**
- The drainage of the swamps will destroy the mosquitoes' breeding places. **(drain)**
- He has made a great contribution to the development of the country. **(contribute)**
- We will hire new staff when the necessity arises. **(necessary)**
- His repeated absence from school is unacceptable. **(absent)**
- The teacher's words are a great encouragement to him. **(encourage)**
- They are very supportive of one another. **(support)**
- Her interests are very diverse . **(diversity)**
- I can't stand his rudeness . **(rude)**
- The holiday was beyond all expectations . **(expect)**

PART C: READING

I. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (15 pts)

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) later ? Do I leave and start work or begin (2) a training course?"

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

II. Choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D to complete each numbered gap in the passage below. (10 pts)

If you (1) _____ to be walking in your local park tomorrow and you find an abandoned book with a label inside (2) 'Read and Release me', don't just treat it as a joke. You've probably come (3) _____ an example of 'book-crossing', a book-sharing movement started in 2001 by American software developer Ron Hornbaker, whose stated aim is to 'make the (4) _____ world a library'. Book-crossers 'release' books (5) _____ by passing them on to friends, or else by leaving them in public places for others to pick up, or 'catch', and then read, before they (6) _____ turn release them back 'into the wild'. (7) _____ a book has been 'caught', the person finding it is encouraged to record the event by logging on to the book-crossing website and entering the book's ID number written on the label. That (8) _____, both the original owner and subsequent readers of the book can keep track of its progress. Over half a million people worldwide participate in book-crossing, 'releasing' books in a (9) _____ range of locations including cafés, airports, bus stations, telephone boxes and even underwater in public fountains. Often a book is left in a place (10) _____ is relevant to its title or content: Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express* on a train, for example, or an archeology book in a museum.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. occur | B. <u>happen</u> | C. pass | D. arise |
| 2. A. telling | B. <u>saying</u> | C. talking | D. answering |
| 3. A. away | B. along | C. <u>across</u> | D. aside |
| 4. A. full | B. absolute | C. quite | D. <u>whole</u> |
| 5. A. <u>either</u> | B. but | C. or | D. neither |
| 6. A. at | B. to | C. <u>in</u> | D. for |
| 7. A. Soon | B. Since | C. <u>Once</u> | D. While |
| 8. A. <u>way</u> | B. time | C. place | D. manner |
| 9. A. deep | B. long | C. high | D. <u>wide</u> |
| 10. A. what | B. <u>which</u> | C. who | D. where |

III. Read the text then answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D. (20 pts)

To date, Canada has produced only one classic children's tale to rank with *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and the works of Mark Twain; this was Lucy Maud Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables*. Lucy Maud Montgomery was born in Clinton, Prince Edward Island. Her mother died soon after her birth, and when her father went to Saskatchewan to assume a business position, she moved in with her grandparents in Cavendish, Prince Edward Island. There she went to school and later qualified to be a teacher.

Montgomery wrote the *Anne* books while living in Cavendish and helping her grandmother at the post office. The first of the books, *Anne of Green Gables*, was published in 1908, and in the next three years she wrote two sequels. Like Montgomery, the heroine of the book is taken in by an **elderly** couple who lives in the fictional town of Avonlea, and Montgomery incorporated many events from her life in Cavendish into the *Anne* books.

In 1911, Montgomery married Evan Macdonald and the couple soon moved to Ontario, where she wrote many other books. However, it was her first efforts that secured her **prominence**, and the *Anne* books are still read all around the world. Her novels have helped create a warm picture of Prince Edward Island's special **character**. Several movies, a television series, and a musical play have been based on her tales, and today visitors scour the Island for locations described in the book.

1. The main purpose of this passage is to _____. A. show the similarities between Montgomery's life and that of her fictional character Anne.

A. contrast Canadian children's literature with that of other countries.

B. provide a brief introduction to Prince Edward Island.

D. introduce Montgomery and her *Anne* books.

2. According to the passage, Montgomery was raised primarily _____.

A. by her grandparents

B. in an orphanage

C. by her mother

D. by her father

3. Approximately when did Lucy Maud Montgomery write the two sequels to her book *Anne of Green Gables*?

A. From 1874 to 1908

B. From 1911 to 1913

C. From 1908 to 1911

D. From 1913 to 1918

4. The word "**elderly**" in line 8 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. kindly

B. old

C. friendly

D. sly

5. In the *Anne* books, the main character lives in _____.

A. the town of Cavendish

B. the town of Avonlea

C. Saskatchewan

D. Ontario

6. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage about *Anne* books?

A. They were not as successful as Montgomery's later works.

B. They were influenced by the works of Mark Twain.

C. They were at least partially autobiographical.

D. They were not popular until after Montgomery had died.

7. Ontario was the place where _____. A. Montgomery wrote other books

B. Montgomery got married

C. Montgomery wrote two sequels

D. Montgomery became famous

8. The word "**prominence**" in line 11 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. excellence

B. reputation

C. effort

D. permanence

9. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**character**" in line 12?

A. a person in a novel

B. nature

C. a written symbol

D. location

10. All of the following have been based on the *Anne* books EXCEPT _____.

A. a television series

B. movies

C. a play

D. a ballet

PART D: WRITING

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence. Write your answer on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

1. "You'd better not lend her any more money, Paul," said Tom. → Tom advised Paul *not to lend her any more money*.
 2. Although the traffic was bad, Peter arrived on time. → In spite of *the bad traffic/the fact that the traffic was bad*, Peter arrived on time.
 3. The last time I saw Mary was in 2009. → I haven't seen *Mary since 2009*.
 4. The plumber repaired the leak this morning. → They had *the plumber repair the leak this morning*
 5. They had a bad crop because the storm swept through the region. → If *the storm hadn't swept through the region*, they *wouldn't have had a bad crop*
- II: Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given. Do not change the word. Write your answer on your answer sheet. (10 pts)**
1. It's possible that someone stole your purse when we were in the restaurant. **(might)** → *Someone might have stolen your purse / Your purse might have been stolen when we were in the restaurant*
 2. 'Me? No, I didn't take Sue's calculator,' said Bob. **(denied)** → *Bob denied taking/ having taken Sue's calculator.*
 3. They said that an electrical failure was the cause of the fire. **(blamed)** → *They blamed the fire on an electrical failure/ an electrical failure for the fire.*
 4. She apologized to the host for having to go so early, and left. **(apologies)** → *She made/offered her apologies to the host and left early.*
 5. Peter was the first person I asked for advice. **(whose)** → *Peter was the first person whose advice I asked for.*

I M
BÀI THI

B ng s :

Ch ký giám kh o 1:

B ng ch :

Ch ký giám kh o 2:

S phách

.....

L U Ý: - *thi g m 04 trang, thí sinh làm bài tr c ti p vào thi.*
- *Thí sinh không c s d ng b t c tài li u nào k c t i n.*

SECTION A: PHONETICS (10 POINTS)

I. Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. re <u>s</u> ume | B. sta <u>t</u> istics | C. po <u>s</u> ition | D. de <u>s</u> igner |
| 2. A. cr <u>i</u> teria | B. in <u>i</u> tiate | C. cer <u>t</u> ificate | D. in <u>t</u> eractive |
| 3. A. gi <u>n</u> ger | B. ge <u>s</u> ture | C. gymna <u>s</u> ium | D. gh <u>o</u> st |
| 4. A. tea <u>m</u> mate | B. rea <u>d</u> ing | C. sea <u>s</u> ide | D. crea <u>t</u> ing |
| 5. A. croo <u>k</u> ed | B. na <u>k</u> ed | C. ma <u>s</u> ked | D. nee <u>d</u> ed |

Your answers: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

II. Choose one word whose stress pattern is different from the others. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. oceanic | B. argu <u>m</u> ent | C. tem <u>p</u> erature | D. valu <u>a</u> ble |
| 2. A. incred <u>i</u> ble | B. fortun <u>a</u> tely | C. astron <u>o</u> my | D. evapor <u>a</u> te |
| 3. A. comm <u>i</u> tee | B. expens <u>i</u> ve | C. guar <u>a</u> ntee | D. success <u>f</u> ul |
| 4. A. vocabu <u>a</u> lary | B. assist <u>a</u> nce | C. develo <u>p</u> | D. evidenc <u>e</u> |
| 5. A. applic <u>a</u> nt | B. recogn <u>i</u> ze | C. yesterd <u>a</u> y | D. curricu <u>l</u> um |

Your answers: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

SECTION B: GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (40 POINTS)

I. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (10 pts)

- 1- 2- 3. My father (*work*) in Canada for the last year, so by the time he (*return*) the month after next, I (*not see*) him for fourteen months.
4. We looked out of the window and saw it (*rain*), so we stayed in.
5. TV chat shows (*increase*) in number all the time.
6. The camera (*disappear*) when we came in.
7. The woman (*accuse*) of the killing said that she was at the cinema at the time.
- 8 - 9. Not until we (*arrive*) at his house we (*discover*) that he was on holiday.
10. After (*take*) to the hospital, the injured victim felt much better yesterday.

Your answers: 1. _____ 6. _____
2. _____ 7. _____
3. _____ 8. _____
4. _____ 9. _____
5. _____ 10. _____

II. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences. (10 pts)

1. There is a rumour that the National Bank is going to _____ the company I am working for.
A. take on B. take out of C. take off D. take over
2. It would be lovely if the children could see and, _____, touch the animals.
A. eventually B. if possible C. at last D. finally
3. _____ he failed in the entrance exam caused his family much sadness.
A. Which B. That C. The thing D. What
4. Unless you return money immediately, you will risk being charged _____ theft and getting into serious trouble
A. on B. with C. of D. for
5. The old woman came in, _____ by a young man.
A. accompany B. to be accompanied C. accompanying D. accompanied
6. I've applied for the job I saw _____ in the newspaper last month.
A. advertised B. advertising C. be advertised D. being advertised
7. No, I didn't know his number; _____ I'd have phoned him.
A. otherwise B. so C. therefore D. unless

8. _____ the two sisters, Mary is _____.
 A. Of/ the prettier B. Between/ the prettiest C. Of/ prettier D. Between/ the prettier
9. A: Do you think it will rain tonight? B: _____. I am attending the evening class.
 A. I don't hope so B. I hope so C. I hope not D. I am not hoping
10. Ninety _____ the maximum length of time allowed for entrance exams to this school.
 A. minute is B. minutes are C. minute are D. minutes is
- Your answers: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

III. Read the text below. Give the correct form of the words in brackets. (10pts)

JUDO

Judo is a sport that has achieved great popularity in many parts of the world. It was (1. *origin*) _____ developed in Japan in the late 19th century based on ancient methods of self-defence. There are two (2. *fight*) _____. Although they use physical (3. *violent*) _____ against each other, they are respectful to their (4. *oppose*) _____ and bow to each other before and after each contest. Judo is an (5. *expense*) _____ sport to take up because the only equipment you need is the special loose-fitting suit. It is very suitable for (6. *young*) _____ if they join a club where the (7. *instruct*) _____ are properly qualified and pay enough attention to safety. Although Judo is a physically (8. *demand*) _____ sport which requires a lot of (9. *strong*) _____, practice, and skill, there are many people who find it (10. *enjoy*) _____ as a means of relaxation in their spare time.

IV. Find one mistake in each sentence below by choosing the letter A, B, C or D. (10 pts)

1. Joel giving up smoking has caused him to gain weight and become irritable with his acquaintances.
 A B C D
2. There are many different ways of comparing the economy of one nation with those of another.
 A B C D
3. George won't lend you any money as long as you promise to pay him back.
 A B C D
4. Having worked hard during the summer, his result was very successful in the entrance examination
 A B C D
5. Society will be having to change radically to keep pace with the technology available.
 A B C D
6. It is necessary that he goes to see a doctor as soon as he returns from taking the exam.
 A B C D
7. The lion has long been a symbol of strength, power, and it is very cruel.
 A B C D
8. The Nobel Prize winning candidate, together with his wife and children, are staying in Sweden after the presentation. A B C D
9. My brother composes not only the music, but also sings the songs for the major Broadway musicals.
 A B C D
10. After driving for twenty miles, he suddenly realized that he has been driving in the wrong direction.
 A B C D
- Your answers: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

SECTION C: READING (30 POINTS)

I. Fill in each numbered space with ONE appropriate word. (10 pts)

TSUNAMI IN JAPAN

Japan's most powerful earthquake since records began has struck the north-east coast, triggering a massive tsunami. Cars, ships and buildings were (1) _____ away by a wall of water after the 8.9 - magnitude tremor, which struck about 400 kms (250 miles) north-east of Tokyo. A state of emergency has been declared at a nuclear power plant, (2) _____ pressure has exceeded normal levels.

Officials say more than 10,000 people are dead and about 7,000 (3) _____, but it is feared the final death toll will be (4) _____ higher. In one ward alone in Sendai, a port city in Miyagi prefecture, 200 to 300 bodies were found.

"The quake has been the fifth-largest in the world (5) _____ 1900 and nearly 8,000 (6) _____ stronger than the one which devastated Christchurch, New Zealand, last month", said scientists.

Thousands of people (7) _____ near the Fukushima nuclear power plant have been ordered to evacuate. Japanese nuclear officials said that pressure inside a boiling water reactor at the plant was running much higher than normal after the cooling system failed.

Officials said they might need to deliberately (8) _____ some radioactive steam to relieve pressure, but that there would be no health risk.

US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton had earlier said the US Air Force had flown emergency coolant to the site. But US officials later said (9)_____ coolant had been handed over because the Japanese had decided to handle the situation (10)_____.

The UN's nuclear agency said four nuclear power plants had been shut down safely.

Your answers:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

II. Read the passage below and then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. (10pts)

Women nowadays have more (1)_____ than those in the past. For example, our great grandmothers were not allowed to go to school or to work to earn their own living. (2) _____, they had to depend on their husbands financially. Modern women, on the contrary, can get good education, have their own careers, and (3)_____ their interests. They can even take good positions in politics if they are competent (4)_____ it. However, women living in our modern society have their (5)_____ too. Today women work harder than their great grandmothers so that they can gain the (6)_____ between working life and family life. Many people predict that by 2032, most (7)_____ positions at work will be taken by women. Then, it is possible that women will have more (8)_____ life because, (9)_____ in a very modern society, the women can't (10)_____ their role in the family.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. advances | B. advantages | C. benefits | D. conveniences |
| 2. A. Therefore | B. However | C. As a result | D. Although |
| 3. A. pursue | B. support | C. promote | D. stimulate |
| 4. A. to | B. at | C. with | D. of |
| 5. A. obstacles | B. disputes | C. profits | D. problems |
| 6. A. equality | B. stables | C. balance | D. steadiness |
| 7. A. senior | B. junior | C. inferior | D. superior |
| 8. A. sheltered | B. healthy | C. strenuous | D. active |
| 9. A. though | B. even | C. ever | D. never |
| 10. A. perform | B. adopt | C. fulfill | D. neglect |

- Your answers: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

III. Read the passage below and then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. (10 pts)

Walt Disney was born in 1901 in Chicago, but soon moved to a small farm near Marceline, Missouri. From this rural and rather humble beginning, he later became one of the most famous and beloved motion-picture producers in history. Although he died in 1966, his name and artistic legacy continue to influence the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

After several years of barely making ends meet as a cartoon artist operating from his Los Angeles garage, Disney had his first success in 1928, with his release of a Mickey Mouse cartoon. Throughout the next decade, he continued to produce a number of cartoons, and develop more of his highly profitable and enduring creations, such as Donald Duck and Pluto. In the late 1930s, he issued a full-length cartoon film. Snow White became an instant commercial and critical success. This was only the first of many films, both animated and not, produced by Disney and his studio.

But as renowned as Disney name is for cartoons and movies, it is probably best known for a string of spectacular amusement and theme parks. Starting with California's Disneyland in 1955 and culminating with the fantastically successful Disney World and EPCOT Center in Florida, Disney became a household name. In recent years, the theme park concept became international, with openings in Tokyo and Paris. With the continuing success of Disney, the creation of future theme park is under discussion.

1. Which of the following is the title for the passage?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| A. The history of Disney World and Disneyland. | B. Walt Disney's Boyhood Years |
| C. Walt Disney and his Legacy. | D. Walt Disney and Animated Cartoons |

2. The word "humble" in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|---------------|
| A. boring | B. shy | C. simple | D. respectful |
|-----------|--------|-----------|---------------|

3 What is the author's attitude toward the accomplishments of Walt Disney?

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. critical | B. respectful | C. ambivalent | D. approving |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|

4. In paragraph 2 "barely making ends meet" in bold is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. meeting personal failure. | B. producing only a few cartoons. |
| C. not making much money. | D. trying new businesses. |

5. The word "enduring" in bold in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| A. lasting | B. suffering | C. famous | D. difficult |
|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|

6. The word "renowned" in bold in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|
| A. possessed | B. talked about | C. useful | D. well-known |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|

7. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- | |
|--|
| A. Snow White was Disney's most successful film. |
|--|

- B. Disney created cartoon movies and "non cartoon" movies.
 C. the Tokyo theme park is in financial difficulty.
 D. the California theme park is now closed.
8. The word "concept" in bold in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. idea B. location C. birth D. demand
9. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
 A. Disney's first achieved success after his death. B. Mickey Mouse was Disney's only cartoons creation.
 C. Snow White was the first full-length cartoon film. D. Disney's first concern was always profitability.
10. In future years it is most likely that _____.
 A. the Disney name will stay well-known. B. Disney will produce only cartoons.
 C. the Paris theme park will become successful D. the remaining theme parks will also close
- Your answers: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

SECTION D: WRITING (20 POINTS)

I. Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. (10 pts)

1. Peter hasn't had his hair cut for over 3 months.
 → It is
2. I meant to post that letter before lunch.
 → What
3. People will only become aware of the problem if you increase the publicity.
 → Only if
4. Scientists have tried very hard to find a cure for AIDS.
 → Enormous
5. Success depends on hard work.
 → The harder
6. She thought it was too difficult for her to finish the job by lunchtime.
 → She found
7. They thought that the little girl had found out the keys accidentally.
 → The keys
8. Someone has suggested abolishing income tax.
 → It
9. It was wrong of you to allow a 4-year-old child to walk home alone.
 → You should
10. We were late for the meeting because it rained heavily.
 → But for

II. Use the given word to write the second sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do not change the form of the given word. (5pts)

1. They decided to build a new school in this region. SHOULD

2. She got a scholarship as soon as she registered for the training course. SCARCELY

3. Flooding in this region was the result of heavy rain RESULTED

4. I don't like him because he boasts a lot. MOUTH

5. The Embassy said it would not be necessary for me to get a visa. NEED

III. Complete the following sentences, using the words given. (5 pts)

1. Exercise / take regularly / improves / fitness / our body / mind.

2. Economic / reform / one / most / important / measure / take / promote / development / country

3. Sleep / next room / boy / wakened / sound / breaking glass.

4. Never / put / tomorrow / you / do / today.

5. Many people / say / most / common / way / attract / someone / attention / by / wave.

- THE END -

I. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence. (10 points)

- The school was closed for a month because of serious _____ of fever.
A. outcome B. outburst C. outset D. outbreak
- The campaign raised far more than the _____ of \$20.000.
A. aim B. object C. goal D. target
- We have a _____ future ahead with little comfort, food or hope.
A. cruel B. pessimistic C. grim D. fierce
- Only thoroughly unpleasant people leave the _____ of their picnics to spoil the appearance of the countryside.
A. rest B. remainder C. remains D. restor
- An almost _____ line of traffic was moving at a snail's pace through the town.
A. continuous B. constant C. continual D. stopping
- Medieval travelers' tales of fantastic creatures were often fascinating but not always _____.
A. credible B. creditable C. credulous D. imaginable
- Don't be late for the interview, _____ people will think you are a disorganized person.
A. unless B. otherwise C. if not D. or so
- My friends have just moved to a new flat in a residential area on the _____ of Paris.
A. suburbs B. outside C. outskirts D. side
- You are being thoroughly _____ in refusing to allow this ceremony to take place.
A. unrequited B. unrepresentative C. unreliable D. unreasonable
- "But so", I told him, "you are my own _____."
A. heart and heart B. body and soul C. flesh and blood D. skin and bone

Part 2: Use the word in capitals at the end of these sentences to form a word that fits in the blank space. (20 points)

- How much does _____ of this club cost? (MEMBER)
- She is extremely _____ about the history of art. (KNOW)
- Traveling in big cities is becoming more and more _____ every day. (TROUBLE)
- He is completely _____! Not only is he lazy but he is dishonest too. (EMPLOY)
- His boss told him off because he had behaved _____. (RESPONSIBLE)
- He won the discus event at the Olympic Games but was later _____ when a medical check proved that he had been taking drugs. (QUALIFY)
- Women who are slimming can never enjoy a meal without being afraid of _____ their diet. (ORGANISE)
- The trouble with Mr. Brown is that he's so _____. One minute he goes mad when you come late; the next he says nothing. You never know where you are! (CONSIST)
- It is forbidden to hunt for that kind of bird. It has been listed as one of the _____ species (DANGER)
- I didn't know who it was – with a mask on she was completely _____. (RECOGNISE)

Part 3: Complete each sentence with one of the idiomatic phrases given. Use each phrase once only. (8 points)

made her blood boil	jumped out of her skin	had a lump in her throat	kept her head	lost her head
gave me the cold shoulder				
pulled her legs		took her breath away		

- Pauline completely ignored me this morning. She _____
- It really _____ to see her friend copy a poem she had written and then present it to her boyfriend as one that she had written for him.
- Saying goodbye to her son was a very emotional occasion for her and she _____ as she watched him get on the train.
- The view from the top of the mountain was absolutely fantastic. It really _____
- Susan panicked when the fire broke out. She _____
- When I dropped that tray behind her, she got a shock. She almost _____
- My sister remained very calm. She _____
- Sally didn't believe us, did she? We only joked! We only _____!

Part 4: Put each verb given in brackets into an appropriate tense or form. (17 points)

1. Mr. Pike, who is supposed _____ (witness) the accident, _____ (leave) the town.
2. At this time next week they _____ (sit) in the train on their way to Paris.
3. He said that he watered the plants every day. He _____ (water) them. If he _____ (have), they wouldn't have died.
4. No sooner the announcement _____ (make) than everyone started complaining.
5. They said they never _____ (make) to do anything they didn't want to before.
6. We _____ (watch) the play for nearly thirty minutes when he came.
7. The pop star who _____ (take) part in over 25 films always avoids _____ (recognise) by _____ (wear) dark glasses.
8. There's no point _____ (try) to get Tim _____ (lend) you his car.
9. Not until John _____ (receive) the offer of promotion in writing he _____ (celebrate)
10. He _____ (have) trouble with the second-hand car since he bought it. He wishes he _____ (not / buy) it.

II. READING

Part 1: Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, circle letter A, B, C or D next to the answer you choose. (10 points)

If you're an environmentalist, plastic is a word you tend to say with a sneer or a snarl. It has become a symbol of our wasteful, throw-away society. But there seems little (1) it is here to stay, and the truth is, of course, that plastic has brought enormous (2) even environmental ones. It's not really the plastics themselves that are the environmental (3) – it's the way society choose to use and (4) them.

Almost all the 50 or so different kinds of modern plastic are made from oil, gas or coal – non-renewable natural (5) We (6) well over three million tones of the stuff in Britain each year and, sooner or later, most of it is thrown away. A high (7) of our annual consumption is in the (8) of packaging, and this (9) about seven per cent by weight of our domestic (10) Almost all of it could be recycled, but very little of it is, though the plastic recycling (11) is growing fast.

The plastics themselves are extremely energy-rich – they have a higher calorific (12) than coal and one (13) of 'recovery' strongly (14) by the plastic manufacturers is the (15) of waste plastic into a fuel.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. evidence | B. concern | C. doubt | D. likelihood |
| 2. A. pleasures | B. benefits | C. savings | D. profits |
| 3. A. poison | B. disaster | C. disadvantage | D. evil |
| 4. A. dispose | B. store | C. endanger | D. abuse |
| 5. A. resources | B. processes | C. products | D. fuels |
| 6. A. remove | B. import | C. consign | D. consume |
| 7. A. portion | B. amount | C. proportion | D. rate |
| 8. A. way | B. kind | C. form | D. type |
| 9. A. takes | B. makes | C. carries | D. constitutes |
| 10. A. refuse | B. goods | C. requirements | D. rubble |
| 11. A. manufacture | B. plant | C. factory | D. industry |
| 12. A. degree | B. value | C. demand | D. effect |
| 13. A. measure | B. mechanism | C. method | D. medium |
| 14. A. desired | B. argued | C. favored | D. presented |
| 15. A. conversion | B. melting | C. change | D. replacement |

Part 2: Read the following text and then fill in each gap with ONE suitable word. (10 points)

I was reading an article last week in (1) the writer described (2) her children has changed as they (3) up. When they were small she had to (4) up with noisy games in the house, or join in interminable games of football in the garden which (5) her out. If the house went quiet, she wondered what the monsters were getting up to, or what crisis she would have to (6) with next. She dreaded the fact that they might (7) after her husband, who admitted having (8) an uncontrollable child who (9) most of the time showing off to his friends by breaking things or getting into fights. What was worse was that (10) else thought he was a sweet child, and he got away with the most terrible things! However, she had experienced an even greater shocked with her children. They had (11) out of all their naughty behavior, and (12) up serious hobbies (13) as chess and playing the piano. They never did anything without (14) it over first, and coming to a serious decision. She had to face up to the fact that they made her feel rather childish as they got (15), and that in some ways she preferred them when they were young and noisy.

Part 3: The paragraphs of the magazine article are in the wrong order. Number the paragraphs (A, B, C, D, E) (5 points)

A. On the ghost of Chaffin's second visit to his son, he told him that he would find a will in the overcoat pocket. The coat was actually in the possession of the third brother.

B. In 1921, a certain James Chaffin died, leaving his entire fortune to his third son, Marshal, in a will which had been written a full fifteen years earlier, in 1905, and signed in front of witnesses. His wife and two other sons were virtually cut off without a penny. Marshal was not inclined to split up the inheritance he had come into any more fairly.

C. Once it was found, they came across a note sewn in the lining of one of the pockets saying they should look in an old family Bible. This Bible was found in the keeping of Chaffin's widow and examined in front of independent witnesses. Sure enough, there in the Bible they discovered a later version of the will, one which divided the property and money evenly between the widow and the three sons. The will appeared to be genuine and Marshal was not prepared to challenge it in court.

D. Some people believe that the dead still keep in touch with us through our dreams. One of the most famous and extraordinary cases of contact with the dead was the so-called Chaffin Will affair.

E. Four years went by and then, strangely, James Chaffin's ghost started to appear before one of his other two sons. The apparition had on an old overcoat which had often worn in life.

III. WRITING

Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (20 points)

1. Immediately after his appointment to the post, the new editor fell ill.
Scarcely
2. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.
Rather
3. The value of sterling has fallen considerably in the past week.
There has
4. The only reason the party was a success was that a famous film star attended.
Had it not
5. Harriet was upset because she saw Peter with another woman.
It was
6. We regret to inform you that your application has not been successful.
Much to
7. People no longer smoke so many cigarettes as they used to.
The
8. Their relationship was doomed because of their incompatibility.
Had
9. You should admit that you are to blame, not to conceal it.
I'd rather
10. If she had been less determined she wouldn't have been able to get better so quickly.
It was her

THE END

I. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence. (10 points)

- The school was closed for a month because of serious _____ of fever.
A. outcome B. outburst C. outset D. outbreak
- The campaign raised far more than the _____ of \$20.000.
A. aim B. object C. goal D. target
- We have a _____ future ahead with little comfort, food or hope.
A. cruel B. pessimistic C. grim D. fierce
- Only thoroughly unpleasant people leave the _____ of their picnics to spoil the appearance of the countryside.
A. rest B. remainder C. remains D. restor
- An almost _____ line of traffic was moving at a snail's pace through the town.
A. continuous B. constant C. continual D. stopping
- Medieval travelers' tales of fantastic creatures were often fascinating but not always _____.
A. credible B. creditable C. credulous D. imaginable
- Don't be late for the interview, _____ people will think you are a disorganized person.
A. unless B. otherwise C. if not D. or so
- My friends have just moved to a new flat in a residential area on the _____ of Paris.
A. suburbs B. outside C. outskirts D. side
- You are being thoroughly _____ in refusing to allow this ceremony to take place.
A. unrequited B. unrepresentative C. unreliable D. unreasonable
- "But so", I told him, "you are my own _____."
A. heart and heart B. body and soul C. flesh and blood D. skin and bone

Part 2: Use the word in capitals at the end of these sentences to form a word that fits in the blank space. (20 points)

- How much does _____ of this club cost? (MEMBER) SHIP
- She is extremely _____ about the history of art. (KNOW) LEDGEABLE
- Traveling in big cities is becoming more and more _____ every day. (TROUBLE) SOME
- He is completely _____! Not only is he lazy but he is dishonest too. UN (EMPLOY) ABLE
- His boss told him off because he had behaved _____. IR (RESPONSIBLE) LY
- He won the discus event at the Olympic Games but was later _____ when a medical check proved that he had been taking drugs. DIS (QUALIFY) IED
- Women who are slimming can never enjoy a meal without being afraid of _____ their diet. DIS (ORGANISE) ING
- The trouble with Mr. Brown is that he's so _____. One minute he goes mad when you come late; the next he says nothing. You never know where you are! IN (CONSIST) ENT
- It is forbidden to hunt for that kind of bird. It has been listed as one of the _____ species EN (DANGER) ED
- I didn't know who it was – with a mask on she was completely _____. UN (RECONGNISE) ABLE

Part 3: Complete each sentence with one of the idiomatic phrases given. Use each phrase once only. (8 points)

gave me the cold shoulder	lost her head
made her blood boil	jumped out of her skin
had a lump in her throat	kept her head
took her breath away	pulled her legs

- Pauline completely ignored me this morning. She _____
- It really _____ to see her friend copy a poem she had written and then present it to her boyfriend as one that she had written for him.
- Saying goodbye to her son was a very emotional occasion for her and she _____ as she watched him get on the train.
- The view from the top of the mountain was absolutely fantastic. It really _____
- Susan panicked when the fire broke out. She _____
- When I dropped that tray behind her, she got a shock. She almost _____
- My sister remained very calm. She _____
- Sally didn't believe us, did she? We only joked! We only _____!

Part 4: Put each verb given in brackets into an appropriate tense or form. (17 points)

- Mr. Pike, who is supposed *to have witnessed* (witness) the accident, *has left* (leave) the town.
- At this time next week they *will be sitting* (sit) in the train on their way to Paris.
- He said that he watered the plants every day. He *couldn't have watered* (water) them. If he *had* (have), they wouldn't have died.
- No sooner—*had*-- the announcement *been made* (make) than everyone started complaining.
- They said they never *had never been made* (make) to do anything they didn't want to before.
- We *had been watching* (watch) the play for nearly thirty minutes when he came.
- The pop star who *has taken* (take) part in over 25 films always avoids *being recognized* (recognise) by *wearing* (wear) dark glasses.
- There's no point *trying* (try) to get Tim *to* (lend) you his car.
- Not until John *(had) received* (receive) the offer of promotion in writing *..did* ..he *_____* (celebrate)
- He *has had* (have) trouble with the second-hand car since he bought it. He wishes he *hadn't* *bought* (not / buy) it.

II. READING

Part 1: Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, circle letter A, B, C or D next to the answer you choose. (10 points)

If you're an environmentalist, plastic is a word you tend to say with a sneer or a snarl. It has become a symbol of our wasteful, throw-away society. But there seems little (1) it is here to stay, and the truth is, of course, that plastic has brought enormous (2) even environmental ones. It's not really the plastics themselves that are the environmental (3) – it's the way society choose to use and (4) them.

Almost all the 50 or so different kinds of modern plastic are made from oil, gas or coal – non-renewable natural (5) We (6) well over three million tones of the stuff in Britain each year and, sooner or later, most of it is thrown away. A high (7) of our annual consumption is in the (8) of packaging, and this (9) about seven per cent by weight of our domestic (10) Almost all of it could be recycled, but very little of it is, though the plastic recycling (11) is growing fast.

The plastics themselves are extremely energy-rich – they have a higher calorific (12) than coal and one (13) of 'recovery' strongly (14) by the plastic manufacturers is the (15) of waste plastic into a fuel.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. evidence | B. concern | C. <u>doubt</u> | D. likelihood |
| 2. A. pleasures | B. <u>benefits</u> | C. savings | D. profits |
| 3. A. poison | B. disaster | C. disadvantage | D. <u>evil</u> |
| 4. A. dispose | B. store | C. endanger | D. <u>abuse</u> |
| 5. A. <u>resources</u> | B. processes | C. products | D. fuels |
| 6. A. remove | B. <u>import</u> | C. consign | D. consume |
| 7. A. portion | B. amount | C. <u>proportion</u> | D. rate |
| 8. A. way | B. kind | C. <u>form</u> | D. type |
| 9. A. takes | B. makes | C. carries | D. <u>constitutes</u> |
| 10. A. <u>refuse</u> | B. goods | C. requirements | D. rubble |
| 11. A. manufacture | B. plant | C. factory | D. <u>industry</u> |
| 12. A. degree | B. <u>value</u> | C. demand | D. effect |
| 13. A. measure | B. mechanism | C. <u>method</u> | D. medium |
| 14. A. desired | B. argued | C. <u>avored</u> | D. presented |

15. A. conversion B. melting C. change D. replacement

Part 2: Read the following text and then fill in each gap with ONE suitable word. (10 points)

I was reading an article last week in (1) which the writer described (2) how her children has changed as they (3) grow up. When they were small she had to (4) put up with noisy games in the house, or join in interminable games of football in the garden which (5) wore her out. If the house went quiet, she wondered what the monsters were getting up to, or what crisis she would have to (6) deal with next. She dreaded the fact that they might (7) took after her husband, who admitted having (8) been an uncontrollable child who (9) spent most of the time showing off to his friends by breaking things or getting into fights. What was worse was that (10) everyone else thought he was a sweet child, and he got away with the most terrible things! However, she had experienced an even greater shocked with her children. They had (11) grown out of all their naughty behavior, and (12) taken up serious hobbies (13) such as chess and playing the piano. They never did anything without (14) talking it over first, and coming to a serious decision. She had to face up to the fact that they made her feel rather childish as they got (15) older, and that in some ways she preferred them when they were young and noisy.

Part 3: The paragraphs of the magazine article are in the wrong order. Number the paragraphs (A, B, C, D, E) (5 points)

4. A. On the ghost of Chaffin's second visit to his son, he told him that he would find a will in the overcoat pocket. The coat was actually in the possession of the third brother.

2. B. In 1921, a certain James Chaffin died, leaving his entire fortune to his third son, Marshal, in a will which had been written a full fifteen years earlier, in 1905, and signed in front of witnesses. His wife and two other sons were virtually cut off without a penny. Marshal was not inclined to split up the inheritance he had come into any more fairly.

5. C. Once it was found, they came across a note sewn in the lining of one of the pockets saying they should look in an old family Bible. This Bible was found in the keeping of Chaffin's widow and examined in front of independent witnesses. Sure enough, there in the Bible they discovered a later version of the will, one which divided the property and money evenly between the widow and the three sons. The will appeared to be genuine and Marshal was not prepared to challenge it in court.

1. D. Some people believe that the dead still keep in touch with us through our dreams. One of the most famous and extraordinary cases of contact with the dead was the so-called Chaffin Will affair.

3. E. Four years went by and then, strangely, James Chaffin's ghost started to appear before one of his other two sons. The apparition had on an old overcoat which had often worn in life.

III. WRITING

Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (20 points)

1. Immediately after his appointment to the post, the new editor fell ill.

Scarcely(had he been appointed to the post when the new editor fell ill.)

2. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.

Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye

3. The value of sterling has fallen considerably in the past week.

There has been a considerable fall in the value of sterling in the past week

4. The only reason the party was a success was that a famous film star attended.

Had it not been for the attendance of a famous film star the party would not have been a success

5. Harriet was upset because she saw Peter with another woman.

It was because she saw Peter with another woman that Harriet was upset / that upset Harriet

6. We regret to inform you that your application has not been successful.

Much to ... our regret we have to inform you that your application has not been successful

7. People no longer smoke so many cigarettes as they used to.

The smoking of cigarettes is no longer as popular as it used to be

8. Their relationship was doomed because of their incompatibility.

Had they not been incompatible, their relationship might not have been doomed

9. You should admit that you are to blame, not to conceal it.

I'd rather you admitted that you're to blame, and didn't try to conceal it

10. If she had been less determined she wouldn't have been able to get better so quickly.

It was her determination which enabled her to get better so quickly

B. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three(5 pts)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. social <u>i</u> ze | B. con <u>t</u> act | C. ba <u>ck</u> ground | D. for <u>m</u> ality |
| 2. A. pro <u>l</u> ong | B. co <u>n</u> tact | C. co <u>n</u> scious | D. co <u>m</u> mon |
| 3. A. A <u>f</u> rican | B. Ja <u>p</u> anese | C. pa <u>r</u> tner | D. Ca <u>n</u> ada |
| 4. A. si <u>g</u> nal | B. si <u>g</u> n | C. co <u>l</u> league | D. re <u>g</u> ard |
| 5. A. clo <u>th</u> | B. trustwo <u>th</u> y | C. clo <u>th</u> ing | D. bro <u>th</u> er |

C. LEXICAL - GRAMMAR

I. Choose from the four options given marked A, B, C and D one best answer to complete each sentence. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet. (15 pts)

- Please _____ favour.
A. do me a B. make me a C. do my D. make my
- Mrs. Edwards... _____ history for 35 years, and is retiring soon.
A. teaches B. is teaching C. taught D. has been teaching
- There have been protests from animal right groups about _____ on animals.
A. experience B. experiments C. expiration D. trials
- Faraday's accomplishments seem more wonderful when we realize that he had very _____ education.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
- A: "What are the office hours where you work?" B: "_____, everyone comes in at eight and leaves at five."
A. General B. In generally C. In the general D. In general
- Lots of people _____ Yoga to relax.
A. practice B. take up C. give up D. take in
- It isn't quite _____ that he will turn up at the meeting.
A. certain B. exact C. right D. sure
- After waiting for an hour he realized that the bus was _____ to come.
A. improbable B. impossible C. uncertain D. unlikely
- _____ being tired, I went for a picnic with my family.
A. That B. Though C. Since D. Despite
- You _____ have told that joke. Everybody has heard it too often.
A. can't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. needn't
- At around two years of age, many children regularly produce sentences _____ three or four words.
A. are containing B. containing C. contain D. contains
- The first plant-like organisms probably _____ in the sea, perhaps three billion years ago.
A. life B. living C. lived D. it was living
- These tennis courts don't _____ very often. Not many people want to play.
A. got used B. used C. get used D. get use
- I would rather _____ nothing than _____ that book.
A. do - to read B. do - read C. doing - reading D. done - read
- Do you want _____ with you or do you want to go alone?
A. me coming B. me to come C. that I come D. that I will come

II. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C or D. You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase that would not be acceptable standard written English. Write your answers on your answer sheet. (20 pts)

- Draft horses are the tallest, most powerful and heavy group of horses.
A B C D
- Acting teacher Stella Adler played a vital role in the develop of the Method Schooling of Acting.
A B C D
- Before diamonds can be used as jewels, they must be cut and polish.
A B C D
- Of all mammals, dolphins are undoubtedly between the friendliest to humans.
A B C D
- Working all night long, Jim felt extreme hungry and just wanted to have a sandwich.
A B C D

6. Harmony, melody and rhythm are important elements in mostly forms of music.

A

B

C

D

7. Medical students must learn both the theory and the practice of medicines.

A

B

C

D

8. Archeological sites sometimes are revealed when the construction of roads and buildings.

A

B

C

D

9. Yolanda ran over to me and breathless informed the failure of our team.

A

B

C

D

10. All root vegetables grow underground, and not all vegetables that grow underground are roots.

A

B

C

D

D. READING

I. Read the following passage and fill an appropriate word in each blank. (10 pts)

Fish live almost (1) They are found in the near freezing waters of the Arctic and in the steaming (2) in the tropic jungles. They live in roaring streams and in quiet (3) rivers. Some fish make long journeys (4) the ocean. Others spend most of their life buried in sand on the ocean (5) . Most fish can't (6) water; yet some survive for months in dried-up riverbeds.

Fish have enormous importance (7) man. They provide food for millions of people. Fishermen catch them for sports, and many people (8) them as pets. Fish are also important in the balance of nature. They eat plants and animals and in turn, become (9) for plants and animals. Fish thus help keep in (10) the total number of plants and animals on the earth.

II. Choose the most suitable answer from the four options marked A, B, C and D to complete each of the numbered gaps in the passage below. Write your answer on the answer sheet. (10 pts)

You've (1) heard someone say that the reason you caught a cold was that you were 'run down'. People generally accept that if you are (2) pressure or run down you are more likely to get ill. But is this really true (3) is it just an old wives' tale? The problem with old sayings like this is that it's often difficult to (4) whether they are true or not. For example, if you ask people with colds whether they are feeling run down, they are (5) certain to say yes. People without colds are more likely to say no. So, how do you (6) if it's the cold that is making them (7) run down or the fact that they are run down that is making them more likely to catch a cold? Now it seems there is a scientific answer to this question. And answer is yes - if you are run down or under stress, you are more likely to catch a cold. Scientists at the Common Cold Research Centre ran a series of tests. They got volunteers without colds to attend the centre, where they were first given a questionnaire to complete. The questions measured the (8) of stress each volunteer was under. The volunteers were then deliberately infected with a cold virus and left to see whether they developed a cold. After many people had been tested, the researchers looked for a (9) between the measured stress level and the chances of catching a cold. They found that the higher the stress, the more likely the person was to catch a cold. At the moment it is not known why stress makes someone more likely to become ill, but now (10) the link has been found, researchers might be able to investigate further. They may even find different ways of combating disease.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. perhaps | B. maybe | C. possibly | D. probably |
| 2. | A. under | B. behind | C. at | D. above |
| 3. | A. and | B. or | C. but | D. so |
| 4. | A. show | B. express | C. state | D. prove |
| 5. | A. nearly | B. mostly | C. almost | D. surely |
| 6. | A. tell | B. speak | C. say | D. suggest |
| 7. | A. be | B. feel | C. become | D. get |
| 8. | A. amount | B. number | C. mass | D. heap |
| 9. | A. combination | B. joint | C. link | D. relation |
| 10. | A. that | B. when | C. because | D. as |

III. Read the passage below and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D.

Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet. (20 pts)

As many as one thousand years ago in the Southwest, the Hopi and Zuni Indians of North America were building with adobe-sun-baked brick plastered with mud. Their homes looked remarkably like modern apartment houses. Some were four stories high and contained quarters for perhaps a thousand people, along with storerooms for grain and other goods. These buildings were usually put up against cliffs, both to make construction easier and for defense against enemies. They were really villages in themselves, as later Spanish explorers must have realized since they called them "pueblos", which is Spanish for towns. The people of the pueblos raised what are called "the three sisters" - corn, beans, and squash. They made excellent pottery and wove marvelous baskets, some so fine that they could hold water. The Southwest has always been a dry country, where water is scarce. The Hopi and Zuni brought water from streams to their fields and gardens through irrigation ditches. Water was so important that it played a major role in their religion. They developed elaborate ceremonies and religious rituals to bring rain. The way of life of less -

settled groups was simpler and more strongly influenced by nature. Small tribes such as the Shoshone and Ute wandered the dry and mountainous lands between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. They gathered seeds and hunted small animals such as rabbits and snakes. In the Far North the ancestors of today's Inuit hunted seals, walruses, and the great whales. They lived right on the frozen seas in shelters called igloos built of blocks of packed snow. When summer came, they fished for salmon and hunted the lordly caribou. The Cheyenne, Pawnee and Sioux tribes, known as the Plains Indians, lived on the grasslands between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. They hunted bison, commonly called the buffalo. Its meat was the chief food of these tribes, and its hide was used to make their clothing and the covering of their tents and tips.

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - The architecture of early American Indian buildings
 - The movement of American Indians across North America
 - Ceremonies and rituals of American Indians
 - The way of life of American Indian tribes in early North America
- According to the passage, the Hopi and Zuni typically built their homes _____.
 - in valleys
 - next to streams
 - on open plains
 - against cliffs
- The word "They" refers to _____.
 - goods
 - buildings
 - cliffs
 - enemies
- It can be inferred from the passage that the dwellings of the Hopi and Zuni were _____.
 - very small
 - highly advanced
 - difficult to defend
 - quickly constructed
- The author uses the phrase "the three sisters" refers to _____.
 - Hopi women
 - family members
 - important crops
 - rain ceremonies
- Which of the following is true of the Shoshone and Ute?
 - They were not as settled as the Hopi and Zuni
 - They hunted caribou.
 - They built their homes with adobe.
 - They did not have many religious ceremonies.
- According to the passage, which of the following tribes lived in the grasslands?
 - The Shoshone and Ute
 - The Cheyenne
 - The Hopi and Zuni
 - The Pawnee and Inuit
- Which of the following animals was the most important to the Plains Indians?
 - The salmon
 - The caribou
 - The seal
 - The buffalo
- The author gives an explanation for all of the following words EXCEPT _____.
 - adobe
 - pueblos
 - caribou
 - bison
- The author groups North American Indians according to their _____.
 - tribes and geographical regions
 - arts and crafts
 - rituals and ceremonies
 - date of appearance on the continent

E. WRITING

Finish each of the following sentences so that it means the same as the printed one. (20 pts)

- I didn't arrive in time to see her.
I wasn't early _____.
- We couldn't drive because of the fog.
The fog prevented _____.
- A train leaves at eight o'clock every morning.
There is _____.
- John asked if it was the blue one or the green she wanted.
"Which _____?"
- I haven't eaten this kind of food before.
This is the first _____.
- Only if you work hard now have you any chance of success.
Your chance _____.
- He tried very hard to give up smoking.
He made great _____.
- An aerial is not required with this radio.
You don't _____.
- When he stops smoking, he'll feel better.
The sooner _____.
- The wedding was held despite the rain.
The wedding took _____.

_____ THE END _____

B. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three(5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> ocialize | B. con <u>t</u> act | C. <u>b</u> ackground | D. for <u>m</u> ality |
| 2. A. <u>p</u> rolong | B. con <u>t</u> act | C. con <u>s</u> cious | D. co <u>m</u> mon |
| 3. A. <u>A</u> frican | B. <u>J</u> apanese | C. <u>p</u> artner | D. <u>C</u> anada |
| 4. A. <u>s</u> ignal | B. <u>s</u> ign | C. co <u>l</u> league | D. re <u>g</u> ard |
| 5. A. <u>c</u> loth | B. trustw <u>o</u> rthy | C. clo <u>th</u> ing | D. bro <u>th</u> er |

C. LEXICAL - GRAMMAR

I. Choose from the four options given marked A, B, C and D one best answer to complete each sentence. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet. (15 pts)

- Please _____ favour.
A. do me a B. make me a C. do my D. make my
- Mrs. Edwards... _____ history for 35 years, and is retiring soon.
A. teaches B. is teaching C. taught D. has been teaching
- There have been protests from animal right groups about _____ on animals.
A. experience B. experiments C. expiration D. trials
- Faraday's accomplishments seem more wonderful when we realize that he had very _____ education.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
- A: "What are the office hours where you work?" B: "_____, everyone comes in at eight and leaves at five."
A. General B. In generally C. In the general D. In general
- Lots of people _____ Yoga to relax.
A. practice B. take up C. give up D. take in
- It isn't quite _____ that he will turn up at the meeting.
A. certain B. exact C. right D. sure
- After waiting for an hour he realized that the bus was _____ to come.
A. improbable B. impossible C. uncertain D. unlikely
- _____ being tired, I went for a picnic with my family.
A. That B. Though C. Since D. Despite
- You _____ have told that joke. Everybody has heard it too often.
A. can't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. needn't
- At around two years of age, many children regularly produce sentences _____ three or four words.
A. are containing B. containing C. contain D. contains
- The first plant-like organisms probably _____ in the sea, perhaps three billion years ago.
A. life B. living C. lived D. it was living
- These tennis courts don't _____ very often. Not many people want to play.
A. got used B. used C. get used D. get use
- I would rather _____ nothing than _____ that book.
A. do - to read B. do - read C. doing - reading D. done - read
- Do you want _____ with you or do you want to go alone?
A. me coming B. me to come C. that I come D. that I will come

II. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C or D. You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase that would not be acceptable standard written English. Write your answers on your answer sheet. (20 pts)

- Draft horses are the tallest, most powerful and heavy group of horses.
A B C D
- Acting teacher Stella Adler played a vital role in the develop of the Method Schooling of Acting.
A B C D
- Before diamonds can be used as jewels, they must be cut and polish.
A B C D
- Of all mammals, dolphins are undoubtedly between the friendliest to humans.
A B C D

5. Working all night long, Jim felt extreme hungry and just wanted to have a sandwich.
 A B C D
6. Harmony, melody and rhythm are important elements in mostly forms of music.
 A B C D
7. Medical students must learn both the theory and the practice of medicines.
 A B C D
8. Archeological sites sometimes are revealed when the construction of roads and buildings.
 A B C D
9. Yolanda ran over to me and breathless informed the failure of our team.
 A B C D
10. All root vegetables grow underground, and not all vegetables that grow underground are roots.
 A B C D

D. READING

I. Read the following passage and fill an appropriate word in each blank. (10 pts)

Fish live almost (1) everywhere. They are found in the near freezing waters of the Arctic and in the steaming (2) waters in the tropic jungles. They live in roaring streams and in quiet (3) underground rivers. Some fish make long journeys (4) across the ocean. Others spend most of their life buried in sand on the ocean (5) bottom. Most fish can't (6) leave water; yet some survive for months in dried-up riverbeds.

Fish have enormous importance (7) to man. They provide food for millions of people. Fishermen catch them for sports, and many people (8) keep them as pets. Fish are also important in the balance of nature. They eat plants and animals and in turn, become (9) food for plants and animals. Fish thus help keep in (10) balance the total number of plants and animals on the earth.

II. Choose the most suitable answer from the four options marked A, B, C and D to complete each of the numbered gaps in the passage below. Write your answer on the answer sheet. (10 pts)

You've (1) heard someone say that the reason you caught a cold was that you were 'run down'. People generally accept that if you are (2) under pressure or run down you are more likely to get ill. But is this really true (3) or is it just an old wives' tale? The problem with old sayings like this is that it's often difficult to (4) know whether they are true or not. For example, if you ask people with colds whether they are feeling run down, they are (5) likely to say yes. People without colds are more likely to say no. So, how do you (6) decide if it's the cold that is making them (7) run down or the fact that they are run down that is making them more likely to catch a cold? Now it seems there is a scientific answer to this question. And answer is yes - if you are run down or under stress, you are more likely to catch a cold. Scientists at the Common Cold Research Centre ran a series of tests. They got volunteers without colds to attend the centre, where they were first given a questionnaire to complete. The questions measured the (8) level of stress each volunteer was under. The volunteers were then deliberately infected with a cold virus and left to see whether they developed a cold. After many people had been tested, the researchers looked for a (9) link between the measured stress level and the chances of catching a cold. They found that the higher the stress, the more likely the person was to catch a cold. At the moment it is not known why stress makes someone more likely to become ill, but now (10) the link has been found, researchers might be able to investigate further. They may even find different ways of combating disease.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. perhaps | B. maybe | C. possibly | D. <u>probably</u> |
| 2. A. <u>under</u> | B. behind | C. at | D. above |
| 3. A. and | B. <u>or</u> | C. but | D. so |
| 4. A. show | B. express | C. state | D. <u>prove</u> |
| 5. A. nearly | B. mostly | C. <u>almost</u> | D. surely |
| 6. A. <u>tell</u> | B. speak | C. say | D. suggest |
| 7. A. be | B. <u>feel</u> | C. become | D. get |
| 8. A. <u>amount</u> | B. number | C. mass | D. heap |
| 9. A. combination | B. joint | C. <u>link</u> | D. relation |
| 10. A. <u>that</u> | B. when | C. because | D. as |

III. Read the passage below and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet. (20 pts)

As many as one thousand years ago in the Southwest, the Hopi and Zuni Indians of North America were building with adobe-sun-baked brick plastered with mud. Their homes looked remarkably like modern apartment houses. Some were four stories high and contained quarters for perhaps a thousand people, along with storerooms for grain and other goods. These buildings were usually put up against cliffs, both to make construction easier and for defense against enemies. They were really villages in themselves, as later Spanish explorers must have realized since they called them "pueblos", which is Spanish for towns. The people of the pueblos raised what are called "the three sisters" - corn, beans, and squash. They made excellent pottery and wove marvelous baskets, some so fine that they could hold water. The Southwest has

always been a dry country, where water is scarce. The Hopi and Zuni brought water from streams to their fields and gardens through irrigation ditches. Water was so important that it played a major role in their religion. They developed elaborate ceremonies and religious rituals to bring rain. The way of life of less – settled groups was simpler and more strongly influenced by nature. Small tribes such as the Shoshone and Ute wandered the dry and mountainous lands between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. They gathered seeds and hunted small animals such as rabbits and snakes. In the Far North the ancestors of today's Inuit hunted seals, walruses, and the great whales. They lived right on the frozen seas in shelters called igloos built of blocks of packed snow. When summer came, they fished for salmon and hunted the lordly caribou. The Cheyenne, Pawnee and Sioux tribes, known as the Plains Indians, lived on the grasslands between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. They hunted bison, commonly called the buffalo. Its meat was the chief food of these tribes, and its hide was used to make their clothing and the covering of their tents and tips.

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - The architecture of early America Indian buildings
 - The movement of American Indians across North America
 - Ceremonies and rituals of American Indians
 - The way of life of American Indian tribes in early North America
- According to the passage, the Hopi and Zuni typically built their homes _____.
 - in valleys
 - next to streams
 - on open plains
 - against cliffs
- The word "They" refers to _____.
 - goods
 - buildings
 - cliffs
 - enemies
- It can be inferred from the passage that the dwellings of the Hopi and Zuni were _____.
 - very small
 - highly advanced
 - difficult to defend
 - quickly constructed
- The author uses the phrase "the three sisters" refers to _____.
 - Hopi women
 - family members
 - important crops
 - rain ceremonies
- Which of the following is true of the Shoshone and Ute?
 - They were not as settled as the Hopi and Zuni
 - They hunted caribou.
 - They built their homes with adobe.
 - They did not have many religious ceremonies.
- According to the passage, which of the following tribes lived in the grasslands?
 - The Shoshone and Ute
 - The Cheyenne
 - The Hopi and Zuni
 - The Pawnee and Inuit
- Which of the following animals was the most important to the Plains Indians?
 - The salmon
 - The caribou
 - The seal
 - The buffalo
- The author gives an explanation for all of the following words EXCEPT _____.
 - adobe
 - pueblos
 - caribou
 - bison
- The author groups North American Indians according to their _____.
 - tribes and geographical regions
 - arts and crafts
 - rituals and ceremonies
 - date of appearance on the continent

E. WRITING

Finish each of the following sentences so that it means the same as the printed one. (20 pts)

- I didn't arrive in time to see her. I wasn't early enough to see her.
- We couldn't drive because of the fog. The fog prevented us from driving
- A train leaves at eight o' clock every morning. There is an eight o' clock train every morning
- John asked if it was the blue one or the green she wanted.
"Which one do you want, the blue or the green?" John said to her.
- I haven't eaten this kind of food before. This is the first time I have eaten this kind of food
- Only if you work hard now have you any chance of success.
Your chance of success depends on your working hard.
- He tried very hard to give up smoking. He made great effort to give up smoking.
- An aerial is not required with this radio. You don't need to use an aerial with the radio.
- When he stops smoking, he'll feel better. The sooner he stops smoking, the better he'll feel
- The wedding was held despite the rain. The wedding took place despite / (in spite of) the rain

THE END

chính th c

(thi g m 06 trang)

Môn thi: TI NG ANH 12 THPT - B NG A

Th i gian làm bài: 150 phút

Hã và t^{ên} thÝ sinh:Ngày th,ng n^{ăm} sinh:

Hãc sinh tr-êng:

Sè b, o danh

Sè ph, ch

Hã vù t^{ên}, ch÷ ký gi, m thĐ 1:

.....

Hã vù t^{ên}, ch÷ ký gi, m thĐ 2:

.....

Chø dÉn:

1. Sò thi gãm 06 trang. ThÝ sinh kiÓm tra sè trang tr-íc khi lùp bùi.
2. ThÝ sinh lùp bùi trùctiÕp vùo ®Ò thi (ghi c©u tr¶ lêi vùo c, c « ®-íc ®, nh sè phÝa d-íi ®Ò cña mçi phÇn).
3. ThÝ sinh gi÷ g×n cÈn thÈn bùi lùp.
4. NÕu thÝ sinh lùp sai, ðĩng th-íc g'ch, kh«ng ðĩng bót tÈy mụu tr¼ng. ThÝ sinh chØ ®-íc ðĩng bót mét mụu xanh hoÆc ®en ®Ó lùp bùi. Kh«ng ðĩng mùc mụu á.
5. Gi, m thĐ kh«ng gi¶i thĩch g× thãm.
6. ThÝ sinh kh«ng ®-íc sô ðông bÊt cø tui liÖu nưok Óc ¶i tã ®i Ón.

chính th c

(thi g m 06 trang)

Môn thi: TI NG ANH 12 THPT - B NG A

Th i gian làm bài: 150 phút

I M	H TÊN, CH KÍ GIÁM KH O	S PHÁCH
B ng s :	Giám kh o 1:	
B ng ch :	Giám kh o 2:	

SECTION A – PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>breath</u> | B. <u>break</u> | C. <u>thread</u> | D. <u>tread</u> |
| 2. A. <u>believes</u> | B. <u>pencils</u> | C. <u>contents</u> | D. <u>tables</u> |
| 3. A. <u>ragged</u> | B. <u>wicked</u> | C. <u>naked</u> | D. <u>packed</u> |
| 4. A. <u>cherish</u> | B. <u>chorus</u> | C. <u>chaos</u> | D. <u>scholar</u> |
| 5. A. <u>hysteria</u> | B. <u>hypocrite</u> | C. <u>hypocrisy</u> | D. <u>hydroplane</u> |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

II. Find the word with the stress on the SECOND syllable.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. comparable | B. company | C. comparative | D. compass |
| 7. A. committee | B. refugee | C. employee | D. absentee |
| 8. A. coherent | B. permanent | C. continent | D. sentiment |
| 9. A. fountain | B. predict | C. population | D. colorful |
| 10. A. unconcerned | B. tropical | C. represent | D. conspicuous |

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
----	----	----	----	-----

SECTION B – VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

11. She was _____ to discover that she had won the first prize.
A. excited B. lucky C. astonished D. nervous
12. _____ a minute! I can't find my keys.
A. Keep on B. Hold on C. Go on D. Carry on
13. I have just taken a Test of English as a Foreign Language or TOEFL _____ short.
A. of B. in C. on D. for
14. She is a kind of woman who does not care much of work but generally _____ only with colleagues for meals, movies or late nights at a club.
A. supposes B. socializes C. attends D. discusses
15. A good way of _____ food is keeping it in a fridge.
A. enduring B. extending C. prolonging D. preserving
16. Our seats were _____ far from the stage that we couldn't see the actors and actresses clearly.
A. very B. too C. enough D. so
17. It is very easy for the undereducated to be _____ by slick-talking salesmen.
A. put aside B. put up C. taken in D. taken away
18. The _____ of the family following the divorce was a great shock to the children.
A. break-down B. break-in C. break-up D. break-out
19. I can't believe how cheap these shorts were. They were a real _____.
A. discount B. sale C. bargain D. offer

20. Never _____ off until tomorrow what you can do today.
A. set B. put C. do D. turn
21. I have got a _____ headache.
A. spitting B. raving C. splitting D. burning
22. For a while I was at a _____ to know what to say.
A. blank B. loss C. pain D. crisis
23. I don't think this fashion will _____.
A. catch on B. catch up C. catch out D. catch over
24. We need guaranteed financial _____ before we can even start the design work.
A. agreement B. backing C. analysis D. plans
25. The telephone rang and interrupted my _____ of thought.
A. train B. chain C. series D. circle

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.

II. Read the following passage. There is ONE mistake in each of the numbered lines. Find and correct it.

- The UK Government ensures that all schools in the UK meet certain standards, and this includes independent schools as well as those are run by the Government. All qualifications are awarded by national agencies accredited by the Qualification and Curriculum Authority (QCA), so that the quality of the qualifications you will gain is guaranteed.
- At many independent schools in England, you will encourage to take part in extracurricular activities to develop your hobbies and learn new skills, and you may be encouraged to take graded music exams offering by the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, or Trinity College. The exam grades gained from these are wide accepted toward university entry requirements.

	Mistake	Correction		Mistake	Correction
26			29		
27			30		
28					

III. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets.

31. The judges were especially impressed by the (IMAGINE) _____ use of light and shade in the painting.
32. Slavery is the opposite of (FREE) _____.
33. The athlete (AMBITION) _____ decided to aim for three gold medals.
34. The villages in the mountains are quite (ACCESS) _____ during winter.
35. In critical situations, they often lose because they play so (PROFESSION) _____.

31.	34.
32.	35.
33.	

SECTION C – READING

I. Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.

WHY SEAT BELTS ARE NECESSARY

More than 30,000 drivers and front seat passengers are killed or seriously injured each year. The impact on you of an accident can be very serious. At a speed of only 30 miles per hour it is the same as falling from a third - floor window. Wearing a seat belt saves lives; it reduces your chance of death or serious injury by more than half.

Who has to wear a seat belt?

Drivers or front seat passengers in most vehicles. If you are 14 or over it will be your responsibility to wear the belt. If you do not, you could be fined up to £50. It will not be up to the driver to make sure you wear your belt. But it will be the driver's responsibility to make sure that children under 14 do not ride in the front unless they are wearing a seat belt of some kind.

A very few vehicles have a middle front seat between the front passenger seat and the driver's seat, for example a bench seat. Your vehicle may be one of them. If just one passenger sits in front, he must wear a seat belt. But if two passengers sit in front, the person sitting in the middle will not have to wear a belt.

When you do not have to wear a seat belt

You do not have to wear a seat belt in certain circumstances, such as if you are reversing your vehicle, if you are making a local delivery or collection using a vehicle constructed or adapted for that purpose, or if you have a valid medical certificate which excuses you from wearing it. Make sure these circumstances apply to you before you decide not to wear your seat belt. Remember you may be taken to court for not doing so, and you may be fined if you cannot prove to the court that you have been excused from wearing it.

Medical exemptions

Certain people ought not to wear a seat belt because of their health. It may be more risky for them to wear a belt than to be in a road accident without one. But they will not have to wear a belt if they get a valid medical certificate from a doctor. If you think this applies to you, go and talk to a doctor as soon as possible. The doctor may reassure you that you can wear a seat belt. Or he may have to examine you before he can decide whether or not to give you a certificate. When you go and see him you should ask him at the start how much this would cost. Keep the certificate. If the police ask you why you are not wearing a seat belt, you should show them the certificate. If you cannot show it to them on the spot, you should take the certificate to a police station of your choice within five days.

36. This text is taken from _____.
A. a medical magazine
B. a police report on safety
C. a legal document
D. a government information leaflet
37. Wearing a seat belt in a vehicle _____.
A. reduces the risk of death and injury to drivers and passengers
B. reduces road accidents by more than half
C. saves lives only at a speed of 30 miles per hour
D. saves the lives of more than 30,000 drivers and front seat passengers
38. It is the driver's responsibility to _____.
A. make the front seat passenger wear a seat belt
B. stop children riding in the front seat
C. wear a seat belt on all occasions
D. make children under 14 wear a seat belt in the front
39. According to the text, which of the following people does not have to wear a seat belt?
A. Someone who is picking up the children from the local school.
B. Someone who is backing into a parking space.
C. Someone who is delivering invitations to a party.
D. Someone who is under 14.
40. If you are excused from wearing a seat belt on medical grounds, _____.
A. you must take the certificate to the police station within five days
B. the doctor will give you a certificate
C. you must show the certificate to the police on the spot
D. the doctor will have to examine you

36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

II. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to fill in the gaps in the following passage.

MUSIC - A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

Music is universal - it is produced by all cultures. Some scientists believe that music came before speech and (41) _____ as a development of mating calls. In fact, there is one theory that the (42) _____ languages were chanted or sung, rather than spoken. Indeed, in some cultures, music is a form of (43) _____ history. The Aboriginal Australians, for example, use music as a means to (44) _____ on stories of the land and spirits to the next generation.

New evidence suggests that music does not just (45) _____ the feel - good factor but it is also good for the brain. A study of intellectually (46) _____ children showed that they could recall more information after it was given to them in a song than after it was read to them as a story.

Researchers also report that people (47) _____ better on a standard intelligence test after listening to Mozart. The so-called "Mozart effect" has also been (48) _____ by findings that rats brought up on Mozart run faster through a complex network of paths or passages, (49) _____ as a maze. Overall, it seems that in most instances people who suffer from any form of mental (50) _____ benefit from listening to music.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. was | B. swelled | C. arose | D. reacted |
| 42. A. earliest | B. newest | C. easiest | D. simplest |
| 43. A. enjoying | B. making | C. recording | D. stating |
| 44. A. move | B. pass | C. hand | D. happen |
| 45. A. convince | B. satisfy | C. please | D. prefer |
| 46. A. disabled | B. inactive | C. incapable | D. disordered |
| 47. A. examine | B. prepare | C. achieve | D. score |
| 48. A. supported | B. given | C. marked | D. remembered |
| 49. A. called | B. heard | C. regarded | D. known |
| 50. A. badness | B. hurt | C. illness | D. pain |

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
46.	47.	48.	49.	50.

III. Fill in each numbered gap with ONE suitable word.

FRUITIBIX

Do you want to be slim?

Do you worry about your family's health?

Then you should try *Fruitibix*, the new (51) _____ fruit and nut biscuit. *Fruitibix* (52) _____ wonderful, but it contains less sugar than most other biscuits. Each biscuit contains dried fruit and nuts, (53) _____ apples, coconut and bananas. Sometimes you (54) _____ like eating something between meals. Now, instead of (55) _____ a chocolate bar, bite into a *Fruitibix*. It will keep you healthy.

At lunchtime, instead of chips or hamburgers, have a *Fruitibix*. It contains all the essential foods for a balanced (56) _____. And if you are in a (57) _____, and don't have time for a proper meal, *Fruitibix* will give you the (58) _____ to keep on going.

So whenever your children ask for (59) _____ sweet, give them *Fruitibix* instead of cakes or chocolate. They will love the taste and it won't (60) _____ their teeth. Discover *Fruitibix*. It's on your supermarket shelves now!

51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
56.	57.	58.	59.	60.

SECTION D – WRITING

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

61. I can't believe this is the best hotel in the city!

There must

62. Your scheme is brilliant, but I do not think it will work.

Brilliant

63. The two sides never looked likely to reach an agreement.

At

64. We must continue our efforts whether there are problems or not.

Regardless

65. Basically, a couple's happiness depends on their ability to communicate.

Basically, the

II. Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of these words.

66. If you are in London by any chance, come and see me. (HAPPEN)

.....

67. Fred tried hard to start the car, but without success. (MATTER)

.....

68. I didn't agree with the idea. (FAVOR)

.....

69. He pretended to be enjoying himself, but he wasn't really. (AS)

.....

70. He is certainly not a reliable witness. (MEANS)

.....

III. Write a composition about 150 – 200 words on the following topic:

“PARENTS ARE THE BEST TEACHERS”.

Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

d phòng

(thi g m 05 trang)

Môn thi: TI NG ANH L P 12 THPT - B NG A

Th i gian làm bài: 150 phút

Hä và t^an thÝ sinh:Ngày th,ng n^m sinh:

Häc sinh tr-êng:

Sè b, o danh

Sè ph, ch

Hä vù t^an, ch÷ ký gi, m th^p 1:

.....

Hä vù t^an, ch÷ ký gi, m th^p 2:

.....

Chø dÉn:

1. §Ò thi g¸m 05 trang. ThÝ sinh kiÓm tra sè trang tr-íc khi lùp bùi.
2. ThÝ sinh lùp bùi trùc tiÖp vùo ®Ò thi (ghi c©u tr¶ lÊi vùo c, c « ®-íc ®, nh sè phÝa d-íi ®Ò c¸a mçi phÇn).
3. ThÝ sinh gi÷ g¸n cÈn thÊn bùi lùp.
4. NÕu thÝ sinh lùp sai, ðĩng th-íc g'ch, kh«ng ðĩng bót tÊy mûu tr¼ng. ThÝ sinh chØ ®-íc ðĩng bót mét mûu xanh ho¸c ®en ®Ó lùp bùi. Kh«ng ðĩng mùc mûu ®á.
5. Gi, m th^p kh«ng gi¶i thĩch g¸ th¸m.
6. ThÝ sinh kh«ng ®-íc sô ðông bÊt cø tui liÖu nùo kÓ c¶ tõ ®iÓn.

d phòng

(thi g m 05 trang)

Môn thi: TI NG ANH L P 12 THPT - B NG A

Th i gian làm bài: 150 phút

I M	H TÊN, CH KÍ GIÁM KH O	S PHÁCH
B ng s :	Giám kh o 1:	
B ng ch :	Giám kh o 2:	

SECTION A – PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. surprise | B. promise | C. devise | D. realise |
| 2. A. <u>health</u> | B. <u>heal</u> | C. <u>stealth</u> | D. <u>dealt</u> |
| 3. A. <u>hopeful</u> | B. <u>postal</u> | C. <u>local</u> | D. <u>opposite</u> |
| 4. A. <u>cherish</u> | B. <u>chorus</u> | C. <u>chaos</u> | D. <u>scholar</u> |
| 5. A. <u>southern</u> | B. <u>account</u> | C. <u>south</u> | D. <u>amount</u> |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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II. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 6. A. epoch | B. equivalent | C. epic | D. episode |
| 7. A. argument | B. architect | C. artistic | D. arduous |
| 8. A. delinquent | B. subsequent | C. frequently | D. consequent |
| 9. A. victorious | B. scandalous | C. vigorous | D. dangerous |
| 10. A. support | B. bilingual | C. colleague | D. evaluate |

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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SECTION B – VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.

11. What Marilyn did at the party was certainly _____ bad taste.
A. of B. about C. in D. under
12. Your room is messy. Please _____ as much junk as possible and clean it up.
A. get rid of B. make clean of C. drop a line D. stop over
13. Sorry, but that book is _____. We'll get some copies from the publisher next Monday.
A. out of print B. out of order C. off shelf D. out of stock
14. We _____ gas, so we have to wait until a car passes by.
A. gave out on B. ran out of C. walked out on D. disposed of
15. Politicians should never lose _____ of the needs of the people they represent.
A. view B. sight C. regard D. prospect
16. The move to a different environment had brought about a significant _____ in Mary's state of mind.
A. impact B. effect C. influence D. chance
17. She _____ regretted having been so unkind.
A. bitterly B. severely C. fully D. awfully
18. The color of the handle does not _____ so long as it is the right size.
A. worry B. affect C. matter D. concern
19. In some countries environmental organizations have been _____ to inform people and gain their support.
A. put up B. made up C. carried out D. set up

20. This clock _____ on two small batteries.
 A. goes B. works C. runs D. moves.
21. _____ Jenny, everyone admires him for fine sense of humor.
 A. Except for B. Apart C. Except D. Unless
22. After police found drugs there, the disco was _____.
 A. closed down B. banned C. ignored D. abolished
23. The insured man was taken to hospital and _____ for international injuries.
 A. cured B. healed C. operated D. treated.
24. According to the _____ of the contract, tenants must give six months notice if they intend to leave.
 A. laws B. rules C. terms D. details
25. Picasso was a _____ cubist painter.
 A. artistic B. celebrated C. colorful D. knowledgeable.

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.

II. There are 8 mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them.

PREPARING A DINNER PARTY

- Giving a dinner party is a wonderful way of entertain people. You can also make new
 26 friends and give other the chance to get to know each other better.
 27 It needs plan, though. First, make a guest list, with different kinds of people and a mixture of
 28 women and men. Don't invite couples because of they aren't so much fun.
 29 When you know that can come, find out what they like to eat and drink. Note down any who
 are vegetarians, or who can't eat or drink certain things for religious reasons.
 30 Then plan their menu. Included a first course, a choice of main courses and a dessert, plus
 lots of people's favorite drinks.
 The next thing to do is the shopping. Make sure you buy more than enough of everything,
 31 but that someone can help you carry it!
 On the day, start cooking early. Give people appetizers like Greek mezze or Spanish tapas,
 32 such they don't get hungry if they have to wait. Serve the delicious meal, sit down with your
 33 guests and have a good time – you've earned them!

	<i>Mistake</i>	<i>Correction</i>		<i>Mistake</i>	<i>Correction</i>
26			30		
27			31		
28			32		
29			33		

III. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets.

34. How are you getting on with your (CORRESPOND) _____ course in Russia?
 35. What time do you (USE) _____ start work?
 36. There was ice on the pavement, which made it very difficult to walk as it was so (SLIP) _____.
 37. I could never be a teacher. I am far too (PATIENT) _____.
 38. I don't know what the matter with Tommy is lately. His (BEHAVE) _____ seem to be getting worse and worse.
 39. It is becoming (INCREASE) _____ difficult to find a job nowadays.
 40. Why money can't exactly buy you (HAPPY) _____ at least it helps you suffer in comfort.

34.	38.
35.	39.
36.	40.
37.	

SECTION C – READING

I. Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.

Napoleon Bonaparte's ambition to control all the areas around the Mediterranean Sea led him and his French soldiers to Egypt. After losing a naval battle, they were forced to remain there for three years. In 1799, while constructing a fort, a soldier discovered a piece of stele (a stone pillar bearing an inscription) known as the Rosetta stone, in commemoration of the town near the fort. This famous stone, which would eventually lead to the deciphering of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics dating to 3100 B.C, was written in three languages: hieroglyphics (picture writing), demotic (a shorthand version of Egyptian hieroglyphics) and Greek. Scientists discovered that the characters, unlike those in English, could be written from right to left and in other directions as well. The direction in which they were read depended on how the characters were arranged. Living elements (animals, people, and body parts) were often the first symbols, and the direction that they face indicated the direction for reading them.

Twenty-three years after the discovery of the Rosetta stone, Jean Francois Champollion, a French philologist fluent in several languages, was able to decipher the first word - Ptolemy - the name of an Egyptian ruler. This name was written inside an oval called a "cartouche". Further investigation revealed that cartouches contained names of important people of that period. Champollion painstakingly continued his search and was able to increase his growing list of known phonetic signs. He and an Englishman, Thomas Young, worked independently of each other to unravel the deeply hidden mysteries of this strange language. Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols, while Champollion insisted that the pictures represented words.

41. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Napoleon's Great Discovery B. Deciphering the Hieroglyphics of the Rosetta Stone
C. Thomas Young's Great Contribution D. The importance of Cartouches

42. Napoleon's soldiers were in Egypt in 1799 because they were _____

- A. celebrating a naval victory B. looking for the Rosetta Stone
C. waiting to continue their campaign D. trying to decipher the hieroglyphics

43. Why was the piece of newly discovered stele called the Rosetta Stone?

- A. It was shaped like a rosette B. It was to honor Napoleon's friend Rosetta.
C. The town near the fort was called Rosetta D. The fort was called Rosetta.

44. The person who was responsible for deciphering the first word was _____

- A. Champollion B. Thomas Young C. Ptolemy D. Napoleon

45. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.

- A. cartouches contained names of prominent people of the period.
B. Champollion and Thomas Young worked together in an attempt to decipher the hieroglyphics
C. one of Napoleon's soldiers discovered the Rosetta stone
D. Thomas Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
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II. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to fill in the gaps in the following passage.

Do you ever wish you were more optimistic, someone who always, to be successful? Having someone around who always (46) _____ the worst isn't really a lot of we all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says, it looks (47) _____ rain. But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something (48) _____ it.

You can change your view of life, (49) _____ to psychologists. It only take a little effort, and you'll find life more rewarding as a (50) _____. Optimism, they say, is partly about self-respect and confidence but it's also a more positive way of looking at life and all it has to (51) _____. Optimists are more (52) _____ to start new projects and are generally more prepared to take risks.

Upbringing is obviously very important in forming your (53) _____ to the world. Some people are brought up to (54) _____ too much on others and grow up forever blaming other people when anything wrong. Most optimists, on the (55) _____ hand, have been brought up not to failure as the end of the world – They just with their lives.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 46. | A. worries | B. cares | C. fears | D. doubts |
| 47. | A. so | B. to | C. for | D. like |
| 48. | A. with | B. against | C. about | D. over |
| 49. | A. judging | B. according | C. concerning | D. following |
| 50. | A. result | B. reason | C. purpose | D. product |
| 51. | A. supply | B. suggest | C. offer | D. propose |
| 52. | A. possible | B. likely | C. hopeful | D. welcome |
| 53. | A. opinion | B. attitude | C. view | D. position |
| 54. | A. trust | B. believe | C. depend | D. hope |
| 55. | A. opposite | B. next | C. other | D. far |

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
51.	52.	53.	54.	55.

III. Fill in each numbered gap with one suitable word.

The interview is one of the most important parts in the job search process. When an employer invites you to an (56) _____, he/she is indicating an interest in yourself. The interview gives both of you the opportunity to exchange enough information to determine if you are a good "fit" for each (57) _____. Think of an interview as a highly focused professional conversation. You should (58)_____the limited amount of time you have learning about the employer's needs and discuss the ways you can meet (59)_____needs. In many cases, you will interview at least, twice before being employed for a position. Once in a brief screening interview and at (60)_____once again in a more serious meeting when you may also talk to many of your potential coworkers.

A job interview is a strategic conversation with a purpose. Your goal is (61)_____show the employer that you have the skills, background, and ability to do the job and that you can successfully fit into the organization. The interview is also your (62)_____to gather information about the job, the organization, and future career opportunities to figure out if the position and work environment (63)_____right for you. Most employers do (64) _____ hire people based on certificates or diplomas alone. Personality, confidence, enthusiasm, a positive outlook, and excellent interpersonal and communication skills count heavily (65)_____the selection process.

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.

SECTION D – WRITING

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

66. I'm having a number of troubles now because I lost my passport last week.

If I

67. She had hardly begun to speak before people started interrupting her.

Hardly

68. "You should have waited for us," the team leader said to John.

The team leader criticized

69. I only made that terrible mistake because I was thinking.

If I

70. When the police caught him, he was climbing over the garden wall.

The police caught

II. Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s).

71. What a surprise to see you here! (FANCY)

.....!

.....

.....

.....

.....

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONFIDENCE

[illegible]

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PART II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer among four options (A, B, C or D). (15 pts)

1. He's really shy _____ girl.
A. by B. at C. for D. with
2. The teacher _____ her to improve her drawing.
A. insisted B. encouraged C. made D. persisted
3. I couldn't quite _____ what they were doing because they were so far away.
A. bear out B. make out C. think out D. try out
4. The meal Mary cooked tastes _____.
A. well B. nice C. good D. worse
5. _____ at the party, we saw Ruth standing alone.
A. Arriving B. We arrived C. Arrived D. We were arriving
6. The people who _____ the survey said that they had examined over 1,000 accidents.
A. gave B. proceed C. set D. conducted
7. The judge found him _____ of stealing and sent him to prison.
A. evil B. innocent C. guilty D. wicked
8. The house we have rented is _____. So we will have to buy some beds, chairs, tables, etc.
A. unrestored B. unrepaired C. unfurnished D. undecorated
9. He was turned down for the job because he is _____.
A. qualified B. qualifying C. unqualified D. qualification
10. The trouble started only _____ the other man came into the room.
A. when B. until C. and then D. too soon
11. _____, the disaster would not have happened.
A. Had you have obeyed the orders B. You had obeyed the orders
C. You obeyed the orders D. Had you obeyed the orders
12. _____ had booked in advance were allowed in.
A. Only who B. Only those who C. Only who were those D. Only were those who
13. Traveling alone to a jungle is adventurous, _____.
A. if not impossible B. if it not impossible C. when not impossible D. when it not impossible
14. I _____ the hot weather in the south.
A. use to B. used to C. am use to D. am used to
15. The meat looked very _____ to the dog.
A. invited B. invite C. inviting D. invitingly

II. Use the correct form of each word on the right to complete the numbered spaces provided in the passage. Write your answers on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

The mysteries of the skies

Three hundred and fifty years before the first men looked down on the amazingly beautiful surface of the moon from close quarters, Galileo's newly built telescope (1) _____ him to look at the edge of the hitherto mysterious sphere. He saw that the apparently (2) surface was not divinely smooth and round, but bumpy and imperfect. He realized that although the moon might appear (3) , resembling a still life painted by the hand of a cosmic (4) , it was a real world, perhaps not very different from our own. This amounted to a great (5) hardly to be expected in his day and age, although nowadays his (6) may appear to some to be trivial and (7) _____. Not long after Galileo lunar's observations, the skies which had previously been so (8) _____ revealed more of their extraordinary mysteries. Casting around for further wonders, Galileo focused his lens on the (9) planet of Jupiter. Nestling next to it, he

1. ABLE
2. LIVE
3. ACT
4. ART
5. ACHIEVE
6. CONCLUDE
7. SIGNIFY
8. ELUDE

saw four little points of light circling the distant planet. Our moon it appeared, perhaps (10) 9. STRIKE
 _____ in the eyes of those fearful of what the discovery might mean, was not alone! 10.
 FORTUNE

III. In the following passage, some numbered lines contain a word that shouldn't be there. Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct and write the words that shouldn't be there in the numbered space. (10 pts)

KEEPING YOUR DISTANCE

Personal space is a term that refers to the distance we like to keep 0 _____
 between ourselves and other people. When someone we do not know well 00 someone
 gets too close that we usually begin to feel uncomfortable. If such a 1 _____
 business colleague comes closer than 1.2 meters, the most common 2 _____
 response is to move away. Some interesting studies have been done in 3 _____
 libraries. If strangers will come too close, many people get up and leave the 4 _____
 building, others use to different methods such as turning their back on the 5 _____
 intruder. Living in cities has made people to develop new skills for dealing 6 _____
 with situations where they are very close to strangers. Most people on so 7 _____
 crowded trains try not to look at strangers; they avoid skin contract, and 8 _____
 apologize if hands touch by a mistake. People use newspapers as a barrier 9 _____
 between themselves and other people, and if they do not have one, they 10 _____
 stare into the distance, making sure they are not looking into anyone's
 eyes.

PART III. READING

I. Complete the following passage by choosing A, B, C or D to fill in each blank. (10 pts)

In recent years, there has been a remarkable increase into happiness. The researchers have come up a number of factors which contribute to a definition of happiness.

First of all, there is, in some people, a moderate genetic predisposition to be happy, in other words, happiness (1) _____ in families. And happiness seems to correlate quite strongly with the main dimensions of personalities: extroverts are generally happier, neurotics are less so.

Second, people often report good social relations as a reason for their happiness. In particular, friends are a great (2) _____ of joy, partly because of the agreeable things they do together, partly because of the way friends use positive non-verbal (3) _____ such as caressing and touching, to affirm their friendship. Marriage and similar (4) _____ relationships can also form the basis of lasting happiness.

Third, job satisfaction undoubtedly (5) _____ overall satisfaction, and vice versa - perhaps this is why some people are happy in boring jobs: it (6) _____ both ways. Job satisfaction is caused not only by the essential nature of the work, but (7) by social interactions with co-workers. Unemployment, on the contrary, can be a serious cause of unhappiness.

Fourth, leisure is important because it is more under individual (8) _____ than most other causes of happiness. Activities (9) sport and music, and participation in voluntary work and social clubs of various kinds, can give great joy. This is partly because of the (10) _____ themselves, but also because of the social support of other group members – it is very strong in the case of religious groups.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. runs | B. arrives | C. goes | D. descends |
| 2. A. source | B. origin | C. base | D. meaning |
| 3. A. movements | B. signals | C. slogans | D. motions |
| 4. A. near | B. tight | C. close | D. heavy |
| 5. A. consists of | B. applies to | C. counts on | D. contributes to |
| 6. A. works | B. effects | C. makes | D. turns |
| 7. A. too | B. as well | C. also | D. plus |
| 8. A. check | B. power | C. choice | D. control |
| 9. A. so | B. such | C. like | D. thus |
| 10. A. facilities | B. activities | C. exercises | D. amenities |

II. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct option (marked A, B, C or D) to answer the questions. (10 pts)

Scientists have established that influenza viruses taken from man can cause disease in animals. In addition, man can catch the disease from animals. In fact, a greater numbers of wild birds seem to carry the virus without showing any evidences of illness. Some scientists conclude that a large family of influenza virus may have evolved in the bird kingdom, a group that has been on earth 100 million years and is able to carry the virus without contracting the disease. There is even convincing evidence to show that virus strain are transmitted from place to place and from continent to continent by migrating birds.

It is known that two influenza viruses can recombine when both are present in an animal at the same time. The result of such recombination is a great variety of strains containing different H and N spikes. This raises the possibility that a human influenza virus can recombine with an influenza virus from a lower animal to produce an entirely new spike. Research is underway to determine if that is the way major new strains come into being. Another possibility is that two animal influenza strains may recombine in a pig, for example, to produce a new strain which is transmitted to man.

1. According to the passage, scientists have discovered that influenza viruses_____.
 A. cause ill health in wild animals
 B. do not always cause symptoms in birds
 C. are rarely present in wild birds
 D. change when transmitted from animals to man
2. What is known about the influenza virus?
 A. It was first found in a group of very old birds.
 B. All the different strains can be found in wild birds.
 C. It existed over 100 million years ago.
 D. It can survive in many different places.
3. According to the passage, a great variety of influenza strains can appear when_____.
 A. H and N spikes are produced
 B. animal and bird viruses are combined
 C. dissimilar types of viruses recombine
 D. two viruses of the same type are contracted
4. New strains of viruses are transmitted to man by_____.
 A. a type of wild pig
 B. diseased lower animals
 C. a group of migrating birds
 D. a variety of means
5. It can be inferred from the passage that all of the following are ways of producing new strains of influenza EXCEPT_____.
 A. two influenza viruses in the same animal recombining
 B. animal viruses recombining with human viruses
 C. two animal viruses recombining
 D. two animal viruses recombining in a human

III. Read the passage and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D in the following questions. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

Several hundred million years ago, plants similar to modern ferns covered vast stretches of the land. Some were as large as trees, with giant fronds bunched at the top of trunks as straight as pillars. Others were the size of bushes and formed thickets of undergrowth. Still others lived in the shade of giant club mosses and horsetails along the edges of swampy lagoons where giant amphibians swam.

A great number of these plants were true ferns, reproducing themselves without fruits or seeds. Others had only the appearance of ferns. Their leaves had organs of sexual reproduction and produced seeds. Although their "flowers" did not have corollas, these false ferns (today completely extinct) ushered in the era of flowering plants. Traces of these floras of the earliest times have been preserved in the form of fossils. Such traces are most commonly found in shale and sandstone rocks wedged between coal beds.

Today only tropical forests bear living proof of the ancient greatness of ferns. The species that grow there are no longer those of the Carboniferous period, but their variety and vast numbers, and the great size of some, remind us of the time when ferns ruled the plant kingdom.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 A. Plant reproduction B. How to locate fossils C. An ancient form of plant life D. Tropical plant life
2. The word "Others" refers to_____.
 A. plants B. pillars C. trees D. fronds
3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of the plants described in the passage?
 A. They once spread over large areas of land. B. They varied greatly in size.
 C. They coexisted with amphibians, mosses, and horsetails.
 D. They clung to tree trunks and bushes for support.
4. The word "true" is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. accurate B. genuine C. straight D. dependable

5. The author states that fossils of early plant life are usually found in rocks located between deposits of _____.

- A. coal B. shale C. sandstone D. corollas

IV. Read the passage carefully then fill in the blank a suitable word. (15 pts)

As swimming became a popular recreation in England during the 1860s and 1870s, several (1) _____ sports developed, roughly patterned after land sports. (2) _____ them were water football (or soccer), water rugby, water handball, and water polo, in which players rode on floating barrels, painted to look (3) _____ horses, and struck the ball with a stick.

Water rugby became most popular of these sports, but somehow the water polo name became attached to it, and it's been attached (4) _____ since.

As played in England, the object of the sport was for a player to touch the ball, with both (5) _____, at the goal end of the pool. The goaltender stood on the pool deck, ready to dive on any opponent who was about to score.

Water polo quickly became a very rough sport, filled (6) _____ underwater fights away from the ball, and it wasn't unusual for players to pass out for lack of air.

In 1877, the sport was tamed in Scotland by the addition of goalposts. The Scots also replaced (7) _____ original small, hard rubber ball with a soccer ball and adopted (8) _____ that prohibited taking the ball under the surface or, "tackling" a player unless he had the ball.

The Scottish game, which emphasized swimming speed, passing, and (9) _____ work, spread to England during the early 1880s, to Hungary in 1889, to Austria and Germany in 1894, to France in 1895, and (10) _____ Belgium in 1900.

Water polo was the first team sport added to the Olympic program, in 1900.

PART IV: WRITING

I. Write the new sentences using the given word. Do not change the word given in any way. (10 pts)

1. They have discovered some interesting new information. (LIGHT)
2. They suspended Jack for the next two matches. (BANNED)
3. I really want to see her again. (DYING)
4. She was so beautiful that I couldn't stop looking at her. (EYES)
5. We are looking forward to watching the program. (WAIT)

II. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the original one. (10 pts)

1. If you changed your mind, you would be welcomed to join our class.
Were you _____
2. I'd rather not go out this afternoon.
I do not feel _____
3. Adeles tries hard, but she doesn't get anywhere.
However _____
4. It is thought that the boss is considering raising wages.
The boss _____
5. His disabilities did not prevent him from sailing around the world.
Despite the fact _____
6. I didn't arrive in time to see her.
I wasn't _____
7. I'd prefer you not to smoke.
I'd rather _____
8. The mother smiled happily. She took the baby in her arms.
Smiling _____
9. The noise next door did not stop until after midnight.
It was not _____
10. You can ring this number whenever there is any difficulty.
Should _____

THE END

PART II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer among four options (A, B, C or D). (15 pts)

1. He's really shy _____ girl.
A. by B. at C. for D. with
2. The teacher _____ her to improve her drawing.
A. insisted B. encouraged C. made D. persisted
3. I couldn't quite _____ what they were doing because they were so far away.
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4. The meal Mary cooked tastes _____.
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A. Had you have obeyed the orders B. You had obeyed the orders
C. You obeyed the orders D. Had you obeyed the orders
12. _____ had booked in advance were allowed in.
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13. Traveling alone to a jungle is adventurous, _____.

A. if not impossible B. if it not impossible C. when not impossible D. when it not impossible

14. I _____ the hot weather in the south.

A. use to B. used to C. am use to D. am used to

15. The meat looked very _____ to the dog.

A. invited B. invite C. inviting D. invitingly

II. Use the correct form of each word on the right to complete the numbered spaces provided in the passage. Write your answers on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

The mysteries of the skies

Three hundred and fifty years before the first men looked down on the amazingly beautiful surface of the moon from close quarters, Galileo's newly built telescope (1) enabled him to look at the edge of the hitherto mysterious sphere. He saw that the apparently (2) lifeless surface was not divinely smooth and round, but bumpy and imperfect. He realized that although the moon might appear (3) inactive, resembling a still life painted by the hand of a cosmic (4) artist, it was a real world, perhaps not very different from our own. This amounted to a great (5) achievement hardly to be expected in his day and age, although nowadays his (6) conclusion may appear to some to be trivial and (7) insignificant.

Not long after Galileo lunar's observations, the skies which had previously been so (8) elusive revealed more of their extraordinary mysteries. Casting around for further wonders, Galileo focused his lens on the (9) striking planet of Jupiter. Nestling next to it, he saw four little points of light circling the distant planet. Our moon it appeared, perhaps (10) unfortunately in the eyes of those fearful of what the discovery might mean, was not alone!

1. ABLE
2. LIVE
3. ACT
4. ART
5. ACHIEVE
6. CONCLUDE
7. SIGNIFY
8. ELUDE
9. STRIKE
10. FORTUNE

III. In the following passage, some numbered lines contain a word that shouldn't be there. Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct and write the words that shouldn't be there in the numbered space. (10 pts)

KEEPING YOUR DISTANCE

Personal space is a term that refers to the distance we like to keep between ourselves and other people. When someone we do not know well gets too close that we usually begin to feel uncomfortable. If such a business colleague comes closer than 1.2 meters, the most common response is to move away. Some interesting studies have been done in libraries. If strangers will come too close, many people get up and leave the building, others use to different methods such as turning their back on the intruder. Living in cities has made people to develop new skills for dealing with situations where they are very close to strangers. Most people on so crowded trains try not to look at strangers; they avoid skin contract, and apologize if hands touch by a mistake. People use newspapers as a barrier between themselves and other people, and if they do not have one, they stare into the distance, making sure they are not looking into anyone's eyes.

- 0 _____
- 00 someone
- 1 that
- 2 such
- 3 _____
- 4 will
- 5 to
- 6 to
- 7 _____
- 8 so
- 9 a
- 10 _____

PART III. READING

I. Complete the following passage by choosing A, B, C or D to fill in each blank. (10 pts)

In recent years, there has been a remarkable increase into happiness. The researchers have come up a number of factors which contribute to a definition of happiness.

First of all, there is, in some people, a moderate genetic predisposition to be happy, in other words, happiness (1) _____ in families. And happiness seems to correlate quite strongly with the main dimensions of personalities: extroverts are generally happier, neurotics are less so.

Second, people often report good social relations as a reason for their happiness. In particular, friends are a great (2) _____ of joy, partly because of the agreeable things they do together, partly because of the way

friends use positive non-verbal (3)_____such as caressing and touching, to affirm their friendship. Marriage and similar (4)_____relationships can also form the basis of lasting happiness.

Third, job satisfaction undoubtedly (5)_____overall satisfaction, and vice versa - perhaps this is why some people are happy in boring jobs: it (6)_____both ways. Job satisfaction is caused not only by the essential nature of the work, but (7) by social interactions with co-workers. Unemployment, on the contrary, can be a serious cause of unhappiness.

Fourth, leisure is important because it is more under individual (8)_____than most other causes of happiness. Activities (9) sport and music, and participation in voluntary work and social clubs of various kinds, can give great joy. This is partly because of the (10)_____themselves, but also because of the social support of other group members – it is very strong in the case of religious groups.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>runs</u> | B. arrives | C. goes | D. descends |
| 2. A. <u>source</u> | B. origin | C. base | D. meaning |
| 3. A. <u>movements</u> | B. <u>signals</u> | C. slogans | D. motions |
| 4. A. near | B. tight | C. <u>close</u> | D. heavy |
| 5. A. consists of | B. applies to | C. counts on | D. <u>contributes to</u> |
| 6. A. <u>works</u> | B. effects | C. makes | D. turns |
| 7. A. too | B. as well | C. <u>also</u> | D. plus |
| 8. A. check | B. power | C. choice | D. <u>control</u> |
| 9. A. so | B. such | C. <u>like</u> | D. thus |
| 10. A. facilities | B. <u>activities</u> | C. exercises | D. amenities |

II. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct option (marked A, B, C or D) to answer the questions. (10 pts)

Scientists have established that influenza viruses taken from man can cause disease in animals. In addition, man can catch the disease from animals. In fact, a greater numbers of wild birds seem to carry the virus without showing any evidences of illness. Some scientists conclude that a large family of influenza virus may have evolved in the bird kingdom, a group that has been on earth 100 million years and is able to carry the virus without contracting the disease. There is even convincing evidence to show that virus strain are transmitted from place to place and from continent to continent by migrating birds.

It is known that two influenza viruses can recombine when both are present in an animal at the same time. The result of such recombination is a great variety of strains containing different H and N spikes. This raises the possibility that a human influenza virus can recombine with an influenza virus from a lower animal to produce an entirely new spike. Research is underway to determine if that is the way major new strains come into being. Another possibility is that two animal influenza strains may recombine in a pig, for example, to produce a new strain which is transmitted to man.

- According to the passage, scientists have discovered that influenza viruses_____.
 A. cause ill health in wild animals
 B. do not always cause symptoms in birds
 C. are rarely present in wild birds
 D. change when transmitted from animals to man
- What is known about the influenza virus?
 A. It was first found in a group of very old birds.
 B. All the different strains can be found in wild birds.
 C. It existed over 100 million years ago.
 D. It can survive in many different places.
- According to the passage, a great variety of influenza strains can appear when_____.
 A. H and N spikes are produced
 B. animal and bird viruses are combined
 C. dissimilar types of viruses recombine
 D. two viruses of the same type are contracted
- New strains of viruses are transmitted to man by_____.
 A. a type of wild pig
 B. diseased lower animals
 C. a group of migrating birds
 D. a variety of means
- It can be inferred from the passage that all of the following are ways of producing new strains of influenza EXCEPT_____.
 A. two influenza viruses in the same animal recombining
 B. animal viruses recombining with human viruses
 C. two animal viruses recombining
 D. two animal viruses recombining in a human

III. Read the passage and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D in the following questions. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

Several hundred million years ago, plants similar to modern ferns covered vast stretches of the land. Some were as large as trees, with giant fronds bunched at the top of trunks as straight as pillars. Others were the size of bushes and formed thickets of undergrowth. Still others lived in the shade of giant club mosses and horsetails along the edges of swampy lagoons where giant amphibians swam.

A great number of these plants were true ferns, reproducing themselves without fruits or seeds. Others had only the appearance of ferns. Their leaves had organs of sexual reproduction and produced seeds. Although their "flowers" did not have corollas, these false ferns (today completely extinct) ushered in the era of flowering plants. Traces of these floras of the earliest times have been preserved in the form of fossils. Such traces are most commonly found in shale and sandstone rocks wedged between coal beds.

Today only tropical forests bear living proof of the ancient greatness of ferns. The species that grow there are no longer those of the Carboniferous period, but their variety and vast numbers, and the great size of some, remind us of the time when ferns ruled the plant kingdom.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Plant reproduction B. How to locate fossils C. An ancient form of plant life D. Tropical plant life

2. The word "Others" refers to _____.

- A. plants B. pillars C. trees D. fronds

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of the plants described in the passage?

- A. They once spread over large areas of land. B. They varied greatly in size.
C. They coexisted with amphibians, mosses, and horsetails.
D. They clung to tree trunks and bushes for support.

4. The word "true" is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. accurate B. genuine C. straight D. dependable

5. The author states that fossils of early plant life are usually found in rocks located between deposits of _____.

- A. coal B. shale C. sandstone D. corollas

IV. Read the passage carefully then fill in the blank a suitable word. (15 pts)

As swimming became a popular recreation in England during the 1860s and 1870s, several (1) water sports developed, roughly patterned after land sports. (2) among them were water football (or soccer), water rugby, water handball, and water polo, in which players rode on floating barrels, painted to look (3) like horses, and struck the ball with a stick.

Water rugby became most popular of these sports, but somehow the water polo name became attached to it, and it's been attached (4) ever since.

As played in England, the object of the sport was for a player to touch the ball, with both (5) hands, at the goal end of the pool. The goaltender stood on the pool deck, ready to dive on any opponent who was about to score.

Water polo quickly became a very rough sport, filled (6) with underwater fights away from the ball, and it wasn't unusual for players to pass out for lack of air.

In 1877, the sport was tamed in Scotland by the addiction of goalposts. The Scots also replaced (7) the original small, hard rubber ball with a soccer ball and adopted (8) rules that prohibited taking the ball under the surface or, "tackling" a player unless he had the ball.

The Scottish game, which emphasized swimming speed, passing, and (9) team work, spread to England during the early 1880s, to Hungary in 1889, to Austria and Germany in 1894, to France in 1895, and (10) to Belgium in 1900.

Water polo was the first team sport added to the Olympic program, in 1900.

PART IV: WRITING

I. Write the new sentences using the given word. Do not change the word given in any way. (10 pts)

- They have discovered some interesting new information. (LIGHT)
Some interesting new information has come to light.
- They suspended Jack for the next two matches. (BANNED)
Jack was banned from playing in the next two matches.
- I really want to see her again. (DYING)
I'm dying to see her again.
- She was so beautiful that I couldn't stop looking at her. (EYES)
She was so beautiful that I couldn't take my eyes off her.

5. We are looking forward to watching the program. *We can't wait to watch the program.*
(WAIT)

II. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the original one. (10 pts)

1. If you changed your mind, you would be welcomed to join our class.
Were you to change your mind, you would be welcomed to join our class.
 2. I'd rather not go out this afternoon. *I do not feel like going out this afternoon.*
 3. Adeles tries hard, but she doesn't get anywhere.
However hard Adeles tries, she doesn't get anywhere/gets nowhere.
 4. It is thought that the boss is considering raising wages. *The boss is thought to be considering raising wages.*
 5. His disabilities did not prevent him from sailing around the world.
Despite the fact that he was disabled, he sailed/managed to sail around the world.
 6. I didn't arrive in time to see her. *I wasn't early enough to see her.*
 7. I'd prefer you not to smoke. *I'd rather you didn't smoke.*
 8. The mother smiled happily. She took the baby in her arms. *Smiling happily, the mother took the baby in her arms.*
 9. The noise next door did not stop until after midnight.
It was not until after midnight that the noise next door stopped.
 10. You can ring this number whenever there is any difficulty.
Should there is any difficulty, you can ring this number.
- THE END

i m	H tên, ch ký giám kh o	S phách
B ng s :	GK 1:	
B ng ch :	GK 2:	

SECTION A – READING**Part 1. Read the following passage:**

There is a close relation between language and culture. The English language has attained the status of a “world language”. (1)_____ there are now several recognized stereotypical varieties of English, among which two typical ones are American English and British English. (2)_____ when studying English, we should know both British and American English as well as American and British culture. In fact, Americans use English as their mother tongue, and they are much influenced by the British culture as a great part of the Americans have their English origin. Although there have been some changes in American manners, basically many behaviors and forms of speech that are considered polite are acceptable in both cultures.

If we learn just a few polite English expressions, we’ll be ready to face the world of British and American English speakers with confidence. The polite response to compliment on your looks or your work is ‘Thank you’ (A smile and a nod are not enough). (3)_____ ‘How are you?’, don’t give your medical history. Finally, what you should say when someone sneezes? It may not seem logical, but the correct response is ‘God bless you’.

(4)_____ being friendly in the British or American way often involves showing that they are not bothering with formalities. This means not addressing someone by his/her title (Mr., Mrs., Ms., Sir., Prof., etc.), not addressing smartly when entertaining guests, not shaking hands when saying ‘goodbye’, and not saying ‘please’ when making a request. (5)_____ the British or the Americans are not being unfriendly or disrespectful; they are implying that you are in the category ‘friend’, and so all the rules can be ignored.

Questions 1-5: Fill in each gap with on of the words/phrases/expressions in the following table.

Write A, B, C, D or E in Your answers.

A. The key is this:	D. When they avoid doing these things with you,
B. Accordingly,	E. In this “international language”,
C. If someone asks	

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

Questions 6-10: Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each of the following sentences.

Write A, B, C or D in Your answers.

6. There are _____ variations of the English language.

- A. two B. three C. many D. none

7. Language is a part of a nation’s _____.

- A. customs B. culture C. behaviors D. expectation

8. The American culture _____ the British culture.

- A. is exactly the same as B. has influenced
C. has many things in common with D. is very different from

9. ‘God bless you’ means _____

- A. ‘I wish you happiness’. B. ‘I hope you’re all right’.
C. ‘That doesn’t bother me’ D. ‘May God protect you’

10. Nowadays British and American people _____ in their everyday life.

- A. tend to be more friendly B. are very formal
C. are careless D. always ignore formalities

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 2. Read the following description of the job

1.

An international distributor of computer hardware and software is now looking to recruit an experienced Sale Supervisor to join the team.

2.

As a Sale Supervisor, you will be responsible for developing new customer relationships as well as looking after an existing customer base. You will also be supervising a team of eight Sale Representatives.

3.

You will be a motivated and enthusiastic individual with a passion for selling. You will demonstrate strong sales ability combined with excellent customer service skills.

Good communication and management skills are essential, and you must have plenty of energy and drive in order to be successful in the role.

Experience within the computer industry would be an advantage but it is not essential. If you have proven sales background, product training can be provided. You must, however, have had at least three years' experience in a managerial role.

4.

- \$28,000 basic per annum + performance – related bonus scheme
- Company car
- 25 days holiday/year + public holidays
- Private health care

Applications close 30 September, so send your CV and covering letter before that date.

Question 1-4: Insert the missing heading for each paragraph. Write A, B, C or D in Your answers.

A. THE PACKAGE

C. THE CANDIDATE

B. THE COMPANY

D. THE ROLE

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.
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Questions 5-10: Fill each blank in the following statements with ONE word from the text. Write the words in Your answers.

- I'm very (5)_____ and (6)_____. I'm always keen and determined to get the job done.
- This candidate has been working in this field for seven years. He is very (7)_____.
- I'm ambitious and I want to do well. I would describe myself as a person who has a lot of (8)_____ and (9)_____.
- I would say that I have strong (10)_____ skills. Just ask the employees who **work** for me in my previous role.

Your answers:

5.	7.	9.
6.	8.	10.

SECTION B – VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. Write A, B, C or D in Your answers.

- In some countries many _____ parents live in a nursing home.
A. year-old B. old age C. old-aged D. years old
- It is a great _____ to live in a big city.
A. convenience B. comfortable C. ease D. meaningful
- I object to working overtime without _____ for it.
A. paying B. money C. being paid D. paid
- The concert was broadcast _____ in over fifty counties.
A. live B. lively C. alive D. living
- Do you know that you _____ put this watch in water? It's not waterproof.
A. don't have to B. mustn't C. didn't need to D. needn't
- With three children in such a small flat, we do have a _____ problem.
A. space B. spacious C. specious D. space's
- Here are your handouts. I _____ in that company's office.
A. print them B. printed it C. got them printed D. have them print

8. What _____ something mysterious.
 A. does he do is B. he does is C. he does that is D. does he do
9. Mrs. Brown are very friendly _____ all customers.
 A. with B. of C. for D. to
10. What a lovely song! Can you _____ the radio, please.
 A. turn on B. turn up C. turn down D. turn off

Your answers:

1.	3.	5.	7.	9.
2.	4.	6.	8.	10.

Part 2: In the following paragraph, there are 7 unnecessary words. Find them, indicate the line. Write in Your answers.

MY FIRST HOUSE

When my parents married, they rented a small house and they didn't have a lot of much money for furniture. The kitchen had a sink for washing up and a cooker, but that was all. They bought an old table and a chair from the near market. They borrowed a sofa which was also old, but they made it to more beautiful by covering modern materials. Outside, there was a small garden behind the house. In the garden where we did planted different kinds of flowers.

We lived there until I was ten and we were very happy. We had to move because of the house became more smaller when my twin sisters were born. We all felt sad when we left this small house.

Line

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Your answers:

<i>Unnecessary word</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Unnecessary word</i>	<i>Line</i>
1.		5.	
2.		6.	
3.		7.	
4.			

Part 3: Fill in the gap with ONE suitable word. Write the words in Your answers.

Jeans have their long story of development. In the 1950s, two people helped (1) _____ jeans popular with teenagers: Elvis Presley, the king of rock and roll, and James Dean, a famous movie star. Elvis wore tight jeans. Most parents didn't like Elvis or his music. But teenagers loved him and started to dress (2) _____ him. In *Rebel Without a Cause*, James Dean wore jeans, (3) _____. He became a hero to many young people. During the 1960s, rock and roll became even (4) _____ popular. Young people had more freedom. Their clothes showed their independence. Some people decorated their jeans (5) _____ colorful patches and flowers. In the seventies and eighties, jeans became very expensive. (6) _____ addition to the regular brands like Levi's and Lee, famous designers like Calvin Klein and Pierre Cardin started making "designer jeans". They were very stylish and very expensive. Jeans are (7) _____ popular that Levi's has sold over twenty billion pairs. (8) _____ anywhere in the world you know what young people want to wear: jeans.

Your answers:

1.	5.
2.	6.
3.	7.
4.	8.

Part 4: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to first one. Use and don't change the word given. Write 2-5 words in total.

1. I started learning English in 2006.

LEARNED

€ I 2006

2. Learning that no-one was hurt during the fire was a great relief.

GREATLY

€ We that no-one was hurt during the fire.

3. They think he is living in the north now.

BE

€ He in the north now.

4. Tom didn't take the medicine yesterday. He feels worse now.

BETTER

€ If Tom had taken the medicine yesterday,now.

5. Mohamed is a good dancer but he also plays the piano very skillfully.

WELL

€ a good dancer, Mohamed plays the piano very skillfully.

SECTION D – WRITING

Write an essay of about 200-250 words on the following topic:

What career would you like to choose after leaving school?

[illegible]

SECTION D – LISTENING

Part 1: Listen to the text. Are the statements true, false or doesn't it say? Write T (for True), F (for False) and NS (for It doesn't say) in Your answers.

1. Carl moved to London two years ago as his father got a new job there.
2. In New Zealand he lived near the sea.
3. He is learning in a private school.
4. He can go to the beach and go sailing after school in London.
5. He was a member in the school football team in New Zealand.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

Part 2: Listen to five short conversations and choose the correct answer for each question. Write A, B, C or D in Your Answers

1. Where did the woman go on holiday this year?
A. Portugal
B. Scotland
C. Spain
2. What was the weather like in Italy?
A. It was cold and it rained
B. It was cold but sunny in November
C. It was cold with lots of sunshine
3. Where did the photographer take the photo of the actor?
A. In the reception
B. On the stairs
C. In the street
4. What was the model doing when he took the photo?
A. She was reading
B. She was walking the 'catwalk'
C. She was standing on the stage
5. What year did the pop group make their last album?
A. 2001
B. 2002
C. next year

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

___THE END___

XU T

PART I. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer among four options (A, B, C or D). (15pts)

- She looked very _____ when I told her the good news.
A. happily B. happiness C. happy D. was happy
- I don't want much sugar in my coffee. Just _____, please.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
- He's left his book at home; he's always so _____.
A. forgetful B. forgettable C. forgotten D. forgetting
- 'I'm very _____ to you for putting in so much hard work,' the boss said.
A. thanking B. grateful C. considerate D. careful
- Steel _____ with chromium to produce a noncorrosive substance known as stainless steel.
A. is combined B. that is combined C. combining D. when combined
- Joe seemed to be in a good mood, _____ he snapped at me angrily when I asked him to join us.
A. yet B. so C. for D. and
- A fire must have a readily available supply of oxygen. _____, it will stop burning.
A. Consequently B. Furthermore C. Otherwise D. However
- "Who has brothers and sisters?" "Everyone _____ Virginia who's an only child."
A. except to B. with C. from D. but
- He is the manager of the factory. He's _____ it.
A. charged with B. charged C. in charge D. in charge of
- He was new on the job, but he quickly fit himself into the _____ routine of the office.
A. establishing B. established C. establishes D. establish
- Florida, _____ the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.
A. is B. is known as C. known as D. that is known as
- _____ becoming extinct is of great concern to zoologists.
A. That giant pandas are B. Giant pandas are C. Are giant pandas D. Giant panda is
- Her parents gave her everything she asked for. She's a completed _____ child.
A. wounded B. spoilt C. damaged D. destroyed
- _____ my experience, very few people really understand the problem.
A. To B. In C. With D. From
- When she died, she gave _____ all her money to a charity for cats.
A. away B. out C. on D. off

II. Complete the following passage by supplying the correct form of the word to fill in each blank. (10pts)

The increase in city crime is a global phenomenon. Some people say that a lot of crime in this country is because of (1 - **migrate**) *immigration* _ and the new people arriving from other countries bring different (2 - **culture**) *cultural* _ values and attitudes to the law. I don't agree with this idea because the most common crimes are (3 - **local**) *locally* _ produced and not imported from other countries. (4 - **Vandal**) *vandalism* _ is one of the biggest crimes in my city with bus shelters and shop windows being popular targets. Another popular crime is (5 - **pay**) *unpaid* parking fines, which is unlikely to be because of immigrants because most of them do not own cars. The (6 - **oppose**) *opposing* _ point of view is that young local people feel angry when they can't get a job and in order to (7 - **hand**) *handle* _ the change in their environment, they strike out at easy targets. This would explain why bicycle (8 - **thief**) *theft* _ is more common than car crime these days, especially in rich (9 - **neighbors**) *neighborhoods* _ where most cars are protected with electronic alarms. Another reason, though, for so many bicycles getting stolen might be that the (10 - **punish**) *punishment* _ is not very severe compared to car stealing which can land you in prison for a number of years.

III. Fill in each blank with one suitable preposition. (5pts)

- Most American men earn _____ on _____ average about \$110 a week.
- He was walking through the park when a strange dog suddenly went _____ for _____ him.
- My car is not worth much _____ at _____ most \$ 50.

4. I'd better not drink that milk, Joe. It's gone off.
5. Clive was really cut up when he failed his proficiency exam.

IV. Identify the error in each sentence. Write the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet. (10pts)

1. The children forgot picking up the note from the office and now they are worried.
A B C D
2. Helen has never met such good person who is ready to help others.
AB C D
3. If only I have done the test better than other students did.
A B C D
4. If you want to borrow my car, promise to drive careful.
A B C D
5. Rumors begancirculating that the Prime Minister was seriously illness.
A B C D
6. Everybody in class has to choose a topic of your own to write an essay of 500 words.
A B C D
7. Neither of the boys had ever been out of town before, so they were really exciting.
A B C D
8. I hope that I can help you with the historic questions.
AB CD
9. My son learned to talk the time before he was 5 years old.
A B C D
10. Jim offers us presents as if ithad been Xmas.
A B C D

PART III: READING

I. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct option (marked A, B, C or D) to answer the questions. (10pts)

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

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the issues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones **potentially** harmful? The answer is radiation. High – tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

1. According to the passage, cell phones are especially popular with young people because _____.
A. they are indispensable in everyday communication B. they make them look more stylish
C. they keep the users alert all the time D. they cannot be replaced by regular phones
2. The changes possible caused by the cell phones are mainly concerned with _____.
A. the mobility of the mind and the body B. the smallest units of brain
C. the arteries of the brain D. the resident memory
3. The word "**means**" in the passage most closely means _____.
A. meanings B. expression C. method D. transmission

4. The word "**potentially**" in the passage most closely means _____.
 A. obviously B. possibly C. certainly D. privately
5. "**Negative publicity**" in the passage most likely means _____.
 A. information on the lethal effects of cell phones B. widespread opinion about bad effects of cell phones
 C. the negative public use of cell phones D. poor ideas about the effects of cell phones
6. Doctors have tentatively concluded that cell phones may _____.
 A. damage their users' emotions B. cause some mental malfunction
 C. change their users' temperament D. change their users' social behavior
7. The man mentioned in the passage, who used his cell phone too often _____.
 A. suffered serious loss of mental ability B. could no longer think lucidly
 C. abandoned his family D. had a problem with memory
8. According to the passage, what makes mobile phones potentially harmful is _____.
 A. their radiant light B. their power of attraction C. their raiding power D. their invisible rays
9. According to the writer, people should _____.
 A. only use mobile phones in urgent cases B. only use mobile phones in medical emergencies
 C. keep off mobile phones regularly D. never used mobile phones in all cases
10. The most suitable title for the passage could be _____.
 A. "The reasons why mobile phones are regular" B. "Technological Innovation and their price"
 C. "The way mobile phones work" D. "Mobile phones – a must of our time"

II. Complete the following passage by choosing A, B, C or D to fill in each blank. (15pts)

Stamp collecting! What a wonderful hobby! I began when I was only five. I used to (1) _____ for the postman's arrival, always (2) _____ to seize unwanted envelopes and tear off the corner with the stamp stuck on it.

Once – I remember it was too clearly – my mother and father were sunning themselves in the garden when the post (3) _____ on the doormat. I heard the clatter of the letter flap and hurriedly went to (4) _____. There were four or five envelopes, all with very exciting stamps.

Even at the (5) _____ age of five I knew one doesn't open mail addressed to other people. However, tearing just the corners off the envelopes (6) _____ me as perfectly fair and allowable, and just what I did. I carefully tore as (7) _____ to the stamps as (8) _____, feeling that even the envelopes, which were addressed to my parents and not to be, should be treated with (9) _____.

There was nothing furtive in what I did. I knew my parents would see what I'd done, and I didn't think there was any (10) _____ in it. They always let me (11) _____ the corners after they'd opened them. Why should I think there was any harm in doing it first, (12) _____ in mind that they weren't on hand to be (13) _____. Wouldn't they rather be left to doze in their summer deckchairs?

(14) _____, though, my father solemnly showed me his letters. They looked distinctly moth-eaten, with bites taken out of the corners and sites. I began to (15) _____ what I've done.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. stare | B. <u>watch</u> | C. look | D. peer |
| 2. A. glad | B. pleased | C. <u>eager</u> | D. excited |
| 3. A. came | B. was | C. lay | D. <u>arrived</u> |
| 4. A. <u>investigate</u> | B. observe | C. see | D. notice |
| 5. A. junior | B. <u>tender</u> | C. small | D. little |
| 6. A. <u>struck</u> | B. seemed | C. appeared | D. felt |
| 7. A. nearby | B. <u>close</u> | C. next | D. round |
| 8. A. able | B. possibly | C. <u>possible</u> | D. could |
| 9. A. gentleness | B. caution | C. honor | D. <u>respect</u> |
| 10. A. trouble | B. wrong | C. bad | D. <u>harm</u> |
| 11. A. take | B. tear | C. cut | D. <u>remove</u> |
| 12. A. having | B. holding | C. <u>bearing</u> | D. keeping |
| 13. A. <u>consulted</u> | B. advised | C. queried | D. requested |
| 14. A. After | B. Then | C. <u>Later</u> | D. Soon |
| 15. A. accept | B. <u>realize</u> | C. admit | D. confess |

III. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Write A, B, C or D to indicate your answers on the answer sheet. (10pts)

Every drop of water in the ocean, even in the deepest parts, responds to the forces that create the tides. No other force that affects the sea is so strong. Compared with the tides, the waves created by the wind are surface movements felt no more than a hundred fathoms below the surface. The currents also seldom involve more than the upper several hundred fathoms despite their impressive sweep.

The tides are a response of the waters of the ocean to the pull of the Moon and the more distant Sun. In

theory, there is a gravitational attraction between the water and even the outermost star of the universe. **In reality**, however, the pull of remote stars is so slight as to be obliterated by the control of the Moon and, to a lesser extent, the Sun. Just as the Moon rises later each day by fifty minutes, on the average, so, in most places, the time of high tide is correspondingly later each day. And as the Moon waxes and wanes in its monthly cycle, so the height of the tide varies. The tidal movements are strongest when the Moon is a sliver in the sky, and when it is full. These are the highest flood tides and the lowest ebb tides of the lunar month and are called the spring tides. At these times the Sun, Moon, and Earth are nearly in line and the pull of the two heavenly bodies is added together to bring the water high on the beaches, to send its surf upward against the sea cliffs, and to draw a high tide into the harbors. Twice each month, at the quarters of the Moon, when the Sun, Moon and Earth lie at the apexes of a triangular **configuration** and the pull of the Sun and Moon are opposed, the moderate tidal movements called neap tides occur. Then the difference between high and low water is less than at any other time during the month.

- What is the main point of the first paragraph?
 - The waves created by ocean currents are very large.
 - Despite the strength of the wind, it only moves surface water.
 - Deep ocean water is seldom affected by forces that move water.
 - The tides are the most powerful force to affect the movement of ocean water.
- The words "**In reality**" in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - surprisingly
 - actually
 - characteristically
 - similarly
- It can be inferred from the passage that the most important factor in determining how much gravitational effect one object in space has on the tides is _____.
 - size
 - distance
 - temperature
 - density
- The word "**configuration**" in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - unit
 - center
 - surface
 - arrangement
- Neap tides occur when
 - the Sun counteracts the Moon's gravitational attraction
 - the Moon is full
 - the Moon is farthest from the Sun
 - waves created by the wind combine with the Moon's gravitational attraction

PART IV. WRITING

I. Write the new sentences using the word give. Do not change the word given in any way. (10pts)

- We are afraid that the next train to Cardiff has been cancelled. **REGRET**
We regret to inform/to tell you/announce that the next train to Cardiff has been cancelled.
- 'I was going to phone Sarah but I had too much homework to do', said John **MEANT**
John said that he had meant to phone Sarah but he'd had too much homework to do.
- Many people think that Gone with the Wind is one of the greatest films ever made. **BE**
Gone with the Wind is considered/thought to be one of the greatest films ever made.
- If you hold your breath for a few seconds it might get rid of your hiccups. **HOLDING**
You might be able to get rid of your hiccups if you try holding your breath for a few seconds.
- Anna didn't like it at all when one of her colleagues got the promotion instead of her. **RESENTED**
Anna resented one of her colleagues getting the promotion instead of her.
- I have a good relationship with my neighbors. My neighbors and I get on well together **ON**
- It wasn't a good idea for me to spend all my money on beer and cigarettes, but I did. **UP**
I wish I hadn't used up my money on beer and cigarettes.
- The police left and then all the journalists arrived. **ALREADY**
The police had already left when/before all the journalists arrived.
- Although Sarah wasn't wearing a helmet, she wasn't injured in the accident. **OF**
Sarah wasn't injured in the accident, in spite of not wearing a helmet.
- She felt she had achieved a lot in life, despite her disadvantaged background. **SENSE**
Despite her disadvantaged background, she felt a sense of achievement about her life.

Top of Form

II. Write a complete letter using the given word/phrases as cues. You should change the form of words if necessary. (15pts)

- Thank/ much/French/ cookery book/ you/ give/ me. = *Thank you very much for the French cookery book you gave me*
- recipes/ look/ wonderful, and/ I/ certainly/ enjoy/ use/ it. = *The recipes look wonderful, and I'll certainly enjoy using it*
- I/ hope/ you/ and/ Auntie Susan/ have/ good/ Christmas. = *I hope you and Auntie Susan had a good Christmas*
- we/ stay/ at/ home/, but/ have/ couple/ day/ trips/ out/ nearby. = *We stayed at home, but had a couple of day trips out nearby.*
- our/ local/ theatre/ put/ on/ production/ "A Christmas Carol", which/ fun. = *Our local theatre put on a production of "A Christmas Carol", which was fun.*
- I/ go/ back/ University/ next/ week/, and/ this/ year/ I/ have/ to/ study/ hard/ final/ exams. = *I am going back to*

*University next week, and this year I'm going to have to study hard for the final exams*7. *I really enjoy the course so far, but I'm not sure what to do once I get my degree.* = *I've really enjoyed the course so far, but I'm not sure what to do once I get my degree.* 8. *university/ arrange/ career/ interviews/, but I don't really have a clear idea of what I want to do.* = *The University arranges career interviews, but I don't really have a clear idea of what I want to do.* 9. *hopefully/ it/ all/ become/ clearer/ during/ course/ the/ year.* = *Hopefully it will all become clearer during the course of the year.* 10. *Thank/ again/ lovely/ present/, and/ Happy/ New/ Year/* = *Thank you again for the lovely present, and Happy New Year!*

XU T

section a: Phonetics (10 points)

I. Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A. oppo <u>n</u> ent | B. compo <u>s</u> e | C. po <u>d</u> ium | <u>D</u> . advoca <u>t</u> e |
| 2. <u>A</u> . re <u>s</u> erve | B. dome <u>s</u> tic | C. optimi <u>s</u> tic | D. nurs <u>e</u> ry |
| 3. A. bo <u>th</u> | <u>B</u> . clo <u>th</u> | C. gh <u>o</u> st | D. sol <u>d</u> |
| 4. A. exami <u>n</u> e | B. determi <u>n</u> e | C. fami <u>n</u> e | <u>D</u> . di <u>n</u> e |
| 5. A. sacre <u>d</u> | B. decide <u>d</u> | C. contaminate <u>d</u> | <u>D</u> . water <u>e</u> d |

II. Choose one word whose stress pattern is different from the others. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. A. counter <u>p</u> art | B. <u>p</u> recede | C. nurs <u>e</u> ry | D. compli <u>m</u> ent |
| 2. A. <u>b</u> ewilder | B. audi <u>e</u> nce | C. benefi <u>t</u> | D. dedi <u>c</u> ate |
| 3. A. pessim <u>i</u> stic | B. universi <u>t</u> y | C. epidem <u>i</u> c | D. <u>p</u> articu <u>l</u> ar |
| 4. A. tsunam <u>i</u> | B. <u>t</u> errorist | C. involvem <u>e</u> nt | D. disaster |
| 5. A. process <u>o</u> r | B. windsurf <u>i</u> ng | C. <u>s</u> emester | D. challeng <u>e</u> r |

section B: Grammar & Vocabulary (40 points)

I. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences. (10 pts)

- According to the boss, John is the most _____ for the position of executive secretary.
A. supportive B. caring C. suitable D. comfortable
- The children went _____ with excitement.
A. wild B. wildly C. wilderness D. wildlife
- The sudden resignation of the financial director put the company in a very _____ position.
A. weak B. unsteady C. vulnerable D. collapsed
- David: Would you like fish or meat? Mary: I _____ fish, please.
A. would rather B. would prefer C. suppose D. believe
- Many teenagers show signs of anxiety and _____ when being asked about their future.
A. depress B. depression C. depressed D. depressing
- There was a huge decline _____ the number of tigers.
A. in B. for C. of D. out
- I'd rather you _____ anything about the garden until the weather improves.
A. don't make B. didn't do C. don't do D. didn't make
- A part - time job gives me the freedom to _____ my own interests.
A. pursue B. chase C. seek D. catch
- The new road currently under _____ will solve the traffic problems in the town.
A. design B. progress C. construction D. work
- Daisy: "What a lovely house you have!" - Mary: "_____."
A. Lovely, I think so B. Thank you. Hope you will drop in
C. Of course not, it's not costly D. No problem

II. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (10 pts)

- Bi Rain, together with 58 members of the South Korean National Military Symphony Orchestra and 17 traditional musicians, (**come**) to Vietnam since yesterday. ☐ *has come*
- Up to now, nothing (**do**) to solve their problem. ☐ *has been done*
- He suggested that his son (**be**) on time for the interview. ☐ *(should) be*
- Tom will come home as soon as he (**finish**) his test. ☐ *has finished*
- ASEAN (**found**) in 1967 in Bangkok, Thai land. ☐ *was founded*

6. In times of war, the Red Cross (**dedicate**) to reducing the sufferings of ☐ *is dedicated* wounded soldiers, civilians, and prisoners of war.
7. Hardly our teacher (**enter**) the classroom when it started to rain. ☐ *had our teacher entered*
8. In a few minutes' time, when the clock strikes six, I (**wait**) for you here. ☐ *will be waiting*
- 9-10. Living in a fast-paced and mobile society (**create**) family stresses that (**not** ☐ *has created* **imagine**) by our great grandparents. ☐ *couldn't have been imagined*

III. Give the correct form of the words in brackets. (10pts)

- The main goals of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are to promote peace and stability in the region. (stable)
- On my salary, we have to live as economically as possible. (economy)
- Different conservation efforts have been made in order to save endangered species. (danger)
- The security of the earth can be threatened by terrorist groups. (terror)
- It is reported that humans are the main reason for most species' declines and habitat destruction. (destroy)
- He resigned for a variety of reasons. (various)
- I don't care if you had had too much to drink. Your behaviour last night was indefensible. (defend)
- Her son is always mischievous and disobedient, which annoys her very much. (obey)
- The Americans are much more concerned than the Indians and the Chinese with physical attractiveness when choosing a wife or a husband. (attract)
- You can never be sure what my sister is going to do. She is so unpredictable. (predict)

IV. Find one mistake in each sentence below by choosing the letter A, B, C or D. (10 pts)

- Although to some people reading is a favourite way to spend time, but others just do not like reading.
A BC D
- If a species does not have the natural genetic protection against particular diseases, an introduced disease can have severely effects on that species.
A B C D
- I believe that only very self-confident, knowledge and attentive students will prefer 100% of eye contact time.
A B C D
- It is likely that all people in Hanoi live in skyscrapers by 2050.
A B C D
- In 1961, America's first manned spacecraft launched.
A B C D
- Do you really think that candidate is qualify to be President?
A B C D
- Of the more than 1,300 volcanoes in the world, only about 600 can classify as active.
A B C D
- It is important that cancer is diagnosed and treated as early as possible in order to assure a successful cure.
A BC D
- It took us quite a long time to get here. It was a three-hours journey.
A B C D
- Married women are twice so likely as married men to be depressed.
A BC D

section C: reading (30 points)

I. Fill in each numbered space with ONE appropriate word. (10 pts)

Kim Jong-il (16th February 1941 – 17th December 2011) was the supreme leader of North Korea (1) from 1994 to 2011.

Kim Jong-il died (2) of a suspected heart (3) attack on 17th December 2011 while traveling by train to an area outside Pyongyang. He was succeeded by his youngest son Kim Jong-un, (4) who was considered by the Korean Central News Agency (5) as the "Great Successor". The Korean Central News Agency reported that during his death, a fierce snowstorm paused and the sky glowed red above the sacred Mount Paektu. The ice on a famous lake also cracked so loud, it seemed to shake the Heavens and the Earth.

Kim Jong-il's funeral took (6) place on December 28th in Pyongyang, with a mourning period lasting until the (7) following/ next day. South Korea's military was immediately put on alert after the announcement. Asian stock markets fell soon after the announcement, due to similar concerns.

(8) on January 12th, 2012 North Korea called Kim Jong-il the "eternal leader" and announced that his (9) body will be preserved and displayed at Pyongyang's Kumsusan Memorial Palace. Officials will also install statues, portraits, and "towers to his immortality" across the country. His (10) birthday of February 16th has been declared "the greatest auspicious holiday of the nation", and has been named the Day of the Shining Star.

II. Read the passage below and then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. (15pts)

Do you ever wish you were more optimistic, someone who always (1) _____ to be successful? Having someone around who always (2) _____ the worst isn't really a lot of (3) _____ – we all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says, 'It looks (4) _____ rain.' But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something (5) _____ it.

You can change your view of life, (6) _____ to psychologists. It only takes a little effort, and you will find life more rewarding as a (7) _____. Optimism, they say, is partly about self-respect and confidence, but it's also a more positive way of looking at life and all it has to (8) _____. Optimists are more (9) _____ to start new projects and are generally more prepared to take risks.

Upbringing is obviously very important in forming your (10) _____ to the world. Some people are brought up to (11) _____ too much on others and grow up forever blaming other people when anything (12) _____ wrong. Most optimists, on the (13) _____ hand, have been brought up not to (14) _____ failure as the end of the world- they just (15) _____ with their lives.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. counted | B. <u>expected</u> | C. felt | D. waited |
| 2. A. worries | B. cares | C. <u>fears</u> | D. doubts |
| 3. A. amusement | B. play | C. enjoyment | D. <u>fun</u> |
| 4. A. so | B. to | C. for | D. <u>like</u> |
| 5. A. with | B. against | C. <u>about</u> | D. over |
| 6. A. judging | B. <u>according</u> | C. concerning | D. following |
| 7. A. <u>result</u> | B. reason | C. purpose | D. product |
| 8. A. supply | B. suggest | C. <u>offer</u> | D. propose |
| 9. A. possible | B. <u>likely</u> | C. hopeful | D. welcome |
| 10. A. opinion | B. <u>attitude</u> | C. view | D. position |
| 11. A. trust | B. believe | C. <u>depend</u> | D. hope |
| 12. A. <u>goes</u> | B. fails | C. comes | D. turns |
| 13. A. opposite | B. next | C. <u>other</u> | D. far |
| 14. A. <u>regard</u> | B. respect | C. suppose | D. think |
| 15. A. get up | B. <u>get on</u> | C. get out | D. get over |

III. Read the passage below and then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. (5pts)

In the second half of each year, many powerful storms are born in the tropical Atlantic and Caribbean seas. Of these, only about half a dozen become the strong, circling winds of 74 miles per hour or more that are called hurricanes, and several usually make their way to the coast. There they cause millions of dollars of damage, and bring death to large numbers of people.

The great storms that hit the coast start as soft circling wind hundreds - even thousands - of miles out to sea. As they travel aimlessly over water warmed by the summer sun, they are carried westward by the southeast winds. When conditions are just right, warm moist air flows in at the bottom of such a wind, moves upward through it and comes out at the top. In the process, the moisture in this warm air produces rain, and with it, the heat is changed to energy in the form of strong winds. As the heat increases, the young hurricane begins to move counter clockwise motion.

The life of a hurricane is only about nine days, but it contains almost more power than we can imagine. The energy in the heat released by a hurricane's rainfall in a single day would satisfy the entire electrical needs of

the United States for more than six months. Water, not wind, is the main source of death and destruction in a hurricane. A typical hurricane brings 6 to 12 inches downpour, causing sudden floods. Worst of all is the powerful movement of the sea – the mountains of water moving toward the hurricane center. The water level rises as much as 15 feet above normal as it moves toward shore.

1. When is an ordinary tropical storm called a hurricane?

A. When it begins in the Atlantic and Caribbean seas. B. When its winds reach 74 miles per hour.

C. When it is more than 74 miles wide.

D. When it hits the Coastline.

2. What is the worst thing about hurricanes?

A. The terrible effects of water.

B. The heat they give off.

C. That they last about nine days.

D. Their strong winds.

3. Here the underlined word “**downpour**” means _____

A. heavy rainfall

B. dangerous waves

C. the progress of water to the hurricane center

D. the increasing heat

4. Which of the following statements about a hurricane is NOT true?

A. It travels more than 75 miles per hour.

B. It usually stays about nine days.

C. It usually causes 6 to 12 inches downpour.

D. It sometimes brings the sea water level to the height of

15 feet.

5. Hurricanes often cause _____?

A. a lot of damage

B. sudden floods

C. death to large numbers of people

D. All are correct

section D: writing (20 points)

I. Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. (10 pts)

1. We couldn't relax until all the guests had gone home.

☐ Only after/ when all the guests had gone (home) could we/ were we able to relax

2. House prices have risen sharply this year.

☐ There has been a sharp increase/ rise in (the) house prices this year

3. The only reason the party was a success was that a famous film star attended.

☐ Had it not been for the attendance / presence/ appearance of a famous film star the party would not have been a success/ would have been a failure

4. Would you mind not smoking in my house?

☐ I'd rather you didn't smoke in my house

5. His second attempt on the world record was successful.

☐ He broke the world record at/ on his second attempt

6. I write to him almost every day.

☐ Hardly a day passes/ goes by without me/ my writing to him/ but I write to him/ when I don't write to him

7. Experts think that all dogs evolved from wolves. ☐ All dogs are thought to have evolved from wolves

8. Don't go to lunch until you have typed all these letters.

☐ Make sure you finish (typing) all these letters before going/ you go to lunch

9. The northwest of Britain has more rain each year than the southeast.

☐ The annual rainfall in/ for the northwest of Britain is higher/ greater than (that in) the southeast

10. Henry regretted buying the second-hand car. ☐ Henry wishes (that) he hadn't bought the second - hand car

II. Use the given word to write the second sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do not change the form of the given word. (5pts)

1. The two theories appear to be completely different.

COMMON

☐ The two theories (appear to) have (got) nothing in common

2. His rude behaviour is too much for me.

PUT

☐ I can't/ won't put up with his rude behaviour

3. I find his handwriting very hard to read.

DIFFICULTY

☐ I have (considerable) difficulty (in) reading his hand writing

4. He doesn't have money to go on holiday. He doesn't have time, either.

NEITHER

☐ He has neither money nor time to go on holiday

5. You'd feel better if you had a quiet holiday.

DO

☐ A quiet holiday would do you good

III. Complete the following sentences, using the words given. (5 pts)

1. Mother/ take/ responsibility/ run/ household.

□ *My mother takes the responsibility for running the household*

2. ASEAN / have/ population/ 575.5 million/ account/ 8.7 %/ the world's population.

□ *ASEAN has a population of 575.5 million, accounting for (about) 8.7 % of the world's population*

3. It/ not/ until/ Einstein/ eight/ he/ can/ speak.

□ *It was not until Einstein was eight that he could speak*

4. Defensive players / not/ allow/ interfere/ opponent's movements/ unless/ player/ hold/ ball. □ *Defensive players aren't allowed to interfere with the opponent's movements unless the (that) player is holding the ball.*

5. Never/ stop/ try/ you/ get/ right solution/ problem.

□ *Never stop trying until/ till you get the right solution to the problem*

A. LISTENING: (15 points)**I. Listen to the conversation and then choose the correct answer among A, B, C, or D for each question:****II. Listen to the conversation and fill in each blank with ONE word:****B. PHONETICS: (5 points)****Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others in the group:**

16. A. responsibility B. originality C. accommodation D. mischievousness
 17. A. appliance B. conscientious C. independent D. confidential
 18. A. psychology B. environmental C. impossible D. photography
 19. A. stimulate B. maximize C. interrupt D. register
 20. A. appointment B. punishment C. publicity D. efficient

C. GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS:**I. Choose the word, phrase or expression which best completes each sentence: (15 points)**

21. **Tom:** "I thought your performance last Sunday was wonderful." **Laura:** "....."
 A. Don't tell a lie. I thought it was terrible. B. You must be kidding. It was not as good as I had expected.
 C. I completely agree with you. It was terrific. D. No doubt!
22. **Boy:** "What is your greatest phobia?" **Girl:** "....."
 A. I'm afraid not. B. Worms, definitely!
 C. Probably people who smoke. D. I haven't made up my mind.
23. **Jenny:** "Thank you very much for your donation, Mr. Robinson." **Mr.** **Robinson:** "....."
 A. You can say that again. B. I see.
 C. You are right. D. Delighted I was able to help.
24. I don't think you have been watering the plants near the gate. The soil is
 A. as dry as rice B. as dry as a tile C. as dry as a bone D. as dry as wood
25. Susan was sad because she wasn't invited to any social events. She felt
 A. left out B. turned out C. omitted out D. gone out
26. Most psychologists believe that the basic structure of an individual's personality is.....
 A. well established extremely by the age of five B. by the age of five it is extremely well established
 C. by the age of five and well established extremely D. extremely well established by the age of five
27. In most developed countries, up to 50% ofpopulation enters higher education at some time in their lives.
 A. Ø / Ø B. the / Ø C. Ø / the D. the / a
28. I wish you me a new one instead of having it.....as you did.
 A. would give / to repair B. gave / to repair
 C. had given / to be repaired D. had given / repaired
29. Henry was really a silly boy when we were at high school. I still remember.....very stupid questions.
 A. him asking B. him to ask C. asking him D. his being asked
30.the invention of the steam engine, most forms of transport were horse-drawn.
 A. With reference B. Akin C. Prior to D. In addition to

31. No soonerto marry Jackto have serious doubts.
 A. had Carol agreed / than she began B. Carol has agreed / than she began
 C. had Carol agreed / than she begins D. had Carol agreed / than she had begun
32. Having been served dinner,
 A. the problem was discussed by the members of the committee.
 B. the committee members discussed the problem. C. it was discussed by the committee members the problem.
 D. a discussion of the problem was made by the members of the committee.
33. The marathon runnerfor nearly one hour and a half when sheto the pavement.
 A. has been running / collapses B. were running / collapsed
 C. had been running / collapsed D. ran / had been collapsing
34. **Son:** "What is the process of, Dad?"
Father: "Well, it involves the heating of liquid such as milk in order to kill harmful bacteria."
 A. industrialization B. pasteurization C. commercialization D. globalization
35. An artistwill do his best to express innocence and inexperience in the child's face.
 A. portraying a child B. who portray a child C. he portrays a child D. portrayed a child

II. Give the correct form of the words in brackets: (10 points)

36. Deforestation and excessive farming have the soil. (POOR)
37. The damage caused by the terrible storm two days ago was..... by(ESTIMATE) the government. The real figures go up every minute.
38. Barack Obama is the first President of the United States with (RACE) background.
39. From the hotel there is a.....view across the canyon. (BREATH)
40. The policeman examined the parcel as he had no idea what it (SUSPECT) could be. (OBSERVE)
41. It was veryof you to notice that. (FURIOUS)
42. In his, Mike smashed all the breakable items in the kitchen. (VALID)
43. Before enrolling on a course, you should first ensure that it has been by an officially recognized body. (ATTEND)
44. Mr. John, who teaches us Latin, usually stresses the need for regular (PRONOUNCE)
45. The government has yet to make an officialon the issue.

III. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting (5 points):

46. Dictionaries frequently explain the origin of the defined word, state its part of speech and indication its correct use.
 A B C D
47. The rings of Saturn are so distant to be seen from the Earth without a telescope.
 A B C D
48. Children subjected to violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect are in risk of death, poor physical and mental

Volunteering brings together a variety of people. Both the recipients of your volunteer efforts and your co-workers can be rich sources of insight. For example, maybe you'll learn about the (64).....profession from a former lawyer you visit at a convalescent center. Colleges pay attention to your life inside and outside the classroom. Your extracurricular activities reveal a great deal about you, such as what your interests are, whether you can manage your priorities and maintain a (65)..... promise and how you've made an important contribution to something.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answer: (10 points)

For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits.

One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide—a key pollutant—and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun's heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to **mitigate** the Urban Heat Island Effect.

Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require complicated engineering, but others are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work.

Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money and making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

66. Based on its use in paragraph 2, it can be inferred that **mitigate** belongs to which of the following word groups?

- A. exacerbate, aggravate, intensify
- B. obliterate, destroy, annihilate
- C. allay, alleviate, reduce
- D. absorb, intake, consume

67. Using the information in paragraph 2 as a guide, it can be inferred that

- A. cities with rooftop gardens are cooler than those without rooftop gardens
- B. some plants are not suitable for growth in rooftop gardens
- C. most people prefer parks to rooftop gardens
- D. most people prefer life in the country over life in the city

68. According to the passage, the Urban Heat Island Effect is caused by the fact(s) that

- a. cities are warmer than nearby rural areas
- b. building materials absorb more of the sun's heat than organic surfaces
- c. building materials release the sun's heat more quickly than organic surfaces

- A. a. only
- B. a. and b. only
- C. b. and c. only
- D. a., b., and c.

69. Based on the information in paragraph 3, which of the following best describes the main difference between

- parks and rooftop gardens? A. Parks are expensive to create while rooftop gardens are not.
 B. Parks are public while rooftop gardens are private. C. Parks absorb heat while rooftop gardens do not.
 D. Parks require much space while rooftop gardens do not.
70. The author claims all of the following to be the benefits of rooftop gardens except
 A. increased space for private relaxation B. savings on heating and cooling costs
 C. better food for city dwellers D. improved air quality
71. According to the author, one advantage that rooftop gardens have over parks is that they
 A. decrease the Urban Heat Island Effect B. replenish the air with nourishing oxygen
 C. do not require the use of valuable urban land D. are less expensive than traditional park spaces
72. The author's tone in the passage is best described as.....
 A. descriptive B. passionate C. informative D. argumentative
73. Which of the following pieces of information would, if true, most weaken the author's claim that rooftop gardens are good for the environment? A. Parks have many benefits that rooftop gardens do not share.
 B. More pollution is produced during rooftop garden construction than rooftop plants can remove from the air.
 C. Extremely high winds atop tall city buildings can severely damage some plants.
 D. The overall environmental benefits that result from driving less exceed those of planting a rooftop garden.
74. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
 A. A hypothesis is stated and then analyzed. B. A proposal is evaluated and alternatives are explored.
 C. A viewpoint is established and then defended. D. A thesis is presented and then supported.
75. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most likely endorse a program that
 A. permitted the construction of buildings in city park land provided they have rooftop gardens
 B. extended discounts on plants to customers who use them to create rooftop gardens
 C. offered free admission to schools willing to take their students on field trips to the city park
 D. promised vacation getaways to cooler destinations for those trapped in the city at the peak of summer

E. WRITING:

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it: (5 points)

76. Its lack of irregular verbs makes Esperanto a unique language.

☐

Unlike.....

.

77. Mr. Smith knew little about the Internet, so he didn't invest into any computer companies.

☐ Had.....

....

78. The Board of Directors discussed the business in length, but came to no decision.

☐

The

Board

of

Directors

had

.....

79. When she got to the party, everyone was dancing and singing.

☐ On.....

...

80. Barbara runs a successful company and she also manages to look after her five children.

- ☐ only..... Not
81. It is my opinion that you should spend more time practicing English.
- ☐ If.....
-
82. Everyone was surprised that the famous actor had very little money when he died.
- ☐ The famous actor.....
83. Success in the academic field depends on your ability to amass qualifications.
- ☐ The more.....
84. "Get out of my house or I will shoot you", the woman shouted at the strange man.
- ☐ The woman threatened.....
85. What mainly distinguishes man from other animals is the power of speech.
- ☐ Man.....

II. After having attended a course on computing at ABC Information Technology Center for two weeks, you notice that many things are worse than what were advertised by the Center. Write a letter of complaint of about 150 words to the Director of the Center: (10 points)

Your letter should include:

- the reason for writing
- the problems you have encountered
- your suggestions and the actions you wish to be taken to resolve the problems

III. Violence among school students seems to be increasing. Write a passage of about 150 – 170 words to suggest what should be done to help solve this problem: (10 points)

A. LISTENING(15 points)

Part I. 5 points (1.0 point for each correct answer)

1. A 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.B

Part II. 10 points (1.0 point for each correct answer)

6. communication 7. employment 8. focus 9. natural 10.

Actually

11. patience 12. native 13. adjust 14. review 15. Otherwise

B. PHONETICS (5 points) (1 point for each correct answer)

16. D 17. A 18. B 19.C 20. B

C. GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY.

I. 10 points (1.0 point for each correct answer)

21. B 22. B 23. D 24. C 25. A
26. D 27. C 28. D 29. A 30. C
31. A 32. B 33.C 34.B 35. A

II. 10 points (1.0 point for each correct word)

36. impoverished 37. underestimated 38. multiracial 39. breathtaking 40. suspiciously
41. observant 42. fury 43. validated 44. attendance 45.
- pronouncement

46. D 47. B 48.C 49.A 50. B

I. 10 points (1.0 point for each correct answer)

51. C	52. A	53.D	54.C	55. B
56. A	57. D	58.B	59.C	60. D

61. D 62. B 63.G 64.A 65. F

66. C	67. A	68.C	69.D	70. A
71. C	72. C	73.B	74.C	75. B

1.5 points (0.5 point for each correct answer)

77. Had Mr. Smith known something / more / a little more / some more about the Internet, he would have invested into some computer companies.

78. The Board of Directors had a long discussion on / about the business, but come to / reached / made no decision.

80. Not only does Barbara run a successful company, but she also manages to look after her five children.

, she also manages to look after her five children.

82. The famous actor had very little money when he died, which surprised everyone.

, which made everyone surprised

83. The more qualifications you are able to / can amass, the more successful you become / are in the academic field.

, the more success you can / will make / have in the academic field.

84. The woman threatened to shoot the strange man if he did not get out of her house.

85. Man is mainly distinguished from other animals by the power of speech.

II.10 points

Bài viết cần phù hợp về hình thức, ngôn ngữ và nội dung.

G i ý c h o i m:

1. Form: - Form of the letter: *Formal letter* (1 point)

2. Content: (4 points)

- the reasons for writing (1 point)
- the problems the writer has encountered (2 points)
- suggestions for solutions (1 point)

3. Language: (4p)

- Appropriate vocabulary (1 point)
- Correct grammar (2 points)
- Punctuating/ Spelling (1 point)

III. 10 points

Bài viết cần phù hợp về hình thức, ngôn ngữ và nội dung.

G i ý cho i m:

1. Form: passage (2 points)

- Easy to follow
- Coherent

2. Content: (4 points)

- +Successful fulfillment of the task.

3. Language: (4 points)

- + Appropriate vocabulary (1 point)
- + Suitable connectors (0.5 point)
- + Correct grammar (2 points)
- + Punctuating / Spelling (0.5 point)

SECTION A: PHONETICS

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words. Write your answer in the space provided.(5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>assoc</u> iate | B. <u>soci</u> able | C. <u>anc</u> ient | D. <u>ance</u> stor |
| 2. A. <u>walk</u> ed | B. <u>threaten</u> ed | C. <u>pass</u> ed | D. <u>forc</u> ed |
| 3. A. <u>too</u> | B. <u>fo</u> od | C. <u>soo</u> n | D. <u>goo</u> d |
| 4. A. <u>leg</u> al | B. <u>leg</u> end | C. <u>g</u> enerous | D. <u>man</u> ager |
| 5. A. <u>adventur</u> e | B. <u>future</u> | C. <u>matu</u> re | D. <u>figur</u> e |

II. Pick out the word that differs from the other words in the position of the main stress. Write your answer in the space provided.(5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 6. A. comedy | B. collection | C. comical | D. calculate |
| 7. A. ambitious | B. memorial | C. memory | D. mechanic |
| 8. A. remove | B. cancel | C. copy | D. answer |
| 9. A. Japanese | B. engineer | C. practical | D. questionnaire |
| 10. A. document | B. develop | C. opponent | D. astonish |

SECTION B: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Write your answer in the space provided.(15 pts)

11. Secondary schools offer a wide _____ of subjects.
A. field B. scope C. list D. range
12. When he woke up, he realized that the things he had dreamt about could not _____ have happened.
A. possibly B. likely C. certainly D. potentially
13. - "Do you think the book is expensive?" - "Yes, it's not _____ what we paid for it."
A. worthy B. worth of C. worth D. valuable
14. To _____ extent did she benefit from her uncle's will?
A. what B. how C. which D. whom
15. The new system didn't _____ expectations.
A. catch up with B. bring about C. come across D. come up to
16. Before the meeting finished, they had arranged when _____ next.
A. they met B. they to meet C. to meet D. should they meet
17. _____ aren't effective anymore because insects have become resistant to them.
A. Fertilizers B. Pesticides C. Herbicides D. Composts
18. When he heard the joke, he burst into loud _____.
A. smile B. laughter C. amusement D. enjoyment
19. The traffic lights _____ to green, and the car drove on.
A. exchanged B. turned C. removed D. shone
20. It is a good idea to be _____ dressed when you go for an interview.
A. finely B. boldly C. smartly D. clearly
21. We were so late that we _____ had time to catch the train.
A. nearly B. almost C. hardly D. simply
22. They are going to make _____ excursion next month.
A. a two-week B. two-weeks C. two weeks' D. a two-week's
23. I haven't had a very _____ week. I seem to have done nothing at all.
A. extensive B. productive C. enthusiastic D. economic
24. The purpose of the survey was to _____ the inspectors with local conditions.
A. inform B. acquaint C. instruct D. notify
25. Do you know the man _____ over there?
A. interviewed B. interviewing C. to interview D. interviews

II. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it.(10 pts)

26. Because the torrential rains that had devastated the area, the governor sent the National Guard to assist in the clean-up operation.
27. One of the most important things in life is a good health.
28. The city has spent a big amount of money on crime prevention.
29. Comparing with other countries, Libya spends a high percentage of income on education.
30. People are now enjoying a higher level of living.

31. In the United Kingdom women see their doctor on the average five times a year.
32. Although Mark has been cooking for many years, he still doesn't know to prepare French foods in the traditional manner.
33. When we arrived at the store to purchase the dishwasher advertise in the newspaper, we learned that all the dishwashers had been sold.
34. After rising the flag to commemorate the holiday, the mayor gave a long speech.
35. This time tomorrow I will lie on the beach, enjoying the sunshine.

III. Give the correct form of the words in the brackets in each of the following sentences. Write your answer in the space provided.(10 pts)

36. I was annoyed at his (REFUSE)_____to co-operate.
37. The book doesn't say much about prices, but it is very (INFORM)_____about everything else.
38. The noise (LESS)_____as the plane got farther away.
39. He lost in the election because he was a weak and (DECIDE)_____leader.
40. I couldn't help it. The accident was (AVOID)_____.
41. She was (EXTREME)_____knowledgeable about the history of China.
42. He was very (SET)_____when his cat was run over.
43. Jackson had another violent (AGREE)_____with the referee.
44. Many people were buried (LIVE)_____after the earthquake.
45. She studied (ECONOMY)_____at university.

SECTION C: READING COMPREHENSION

I. Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word. Write your answer in the space provided.(10 pts)

Australia is a big country, but nearly all Australians live near the sea. On hot summer days, you can see thousands of people at the beach. Many beaches have waves (46)_____are very high.

These large waves are known as surf and the people who ride them are called surfers. Surfing is a skill, and it needs learning. Don't (47)_____to be able to surf properly the (48)_____time you try. However, by practising a few times you will learn (49)_____to do it.

Surfing is not a new sport. Perhaps its origins need explaining. It started hundreds (50)_____years ago in Hawaii. Men swam (51)_____to sea to catch fish and found they could come back to land very quickly by riding the waves. These first surfers did not (52)_____a board. They were "body surfers". Many people (53)_____do this type of surfing today.

After a while people started to use boards and rode the waves by lying, kneeling or standing (54)_____them. These first surfboards were made of wood and the water made them rot after a while. Today, surfboards are made of plastic or fibreglass (55)_____.

II. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the space provided.(10 pts)

What do you do well? What do you enjoy doing? Your answers to these two questions will help you identify your (56)_____. An employer will consider you seriously for a (57)_____when you can show them that you know who you are, what you can offer and which you have studied. Sometimes it is difficult to know what your weaknesses are. Clearly not everyone is equally good (58)_____everything. You may need to improve yourself and so (59)_____courses in that field could turn a weakness into strength.

You will need to (60)_____some time on your self-assessment. Your honesty and the desire for self-improvement will lead to (61)_____in getting the right job. Explore the following seven areas to start to get to know yourself: your aptitude, your skills, your personality, the level of responsibility you feel comfortable with, your interests and your needs.

Ask (62)_____if you have any special talents and if you need to consider your physical health when choosing a job. Be as honest and realistic as you can, and ask for other people's (63)_____if necessary. Make a list of these things. It is usually a good idea to talk about your aptitudes with teachers, family and friends.

If you are considering a career that (64)_____a special talent, such as art, acrobatics, mathematics or music, discuss your aptitudes with (65)_____expert in that area and discover how they fit the needs of the occupation.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 56. A. strong | B. strength | C. strengthen | D. strengthened |
| 57. A. position | B. location | C. spot | D. room |
| 58. A. upon | B. in | C. at | D. for |
| 59. A. meeting | B. taking | C. making | D. interviewing |
| 60. A. use | B. make | C. lose | D. spend |
| 61. A. success | B. successful | C. successfully | D. succeed |
| 62. A. you | B. your | C. yours | D. yourself |

63. A. interests B. fields C. opinions D. attendances
 64. A. requires B. asks C. tells D.
 urges
 65. A. a B. an C. the D. this

III. Read the following text and choose the best answer for the questions below. Write your answer in the space provided.(10 pts)

May 7th 1840 was the birthday of one of the most famous Russian composers of the nineteenth century: Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky, the son of a mining inspector. Tchaikovsky studied music as a child and later studied composition at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. His greatest period of productivity occurred between 1876 and 1890, during which time he enjoyed patronage of Madame von Meck, a woman he never met, who gave him a yearly living stipend. Madame von Meck later terminated her friendship with Tchaikovsky, as well as his living allowance, when she, herself, was facing financial difficulties. It was during the time of Madame von Meck's patronage, however, that Tchaikovsky created the music for which he is most famous, including the music for the ballets of "Swan Lake" and "The Sleeping Beauty". Tchaikovsky's music, well-known for its rich melodic and sometimes melancholy passages, was one of the first that brought serious dramatic music to dance. Before this, little attention had been given to the music behind the dance. Tchaikovsky died ostensibly of cholera on November 6th 1893, though there are now some scholars who argue that he committed suicide.

66. The best title for this passage could be _____.
 A. "The Life and Music of Tchaikovsky" B. "Development of Tchaikovsky's Music for Ballets"
 C. "Tchaikovsky's Relationship with Madame von Meck" D. "The Cause of Tchaikovsky's Death"
 67. According to the passage, all of the following describe Madame von Meck EXCEPT _____.
 A. she had economic troubles B. she was generous
 C. she was never introduced to Tchaikovsky D. she enjoyed Tchaikovsky's music
 68. According to the passage, Tchaikovsky's music is most well-known for _____.
 A. it's repetitive and monotonous tones B. the ballet-like quality of music
 C. the richness and melodic drama of the music D. its lively, capricious melodies
 69. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 A. Tchaikovsky's influence on ballet music. B. Tchaikovsky's unhappiness leading to suicide.
 C. The patronage of Madame von Meck. D. Tchaikovsky's productivity in composing.
 70. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. it was not the music behind the dance that made Tchaikovsky famous
 B. there is suspicion on the cause of Tchaikovsky's death
 C. Madame von Meck was one of the most famous Russian composers
 D. Madame von Meck was one of Tchaikovsky's girlfriends

SECTION D: WRITING

I. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.(15 pts)

71. It is extremely difficult for us to make ends meet these days.
 We find
 72. Alice and Charles did not decide to move to a bigger house until after the birth of their second child.
 Only when
 73. While mending the road, they accidentally blocked our water pipes.
 They accidentally cut off
 74. He brought the umbrella along but it didn't rain.
 He needn't
 75. While I strongly disapprove of your behaviour, I will help you this time.
 Despite

II. Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s).(10 pts)

76. When I was driving, I realized that the car wasn't working properly. (WRONG)
 77. Sandra said that she was willing to work late. (MIND)

78. They pretended to be enjoying themselves, but they weren't really. (AS)
 79. I can't lift this table on my own. (UNLESS)
 80. The coins are believed to have been buried for safe-keeping. (IT)
THE END

S GD& T V NH PHÚC

K THI CH N HSG L P 1.... - THPT N M H C 201... - 201...

CHÍNH TH C

(LUY N 05)

THI MÔN: TI NG ANH

SECTION A: PHONETICS

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words. Write your answer in the space provided.(5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>assoc</u> iate | B. <u>soci</u> able | C. <u>anc</u> ient | D. <u>an</u> cestor |
| 2. A. <u>walk</u> ed | B. <u>threat</u> ened | C. <u>pass</u> ed | D. <u>forc</u> ed |
| 3. A. <u>too</u> | B. <u>fo</u> od | C. <u>soo</u> n | D. <u>g</u> ood |
| 4. A. <u>l</u> egal | B. <u>leg</u> end | C. <u>g</u> enerous | D. <u>man</u> ager |
| 5. A. <u>advent</u> ure | B. <u>fu</u> ture | C. <u>m</u> ature | D. <u>fig</u> ure |

II. Pick out the word that differs from the other words in the position of the main stress. Write your answer in the space provided.(5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. A. <u>com</u> edy | B. <u>collec</u> tion | C. <u>com</u> ical | D. <u>calcul</u> ate |
| 7. A. <u>ambit</u> ious | B. <u>mem</u> orial | C. <u>mem</u> ory | D. <u>mech</u> anic |
| 8. A. <u>rem</u> ove | B. <u>canc</u> el | C. <u>cop</u> y | D. <u>ans</u> wer |
| 9. A. <u>Jap</u> anese | B. <u>engin</u> eer | C. <u>pract</u> ical | D. <u>questi</u> onnaire |
| 10. A. <u>docu</u> ment | B. <u>devel</u> op | C. <u>oppon</u> ent | D. <u>ast</u> onish |

SECTION B: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Write your answer in the space provided.(15 pts)

11. Secondary schools offer a wide _____ of subjects.
 A. field B. scope C. list D. range
12. When he woke up, he realized that the things he had dreamt about could not _____ have happened.
 A. possibly B. likely C. certainly D. potentially
13. - "Do you think the book is expensive?" - "Yes, it's not _____ what we paid for it."
 A. worthy B. worth of C. worth D. valuable
14. To _____ extent did she benefit from her uncle's will?
 A. what B. how C. which D. whom
15. The new system didn't _____ expectations.
 A. catch up with B. bring about C. come across D. come up to
16. Before the meeting finished, they had arranged when _____ next.
 A. they met B. they to meet C. to meet D. should they meet
17. _____ aren't effective anymore because insects have become resistant to them.
 A. Fertilizers B. Pesticides C. Herbicides D. Composts
18. When he heard the joke, he burst into loud _____.
 A. smile B. laughter C. amusement D. enjoyment
19. The traffic lights _____ to green, and the car drove on.
 A. exchanged B. turned C. removed D. shone
20. It is a good idea to be _____ dressed when you go for an interview.
 A. finely B. boldly C. smartly D. clearly
21. We were so late that we _____ had time to catch the train.
 A. nearly B. almost C. hardly D. simply
22. They are going to make _____ excursion next month.
 A. a two-week B. two-weeks C. two weeks' D. a two-week's
23. I haven't had a very _____ week. I seem to have done nothing at all.
 A. extensive B. productive C. enthusiastic D. economic
24. The purpose of the survey was to _____ the inspectors with local conditions.
 A. inform B. acquaint C. instruct D. notify
25. Do you know the man _____ over there?

A. interviewed B. interviewing C. to interview D. interviews

II. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it.(10 pts)

26. Because the torrential rains that had devastated the area, the governor sent the National Guard to assist in the clean-up operation. *Because of*

27. One of the most important things in life is a good health. *good health*

28. The city has spent a big amount of money on crime prevention. *large/ huge*

29. Comparing with other countries, Libya spends a high percentage of income on education. *Compared*

30. People are now enjoying a higher level of living. *standard*

31. In the United Kingdom women see their doctor on the average five times a year. *on average*

32. Although Mark has been cooking for many years, he still doesn't know to prepare French foods in the traditional manner. *know how to prepare*

33. When we arrived at the store to purchase the dishwasher advertise in the newspaper, we learned that all the dishwashers had been sold. *advertised*

34. After rising the flag to commemorate the holiday, the mayor gave a long speech. *raising*

35. This time tomorrow I will lie on the beach, enjoying the sunshine. *I will be lying*

III. Give the correct form of the words in the brackets in each of the following sentences. Write your answer in the space provided.(10 pts)

36. I was annoyed at his (REFUSE) refusal to co-operate.

37. The book doesn't say much about prices, but it is very (INFORM) informative about everything else.

38. The noise (LESS) lessened as the plane got farther away.

39. He lost in the election because he was a weak and (DECIDE) indecisive leader.

40. I couldn't help it. The accident was (AVOID) unavoidable.

41. She was (EXTREME) extremely knowledgeable about the history of China.

42. He was very (SET) upset when his cat was run over.

43. Jackson had another violent (AGREE) disagreement with the referee.

44. Many people were buried (LIVE) alive after the earthquake.

45. She studied (ECONOMY) economics at university.

SECTION C: READING COMPREHENSION

I. Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word. Write your answer in the space provided.(10 pts)

Australia is a big country, but nearly all Australians live near the sea. On hot summer days, you can see thousands of people at the beach. Many beaches have waves (46) that/ which are very high.

These large waves are known as surf and the people who ride them are called surfers. Surfing is a skill, and it needs learning. Don't (47) expect to be able to surf properly the (48) first time you try. However, by practising a few times you will learn (49) how to do it.

Surfing is not a new sport. Perhaps its origins need explaining. It started hundreds (50) of years ago in Hawaii. Men swam (51) out to sea to catch fish and found they could come back to land very quickly by riding the waves. These first surfers did not (52) use a board. They were "body surfers". Many people (53) still do this type of surfing today.

After a while people started to use boards and rode the waves by lying, kneeling or standing (54) on them. These first surfboards were made of wood and the water made them rot after a while. Today, surfboards are made of plastic or fibreglass (55) instead.

II. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. (10 pts)

What do you do well? What do you enjoy doing? Your answers to these two questions will help you identify your (56) _____. An employer will consider you seriously for a (57) _____ when you can show them that you know who you are, what you can offer and which you have studied. Sometimes it is difficult to know what your weaknesses are. Clearly not everyone is equally good (58) _____ everything. You may need to improve yourself and so (59) _____ courses in that field could turn a weakness into strength.

You will need to (60) _____ some time on your self-assessment. Your honesty and the desire for self-improvement will lead to (61) _____ in getting the right job. Explore the following seven areas to start to get to know yourself: your aptitude, your skills, your personality, the level of responsibility you feel comfortable with, your interests and your needs.

Ask (62) _____ if you have any special talents and if you need to consider your physical health when choosing a job. Be as honest and realistic as you can, and ask for other people's (63) _____ if necessary. Make a list of these things. It is usually a good idea to talk about your aptitudes with teachers, family and friends.

If you are considering a career that (64) _____ a special talent, such as art, acrobatics, mathematics or music, discuss your aptitudes with (65) _____ expert in that area and discover how they fit the needs of the occupation.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 56. A. strong | B. <u>strength</u> | C. strengthen | D. strengthened |
| 57. A. <u>position</u> | B. location | C. spot | D. room |
| 58. A. upon | B. in | C. <u>at</u> | D. for |
| 59. A. meeting | B. <u>taking</u> | C. making | D. interviewing |
| 60. A. use | B. make | C. lose | D. <u>spend</u> |
| 61. A. <u>success</u> | B. successful | C. successfully | D. succeed |
| 62. A. you | B. your | C. yours | D. <u>yourself</u> |
| 63. A. interests | B. fields | C. <u>opinions</u> | D. attendances |
| 64. A. <u>requires</u> | B. asks | C. tells | D. urges |
| 65. A. a | B. <u>an</u> | C. the | D. this |

III. Read the following text and choose the best answer for the questions below.(10 pts)

May 7th 1840 was the birthday of one of the most famous Russian composers of the nineteenth century: Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky, the son of a mining inspector. Tchaikovsky studied music as a child and later studied composition at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. His greatest period of productivity occurred between 1876 and 1890, during which time he enjoyed patronage of Madame von Meck, a woman he never met, who gave him a yearly living stipend. Madame von Meck later terminated her friendship with Tchaikovsky, as well as his living allowance, when she, herself, was facing financial difficulties. It was during the time of Madame von Meck's patronage, however, that Tchaikovsky created the music for which he is most famous, including the music for the ballets of "Swan Lake" and "The Sleeping Beauty". Tchaikovsky's music, well-known for its rich melodic and sometimes melancholy passages, was one of the first that brought serious dramatic music to dance. Before this, little attention had been given to the music behind the dance. Tchaikovsky died ostensibly of cholera on November 6th 1893, though there are now some scholars who argue that he committed suicide.

66. The best title for this passage could be _____.
 A. "The Life and Music of Tchaikovsky"
 B. "Development of Tchaikovsky's Music for Ballets"
 C. "Tchaikovsky's Relationship with Madame von Meck"
 D. "The Cause of Tchaikovsky's Death"
67. According to the passage, all of the following describe Madame von Meck EXCEPT _____.
 A. she had economic troubles
 B. she was generous
 C. she was never introduced to Tchaikovsky
 D. she enjoyed Tchaikovsky's music
68. According to the passage, Tchaikovsky's music is most well-known for _____.
 A. it's repetitive and monotonous tones
 B. the ballet-like quality of music
 C. the richness and melodic drama of the music
 D. its lively, capricious melodies
69. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 A. Tchaikovsky's influence on ballet music.
 B. Tchaikovsky's unhappiness leading to suicide.
 C. The patronage of Madame von Meck.
 D. Tchaikovsky's productivity in composing.
70. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. it was not the music behind the dance that made Tchaikovsky famous
 B. there is suspicion on the cause of Tchaikovsky's death
 C. Madame von Meck was one of the most famous Russian composers
 D. Madame von Meck was one of Tchaikovsky's girlfriends

SECTION D: WRITING

I. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.(15 pts)

71. It is extremely difficult for us to make ends meet these days.
 We find it difficult to make ends meet these days
72. Alice and Charles did not decide to move to a bigger house until after the birth of their second child.
 Only when Alice and Charles had their second child, did they decide to move to a bigger house
73. While mending the road, they accidentally blocked our water pipes.
 They accidentally cut off our water supplying while mending the road
74. He brought the umbrella along but it didn't rain.
 He needn't have brought the umbrella along (because it didn't rain anyway).
75. While I strongly disapprove of your behaviour, I will help you this time. Despite my strong disapproval of your behaviour/ the fact that I strongly disapprove of your behaviour, I will help you this time.

II. Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s).(10 pts)

76. When I was driving, I realized that the car wasn't working properly. (WRONG)
While I was driving, I realized that there was something wrong with the car
77. Sandra said that she was willing to work late. (MIND)
Sandra said that she didn't mind working late
78. They pretended to be enjoying themselves, but they weren't really. (AS)
They acted as if they were enjoying themselves, but they weren't really
79. I can't lift this table on my own. (UNLESS)
I can't lift this table unless you help me/ someone helps me
80. The coins are believed to have been buried for safe-keeping. (IT)
It is believed that the coins were buried for safe-keeping
- THE END**

XU T

A. LISTENING: (15 points)

I. Listen to the conversation and then choose the correct answer among A, B, C, or D for each question:

II. Listen to the conversation and fill in each blank with ONE word:

B. PHONETICS: (5 points)

Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others in the group:

16. A. responsibility B. originality C. accommodation **D. mischievousness**
 17. **A. appliance** B. conscientious C. independent D. confidential
 18. A. psychology **B. environmental** C. impossible D. photography
 19. A. stimulate B. maximize **C. interrupt** D. register
 20. A. appointment **B. punishment** C. publicity D. efficient

C. GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS:

I. Choose the word, phrase or expression which best completes each sentence: (15 points)

21. Tom: "I thought your performance last Sunday was wonderful." Laura: "....."
 A. Don't tell a lie. I thought it was terrible. **B. You must be kidding. It was not as good as I had expected.**
 C. I completely agree with you. It was terrific. D. No doubt!
 22. Boy: "What is your greatest phobia?" Girl: "....."
 A. I'm afraid not. **B. Worms. definitely!**
 C. Probably people who smoke. D. I haven't made up my mind.
 23. Jenny: "Thank you very much for your donation, Mr. Robinson." Mr. Robinson:
 "....."
 A. You can say that again. B. I see. C. You are right. **D. Delighted I was able to help.**
 24. I don't think you have been watering the plants near the gate. The soil is
 A. as dry as rice B. as dry as a tile **C. as dry as a bone** D. as dry as wood
 25. Susan was sad because she wasn't invited to any social events. She felt
 A. **left out** B. turned out C. omitted out D. gone out
 26. Most psychologists believe that the basic structure of an individual's personality is.....
 A. well established extremely by the age of five B. by the age of five it is extremely well established
 C. by the age of five and well established extremely **D. extremely well established by the age of five**
 27. In most developed countries, up to 50% ofpopulation enters higher education at some time in their lives.
 A. Ø / Ø B. the / Ø **C. Ø / the** D. the / a
 28. I wish you me a new one instead of having it.....as you did.
A. would give / to repair B. gave / to repair
 C. had given / to be repaired **D. had given / repaired**
 29. Henry was really a silly boy when we were at high school. I still remember.....very stupid questions.
A. him asking B. him to ask C. asking him D. his being asked
 30.the invention of the steam engine, most forms of transport were horse-drawn.

- A. With reference B. Akin **C. Prior to** D. In addition to
31. No soonerto marry Jackto have serious doubts.
 A. **had Carol agreed / than she began** B. Carol has agreed / than she began
 C. had Carol agreed / than she begins D. had Carol agreed / than she had begun
32. Having been served dinner,
 A. the problem was discussed by the members of the committee.
 B. **the committee members discussed the problem** C. it was discussed by the committee members
 the problem.
 D. a discussion of the problem was made by the members of the committee.
33. The marathon runnerfor nearly one hour and a half when sheto the pavement.
 A. has been running / collapses B. were running / collapsed
 C. **had been running / collapsed** D. ran / had been collapsing
34. **Son:** "What is the process of, Dad?"
Father: "Well, it involves the heating of liquid such as milk in order to kill harmful bacteria."
 A. industrialization **B. pasteurization** C. commercialization D. globalization
35. An artistwill do his best to express innocence and inexperience in the child's face.
 A. **portraying a child** B. who portray a child C. he portrays a child D. portrayed a child

II. Give the correct form of the words in brackets: (10 points)

36. Deforestation and excessive farming have **impoverished** the soil. (POOR)
37. The damage caused by the terrible storm two days ago was..... **underestimated**..(ESTIMATE)
 by the government. The real figures go up every minute.
38. Barack Obama is the first President of the United States with ... **multiracial**.. (RACE)
 background.
39. From the hotel there is a..... **breathtaking**...view across the canyon. (BREATH)
40. The policeman examined the parcel ... **suspiciously**... as he had no idea what it (SUSPECT)
 could be. (OBSERVE)
41. It was very ... **observant**of you to notice that. (FURIOUS)
42. In his **fury**.., Mike smashed all the breakable items in the kitchen. (VALID)
43. Before enrolling on a course, you should first ensure that it has been ... **validated**.. by
 an officially recognized body. (ATTEND)
44. Mr. John, who teaches us Latin, usually stresses the need for regular
attendance (PRONOUNCE)
45. The government has yet to make an official**pronouncement**...on the issue.

III. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting (5 points):

46. Dictionaries frequently explain the origin of the defined word, state its part of speech and indication its correct use.
 A B C D
47. The rings of Saturn are so distant to be seen from the Earth without a telescope.
 A B C D
48. Children subjected to violence, exploitation , abuse and neglect are in risk of death, poor physical and

mental health, HIV/AIDS infection, and educational problems. A B C D
 49. It is important that cancer is diagnosed and treated as early as possible in order to assure a successful cure.

A B C D
 50. A ten-thousand-dollars reward was offered for the capture of the escaped prisoner.
 A B C D

D. READING:

I. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each space: (10 points)

Everyone has got two personalities - the one that is shown to the world and the other that is (51)... secret... and real. You don't show your secret personality when you are (52)... awake.., because you can control yourself. But when you are asleep, your feeling position (53) shows...the real you. In a normal (54)... night..., of course, people often change their position. The important position is the one you go to sleep in.

If you go to sleep on your back, you are a very (55)... open...person. You usually believe people and you accept new things or new ideas easily. You don't like to make people sad, so you never express your (56) ... real.. feeling. You are quite shy.

If you sleep on your stomach, you are a rather secretive person. You (57)... worry...a lot and you always easily become sad. You usually live for today not tomorrow. This means that you (58)... enjoy...having a good time.

If you sleep curled up, you are probably a very (59)...nervous..person. You have a low opinion of yourself. You are shy and don't like meeting people. You (60)... prefer.....to be on your own. You are easily hurt.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 51. | A. important | B. serious | C. <u>secret</u> | D. particular |
| 52. | A. <u>awake</u> | B. active | C. happy | D. honest |
| 53. | A. makes | B. understand | C. changes | D. <u>shows</u> |
| 54. | A. room | B. bed | C. <u>night</u> | D. body |
| 55. | A. independent | B. <u>open</u> | C. talkative | D. generous |
| 56. | A. <u>real</u> | B. lonely | C. cheerful | D. gentle |
| 57. | A. talk | B. sleep | C. relax | D. <u>worry</u> |
| 58. | A. regret | B. <u>enjoy</u> | C. mind | D. deny |
| 59. | A. strong | B. healthy | C. <u>nervous</u> | D. careful |
| 60. | A. pretend | B. oppose | C. refuse | D. <u>prefer</u> |

II. There are 5 blanks in the passage below. From the words given in the box, choose the most suitable for each blank.

There are THREE extra words that you do not need to use: (5 points)

A. legal	C. responsibility	E. serve	G. organizations
B. community	D. give back	F. long-term	H. rare

Volunteering has many intangible benefits. It can help you (61) **give back**to society, break down barriers of misunderstanding or fear, explore personal issues and even have fun. It also has a meaningful, positive impact on your (62)..... **community**.... But did you know that it can have many benefits for you, too? You may have heard that volunteering helps you get into college, but keep in mind they are not just looking for a

list of (63)..... **organizations** and dates. Colleges want to see a complete picture of you and real examples of your commitment, dedication and interests. Volunteering brings together a variety of people. Both the recipients of your volunteer efforts and your co-workers can be rich sources of insight. For example, maybe you'll learn about the (64)..... **legal**profession from a former lawyer you visit at a convalescent center. Colleges pay attention to your life inside and outside the classroom. Your extracurricular activities reveal a great deal about you, such as what your interests are, whether you can manage your priorities and maintain a (65)... **long-term**... promise and how you've made an important contribution to something.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answer: (10 points)

For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits.

One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide—a key pollutant—and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun's heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to **mitigate** the Urban Heat Island Effect.

Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require complicated engineering, but others are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work.

Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money and making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

66. Based on its use in paragraph 2, it can be inferred that **mitigate** belongs to which of the following word groups?

A. exacerbate, aggravate, intensify

B. obliterate, destroy, annihilate

C. allay, alleviate, reduce

D. absorb, intake, consume

67. Using the information in paragraph 2 as a guide, it can be inferred that

A. cities with rooftop gardens are cooler than those without rooftop gardens

B. some plants are not suitable for growth in rooftop gardens

C. most people prefer parks to rooftop gardens

D. most people prefer life in the country over life in

the city

68. According to the passage, the Urban Heat Island Effect is caused by the fact(s) that

a. cities are warmer than nearby rural areas **b.** building materials absorb more of the sun's heat than organic surfaces

c. building materials release the sun's heat more quickly than organic surfaces

A. **a.** only B. **a.** and **b.** only C. **b.** and **c.** only D. **a., b.,** and **c.**

69. Based on the information in paragraph 3, which of the following best describes the main difference between parks and rooftop gardens? A. Parks are expensive to create while rooftop gardens are not.

B. Parks are public while rooftop gardens are private. C. Parks absorb heat while rooftop gardens do not.

D. Parks require much space while rooftop gardens do not.

70. The author claims all of the following to be the benefits of rooftop gardens except

A. increased space for private relaxation B. savings on heating and cooling costs

C. better food for city dwellers D. improved air quality

71. According to the author, one advantage that rooftop gardens have over parks is that they

A. decrease the Urban Heat Island Effect B. replenish the air with nourishing oxygen

C. do not require the use of valuable urban land D. are less expensive than traditional park spaces

72. The author's tone in the passage is best described as.....

A. descriptive B. passionate C. informative D. argumentative

73. Which of the following pieces of information would, if true, most weaken the author's claim that rooftop gardens are good for the environment? A. Parks have many benefits that rooftop gardens do not share.

B. More pollution is produced during rooftop garden construction than rooftop plants can remove from the air.

C. Extremely high winds atop tall city buildings can severely damage some plants.

D. The overall environmental benefits that result from driving less exceed those of planting a rooftop garden.

74. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

A. A hypothesis is stated and then analyzed. B. A proposal is evaluated and alternatives are explored.

C. A viewpoint is established and then defended. D. A thesis is presented and then supported.

75. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most likely endorse a program that

A. permitted the construction of buildings in city park land provided they have rooftop gardens

B. extended discounts on plants to customers who use them to create rooftop gardens

C. offered free admission to schools willing to take their students on field trips to the city park

D. promised vacation getaways to cooler destinations for those trapped in the city at the peak of summer

E. WRITING:

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it: (5 points)

76. Its lack of irregular verbs makes Esperanto a unique language.

☐ Unlike... **other languages, Esperanto has no irregular verbs..**

77. Mr. Smith knew little about the Internet, so he didn't invest into any computer companies.

☐ Had... **Mr. Smith known something / more / a little more / some more about the Internet, he would have invested into some computer companies...**

78. The Board of Directors discussed the business in length, but came to no decision.

☐ The Board of Directors had **.a long discussion on / about the business, but come to / reached / made no decision..**

79. When she got to the party, everyone was dancing and singing.

☐ On... **her arrival at the party, everyone was dancing and singing.**

80. Barbara runs a successful company and she also manages to look after her five children.

□ Not only....**does Barbara run a successful company, but she also manages to look after her five children...**

81. It is my opinion that you should spend more time practicing English.

□ If.....**I were you I would spend more time practicing English...**

82. Everyone was surprised that the famous actor had very little money when he died.

□ The famous actor.. **had very little money when he died, which surprised everyone...**

83. Success in the academic field depends on your ability to amass qualifications.

□ The more..**qualifications you are able to / can amass, the more successful you become / are in the academic field.**

84. "Get out of my house or I will shoot you", the woman shouted at the strange man.

□ The woman threatened....**to shoot the strange man if he did not get out of her house.....**

85. What mainly distinguishes man from other animals is the power of speech.

□ Man...**is mainly distinguished from other animals by the power of speech....**

XU T

I. PHONETICS

Part 1: Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. arrow | B. <u>loud</u> | C. <u>mol</u> dy | D. pou <u>l</u> try |
| 2. A. <u>bas</u> ilisk | B. bi <u>s</u> on | C. ba <u>s</u> ic | D. ba <u>s</u> in |
| 3. A. sub <u>t</u> lety | B. inde <u>b</u> tedness | C. <u>bom</u> bard | D. com <u>b</u> ing |
| 4. A. bene <u>v</u> olent | B. con <u>t</u> ent | C. <u>mole</u> cules | D. <u>t</u> echnique |
| 5. A. con <u>s</u> cience | B. <u>bronch</u> itis | C. <u>sh</u> uttle | D. <u>ch</u> auffeur |

Part 2: Choose the word whose syllable is stressed differently from that of the others in each line. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 6. A. comic | B. clementine | C. climax | D. thermonuclear |
| 7. A. diligent | B. dimension | C. action | D. innate |
| 8. A. characterize | B. absence | C. datum | D. charcoal |
| 9. A. solicitor | B. separately | C. spacious | D. sequence |
| 10. A. parachute | B. armchair | C. accent | D. accidentally |

II. LEXICO – GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. (20 pts)

11. Assembly lines are useful for producing a large _____ of identical products.
A. quality **B. quantity** C. quandary D. qualification
12. Only the _____ of the building is going to be remodeled.
A. insides **B. interior** C. indoors D. inner
13. Whether the sports club survives is a matter of complete _____ to me.
A. indifference B. disinterest C. importance D. interest
14. After years of neglect there was a huge _____ program to return the city to its former glory.
A. restoration B. preservation C. conservation D. refurbishment
15. The assistant suggested _____ the next day when the manager would be there.
A. we are coming back B. to come back C. we will come back **D. we came back**
16. I never get a _____ of sleep after watching a horror film.
A. wink B. blink C. night D. ounce
17. As it was Christmas, the _____ at church was much larger than usual.
A. audience B. convention **C. congregation** D. grouping
18. The sheep were huddled into a _____ to protect them from overnight frosts.
A. cage B. kennel C. hutch **D. pen**
19. The jury _____ the defendant "not guilty".
A. gave B. returned C. subscribed **D. found**
20. Many _____ crafts such as weaving are now being revived.
A. customary B. habitual **C. traditional** D. ordinary

Part 1: (20 x 0.05 = 1)

21. He managed to finish his thesis under the _____ of his tutor.
A. guidance B. help C. aid D. assistance
22. Mr. Henry was given a medal in _____ of his service to his country.
A. gratitude B. knowledge **C. recognition** D. response
23. Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have _____ any solutions.
A. thought over **B. come up with** C. looked into D. got round to
24. You _____ as well seek for a fish in the tree as try to do that.
A. must B. would C. should **D. might**
25. _____ calculations have shown that the earth's resources may run out before the end of the next century.
A. Raw B. Rude **C. Crude** D. Blunt
26. By the time you receive this letter, I _____ for China.
A. will have left B. have left C. would have left D. will leave

27. Prizes are awarded _____ the number of points scored.
 A. resulting from B. adding up C. presented to **D. according to**
28. The needs of gifted children in schools have long been _____ neglected.
 A. dolefully **B. woefully** C. idly D. pathetically
29. I must take this watch to be repaired; it _____ over 20 minutes a day.
 A. increases **B. gains** C. accelerates D. progresses
30. It had been a trying afternoon, _____ at about six o'clock in the television breaking down.
A. culminating B. leading C. arriving D. finalizing

Part 2: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed (0) has been done as an example.(10 pts)

According to some (0) _____ (SCIENCE), high-risk sports can be particularly (31) _____ (VALUE) for certain types of people. Such activities help them to learn that being (32) _____ (FRIGHT) doesn't mean that they have to lose control. The recent fashion for jumping from bridges attached to a (33) _____ (LONG) of elastic rope, known as "bungee jumping", has now been tried by over one million people (34) _____ (WORLD) and interest in it is continuing to grow.

Before the special elastic rope (35) _____ (TIGHT) around them, jumpers reach speeds of nearly 160kph. First-timers are usually too (36) _____ (TERROR) to open their mouths, and when they are finally (37) _____ (LOW) safely to the ground, they walk around with broad smiles on their faces, saying (38) _____ (REPEAT) how amazing it was. However, for some people, it is only the (39) _____ (EMBARRASS) of refusing to jump at the last minute that finally persuades them to conquer their fear of (40) _____ (HIGH) and push themselves off into space.

- scientists
31. valuable
32. frightened
33. length
34. worldwide
35. tightened
36. terrified
37. lowered
38. repeatedly
39. embarrassment
40. heights

Part 3: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. (0) has been done as an example. (10 pts)

Traditional, mental tests have been divided into two types. Achievement tests are designed to measure acquiring skills and knowledge, particularly those that have been explicitness taught. The proficiency exams required by few states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed and measure a person's ability to acquire new skills but knowledge. For example, vocation aptitude tests can help you decide whether you would do better like a mechanic or musician. However, all mental tests are in some sense achievement tests because they assumption some sort of past learning or experience with certainly objects, words, or situations. The difference between achievement and aptitude tests is the degree and intention use.

0. traditional traditionally
41. acquired
42. explicitly
43. a few
44. to
45. to
46. vocational
47. as
48. assume
49. certain
50. intended

Part 4: Fill in each of the gaps with the correct preposition or particle.(10 pts)

The show was fully booked (51) up for weeks, and when it opened last night, the public poured (52) in and very soon the London Arts Center was packed (53) out. But why? What did they come to see? They came to see human beings take (54) off circus animals, men in cat suits who stood (55) in for real lions and tigers. The show was put (56) on by its creators to protest (57) against traditional circuses and to send a message about cruelty to animals. The show was timed to tie (58) in with the National Protection of Animals Week. It was a good idea, but the standard of the performances was third-rate and an embarrassing number of people simply walked (59) up before it ended. There were some amusing moments when the performers sent (60) out typical circus folks, but overall it was a dismal show. Despite the large turnout for the show's first night, I doubt it will attract many people during the rest of its seven-day run.

Part 5: Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the phrasal verbs below. (10 pts)

try out	slip up	carry on	get by	put out
take after	get down	look up	go through	turn down

61. If you're finding it difficult to get by on your salary, why don't you ask for a raise?
 62. I know what you're going through and I feel really sorry for you.
 63. In many ways you take after your father. 64. If you slip up you'll get into trouble.
 65. I proposed to her but she turned me down.
 66. You'd better put out your cigarette because smoking isn't allowed in here.
 67. If you carry on working so hard, you'll make yourself ill.
 68. Stop worrying about it. Don't let this failure get you down.
 69. The car's in quite good condition but you can try it out before you make any decision to buy.
 70. When I was in New York, I was able to look up several old friends I hadn't seen for years.

Part 6: Insert A, AN, THE or Ø (zero article) where necessary. Write your answers in the

numbered spaces provided below the passage. (10 pts)

Suddenly (71) a blackbird flew to (72) the top of (73) a beach. She perched way up on (74) the topmost twig that stuck up thin against (75) the. Then she commenced to sing. Her little black body seemed only (76) a tiny dark speck at that distance. She looked like (77) an old dead leaf. But she poured out her song in (78) a great flood of rejoicing through (79) the whole forest. And (80) Ø things began to stir.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. (10 pts)

The ability to weep is a uniquely human form of emotional response. Some scientists have suggested that human tears are (81) of an aquatic past – but this does not seem very likely. We cry from the moment we enter this world, for a number of reasons. Helpless babies cry to persuade their parents that they are ill, hungry or uncomfortable. As they (82), they will also cry just to attract parental attention and will often stop when they get it.

The idea that having a good cry do you (83) is a very old one and now it has scientific validity since recent research into tears has shown that they (84) a natural painkiller called enkaphalin. By fighting sorrow and pain this chemical helps you feel better. Weeping can increase the quantities of enkaphalin you (85).

Unfortunately, in our society we impose restrictions upon this naturally (86) activity. Because some people still regard it as a (87) of weakness in men, boys in particular are admonished when they cry. This kind of repression can only increase stress, both emotionally and physically.

Tears of emotion also help the body (88) itself of toxic chemical waste, for there is more protein in them than in tears resulting from cold winds or other irritants. Crying comforts, calms and can be very enjoyable – (89) the popularity of highly emotional films which are commonly (90) “weepies”. It seems that people enjoy crying together almost as much as laughing together.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 81. A. witness | B. evidence | C. result | D. display |
| 82. A. evolve | B. change | C. develop | D. alter |
| 83. A. better | B. fine | C. good | D. well |
| 84. A. contain | B. retain | C. hold | D. keep |
| 85. A. construct | B. achieve | C. provide | D. produce |
| 86. A. curing | B. treating | C. healing | D. improving |
| 87. A. hint | B. symbol | C. feature | D. sign |
| 88. A. release | B. rid | C. loosen | D. expel |
| 89. A. consider | B. remark | C. distinguish | D. regard |
| 90. A. named | B. entitled | C. subtitled | D. called |

Part 2: Read the following passage and fill the blank with ONE suitable word. (10 pts)

New technologies, like all technologies, are morally neutral. (91) whether their advent makes the world a better place or not depends on the uses to which they are (92) put. And that, (93) in turn, depends upon the decisions of many people, especially of politicians, managers, trade (94) union leaders, engineers and scientists. The new technologies, cheap, flexible, dependent on knowledge and information as their main input, can (95) free human being from many of their current constraints for example constraints of resources and geography. (96) but the new technologies could also (97) enable those with power to control their fellow citizens even more effectively than in the (98) most efficient dictatorships of the past. The new technological society will (99) make colossal demands on our imagination and ingenuity and on the capacity (100) of our institutions to respond to new challenges.

Part 3: Read the following passage and answer the questions from 101 to 110. (10 pts)

Legend has it that sometime toward the end of the Civil War (1861-1865) a government train carrying oxen traveling through the northern plains of eastern Wyoming was caught in a snowstorm and had to be abandoned. The driver returned the next spring to see what had become of his cargo. Instead of the skeletons he had expected to find, he saw his oxen, living, fat, and healthy. How had they survived?

The answer lay in a resource that unknowing Americans lands trampled underfoot in their haste to cross the “Great American Desert” to reach lands that sometimes proved barren. In the eastern parts of the United States, the preferred grass for forage was a cultivated plant. It grew well with enough rain, then when cut and stored it would cure and become nourishing hay for winter feed. But in the dry grazing lands of the West that familiar bluejoint grass was often killed by drought. To raise cattle out there seemed risky or even hopeless. Who could imagine a fairy-tale grass that required no rain and somehow made it possible for cattle to feed themselves all winter? But the surprising western wild grasses did just that. They had wonderfully convenient features that made them superior to the cultivated eastern grasses. Various known as buffalo grass, grama grass, or

mesquite grass, not only were they immune to drought; but they were actually preserved by the lack of summer and autumn rains. They were not juicy like the cultivated eastern grasses, but had short, hard stems. And they did not need to be cured in a barn, but dried right where they grew on the ground. When they dried in this way, they remained naturally sweet and nourishing through the winter. Cattle left outdoors to fend for themselves thrived on this hay. And the cattle themselves helped plant the fresh grass year after year for they trampled the natural seeds firmly into the soil to be watered by the melting snows of winter and the occasional rains of spring. The dry summer air cured them much as storing in a barn cured the cultivated grasses.

101. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. **A type of wild vegetation** B. Western migration after Civil War
C. The raising of cattle D. The climate of the Western United States

102. What can be inferred by the phrase "Legend has it" in line 1?

- A. Most history book include the story of the train.
B. The story of the train is similar to other ones from that time period.
C. The driver of the train invented the story. D. The story of the train may not be completely factual.

103. The word "they" in line 4 refers to _____.

- A. plains B. skeletons **C. oxen** D. Americans

104. What can be inferred about the "Great American Desert" mentioned in line 7?

- A. Many had settled there by the 1860's. B. It was not originally assumed to be a fertile area.
C. It was a popular place to raise cattle before the Civil War. **D. It was not discovered until the late**

1800's.

105. The word "barren" in line 7 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. lonely B. uncomfortable **C. infertile** D. dangerous

106. The word "preferred" in line 8 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. favored** B. available C. ordinary D. required

107. Which of the following can be inferred about the cultivated grass mentioned in the second paragraph?

- A. Cattle raised in the Western United States refused to eat it. B. It had to be imported into the United States.

C. It would probably not grow in the western United States. D. It was difficult for cattle to digest.

108. Which of the following was NOT one of the names given to the western grasses?

- A. Mesquite grass **B. Bluejoint grass** C. Buffalo grass D. Grama grass

109. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a characteristic of western grasses?

- A. They contain little moisture B. They have tough stems
C. They can be grown indoors **D. They are not affected by dry weather**

110. According to the passage, the cattle help promote the growth of the wild grass by _____.

- A. eating only small quantities of grass. **B. continually moving from one grazing area to another.**
C. naturally fertilizing the soil. D. stepping on and pressing the seeds into the ground.

IV. WRITING (6/20 points)

Part 1: Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it

111. Customs officials are stopping more travelers than usual this week.

An increased **number of travellers is being stopped by customs officials this week** ____

112. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.

Rather **than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye** ____

113. My decision to get up and dance coincided with the band's decision to stop playing.

The moment **I decided to get up to dance, the band decided to stop playing** ____

114. He never suspected that the bicycle had been stolen.

At no time **did he suspect that the bicycle had been stolen** ____

115. How could I help, except to offer to lend her some money?

Other **than to offer to lend her some money, how could I help?** ____

Part 2: Use the word(s) given in the brackets and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s).

116. To this day no one has equaled his achievements in the field of technology. (unsurpassed)

To this day **his achievements are unsurpassed** in the field of technology.

117. Peter grimaced as he swallowed the foul-tasting medicine. (pulled)

Peter **pulled a face as he swallowed**the foul-tasting medicine.

118. It's unfortunately that the construction of the building will not be finished as originally planned. (longer)

The construction of the building ... **will take longer than originally planned, which is** ... unfortunate.

119. What he told me made me very curious to hear the rest of the history. (appetite)

What he told me **whetted my appetite for the rest of** the story.

120. They chose not to drive because they thought there would be too much snow. (fear)

They chose**not to drive for fear of**. too much snow.

_____THE END_____

XU T

THI MÔN TI NG ANH

PART I: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR. (7, 0 POINTS)

I. Choose the best option to complete each of the sentences. (2,0 points)

1. The strike was _____ owing to a last minute agreement with the management.
A. called off B. broken up C. set back D. put down
2. Lindsay's excuses for being late are beginning to _____ rather thin.
A. get B. turn C. wear D. go
3. _____ the people who come to this club are in their twenties and thirties.
A. By and large B. Altogether C. To a degree D. Virtually
4. My cousin was nervous about being interviewed on television, but she rose _____ to the _____ wonderfully.
A. event B. performance C. incident D. occasion
5. The train service has been a _____ since they introduced the new schedules.
A. shambles B. rumpus C. chaos D. fracas
6. Is an inexperienced civil servant _____ to the task of running the company.
A. capable B. skilled C. eligible D. suited
7. We _____ have been happier in those days.
A. can't B. couldn't C. might not D. must not
8. You've lived in the city for most of your life, so _____ you're used to the noise.
A. apparently B. presumably C. allegedly D. predictably
9. The storm ripped our tent to _____.
A. slices B. shreds C. strips D. specks
10. He _____ so much harm on the nation during his regime that it has never fully recovered.
A. indicted B. inferred C. induced D. inflicted
11. Hotel rooms must be _____ by 10 a. m, but luggage may be left with porters.
A. vacated B. evacuated C. abandoned D. left
12. I do not think there is so much _____ as a _____ of truth in that rumor.
A. crumb B. speck C. grain D. pebble
13. He's not exactly rich but he certainly earns enough money _____ to _____.
A. get through B. get by C. get on D. get up
14. I have very _____ feelings about the plan – it might possibly work or it could be a disaster.
A. certain B. mixed C. doubtful D. troubled
15. The noise of the typewriter really _____ me off. I just couldn't concentrate.
A. put B. pulled C. set D. took
16. The sixth time he called me at night was the _____.
A. last cause B. last straw C. touch and go D. hot air
17. All three TV channels provide extensive _____ of sporting events.
A. broadcast B. network C. coverage D. vision
18. They seemed to be _____ to the criticism and just carried on as before.
A. disinterested B. sensitive C. uncaring D. indifferent
19. "Shall we go out tonight?" - "_____"
A. Yes, I can B. Yes, we are C. Yes, we go D. Yes. let's
20. It's no use _____ over _____ milk.
A. crying/ spilt B. to cry/ spilling C. crying/ spilling D. crying/ to spill

II. Read the passage below. Use the word given in bold to form a word that fits in the numbered gap. (2, 5 points)

BLACK WIDOW SPIDER

The black widow spider's notoriety is not without foundation. However, an element of exaggeration has led to certain **misconception** (1. **CONCEPT**) regarding its evil nature.

Firstly, this spider is not as dangerous as is often thought. While it is indeed one of the most **venomous** _ (2. **VENOM**) species of spider, its venom being fifteen times stronger than that of the prairie rattlesnake, its bite injects such as amount of venom by _ **comparison** _ (3. **COMPARE**) that it is unlikely to kill humans. In fact, _ **fatalities** _ (4. **FATAL**) are rare.

Black widows bite only if they are touched or their web is threatened. Furthermore, only the adult female is poisonous. Those most at risk from the female are the spider's natural pray-insects-and male black widow spiders. The latter are vulnerable as the female is _ **solitary** _ (5. **SOLITUDE**) by nature, and has been known to kill and eat the male after mating. Such _ **occurences** _ (6. **OCCUR**) are rare, but they explain how the spider got its name – and its reputation.

Nevertheless, the _ **unpleasant** _ (7. **PLEASE**) effects of this spider's bite should not be _ **underestimated** _ (8. **ESTIMATE**), and if you live in a temperate climate and have a fireplace in your home, it is advisable to take _ **precautions** _ (9. **CAUTION**). Black widow spiders often inhabit wood piles, so you should wear gloves when handling firewood. Furthermore, since black widow spiders are _ **resistant** _ (10. **RESIST**) to many insecticides, you should regularly clean out likely hiding places.

III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the two-word verbs. (2, 0 point)

bring out	do up	slow down	save up	hang over
mix up	grow up	go with	dress up	run for

- Silence _ **hung over** _ the theatre as the audience awaited the opening curtain with expectation and excitement.
- Having seen a sharp bend ahead, Tim pressed hard on the brake pedal to _ **slow down** _.
- Charles Dickens was born near Portsmouth, Hampshire on 7 February 1812, but relocated to and _ **grew up** _ in Camden Town in London.
- Barrack Obama has decided to _ **run for** _ the American presidency in the election that will take place next year.
- Because I hate _ **doing up** _ my shoes, I have bought a pair of shoes without any laces.
- Sarah wanted to buy some curtains that would _ **go with** _ his furniture, so she had brought a photo of ...
- Kate had been _ **saving up** _ in order to buy a new laptop, but then she decided to use the money on the guitar ...
- Even though two of the bands are dead, a new 'The Beatle' album called Love was recently _ **brought out** _.
- Brendan was worried about having to _ **dress up** _ for the boss' retirement dinner as he didn't own any formal clothes.
- He _ **mixed up** _ his grandmother's phone number with his girlfriend's, which led to some embarrassment for him.

IV. The passage below contains TEN mistakes. Underline them and write the correct forms in the numbered boxes. (2, 5 points)

Large animals **inhabit** the desert have evolved adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme **hot**. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of maintaining a **constantly** body temperature. Instead of **try** to keep down the body temperature inside the body, **what** would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures **rise** to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 **degree** Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles. The overheated body cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall **unusual** low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel. This is **a** advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight **absorb** in warming up the body.

1. inhabit	€ inhabiting/which(that) inhabit	2. hot	€ heat
3. constantly	€ constant	4. try	€ trying
5. what	€ which	6. rise	€ to rise

7. degree € degrees 8. unusual € unusually

9. a € an 10. absorb € absorbed

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION. (6, 0 POINTS)

I. Read the passage and fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word. (2,0 points)

True relaxation is most certainly not a matter of flopping down in front of the television with a welcome drink. Nor is it about drifting (1) into an exhausted sleep. Useful though these responses to tension and over-tiredness (2) might/may/can be, we should distinguish between them and conscious relaxation in (3) terms of quality and effect. (4) regardless/irrespective of the level of tiredness, real relaxation is a state of alert yet at the same time passive awareness, in which our bodies are (5) at rest while our minds are awake.

Moreover, it is as natural for a healthy person to be relaxed when moving as resting. (6) Being relaxed in action means we bring the appropriate energy to everything we do, so as to have a feeling of healthy tiredness by the end of the day, (7) rather than one of exhaustion. Unfortunately, as a result of living in today's competitive world, we are under constant strain and have difficulty in coping, (8) let alone nurturing our body's abilities. What needs to be rediscovered is conscious relaxation. With (9) that/this in mind we must apply ourselves to understanding stress and the nature of its causes (10) how deep-seated.

II. Read the text and do the tasks as follow. (2, 0 points) OUT OF THE ASHES

Paragraph A

On the afternoon of 30th August 1989, fire broke out at Uppark, a large eighteenth century house in Sussex. For a year builders had been replacing the lead on the roof, and by a stroke of irony, were due to finish the next day, on August 31st. Within fifteen minutes of the alarm being sounded, the fire brigade had arrived on the scene, though nothing was to survive of the priceless collection on the first floor apart from an oil painting of a dog which the firemen swept up as they finally retreated from the blaze. But due to the courage and swift action of the previous owners, the Meade-Featherstonhaugh family, and the staff, stewards and visitors to the house, who formed human chains to pass the precious pieces of porcelain, furniture and paintings out to the lawn, 95 percent of the contents from the ground floor and the basement were saved. As the fire continued to rage, the National Trust's conservators were being mobilised, and that evening local stationers were especially opened to provide the bulk supplies of blotting paper so desperately needed in the salvage operation.

Paragraph B

The following morning, Uppark stood open to the sky. A sludge of wet charcoal covered the ground floor and basement, and in every room charred and fallen timbers lay amongst the smoke. It was a scene of utter devastation.

Paragraph C

After the initial sense of shock, the days which followed the fire were filled with discoveries. Helped by volunteers, the National Trust's archaeologists and conservators swung into action, first of all marking the site out into a grid and then salvaging everything down to the last door handle. The position of each fragment was recorded, and all the debris was stored in countless dustbins before being sifted and categorised.

Paragraph D

There was great excitement as remnants of the lantern from the Staircase Hall were pulled out from the debris of two fallen floors, and also three weeks later when the Red Room carpet, thought to have been totally lost, was found wrapped around the remains of a piano. There was a lucky reprieve for the State Bed too. Staff who had left the scene at 3 a.m. on the night of the fire had thought its loss was inevitable, but when they returned the next morning it had escaped largely undamaged. Firemen, directed by the National Trust's conservators from outside the Tapestry Room window, dismantled the silk-hung bed and passed it out piece by piece. Twenty minutes later the ceiling fell in.

Paragraph E

The scale of the task to repair Uppark was unprecedented in the National Trust. The immediate question was whether it should be done at all. A decision had to be taken quickly, as the building was unsound and whatever had not been damaged by the fire was exposed to the elements. Within a month, after consulting many experts and with the agreement of the National Trust's Executive Committee, the restoration programme began. It was undertaken for three main reasons. After the fire it had become apparent just how much remained of the structure with its splendidly decorated interiors; to have pulled the house down, as one commentator suggested, would have been vandalism. Also the property was covered by insurance, so the repairs would not call upon the National Trust's own funds. Lastly, much had been saved of the fine collection acquired especially for Uppark from 1747 by Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh and his son Harry. These objects belonged nowhere else, and complete restoration of the

house would allow them to be seen and enjoyed again in their original setting.

Paragraph F

The search for craftsmen and women capable of doing the intricate restoration work was nation-wide. Once the quality and skill of the individual or company had been ascertained, they had to pass an economic test, as every job was competitively tendered. This has had enormous benefits because not only have a number of highly skilled people come to the fore – woodcarvers for example, following in the footsteps of Grinling Gibbons – but many of them, for example plasterers, have relearned the skills of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which can now be of use to other country house owners when the need arises.

Paragraph G

In June 1994 the building programme was completed, on time and on budget. The total cost of the work to repair the house and its contents came to be nearly £20 million, largely met from insurance. In addition, it made economic sense for the National Trust to invest time and money in upgrading water and heating systems, installing modern environmental controls, and updating fire and security equipment.

Paragraph H

The final stages of restoration and the massive programme of reinstallation took eight months. The family and the room stewards were visibly moved when returning to their old haunts, perhaps the best testament that the spirit of Uppark had not died. But the debate will no doubt continue as to whether or not it was right to repair the house after the fire. The National Trust has done its best to remain true to Uppark; it is for others to judge the success of the project. Note: The National Trust is a charitable organisation in Britain set up over a hundred years ago to preserve the national heritage.

Questions 1–6. The text has eight paragraphs, A–H. Which paragraphs contain the following information?

Write the appropriate letters, A–H, in the boxes.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. The procedure for sorting through the remains of the fire. | € C |
| 2. How Uppark looked after the fire. | € B |
| 3. Improvements made to the rebuilt Uppark. | € G |
| 4. The selection of people to carry out the repair work. | € F |
| 5. Why the National Trust chose to rebuild Uppark. | € E |
| 6. How people reacted to the rebuilt Uppark. | € H |

Questions 8–10. Answer the questions below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the text for each answer. Write your answers in the boxes.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 7. On what date in 1989 should the original repairs to the roof have been completed? | € August 31 st |
| 8. By what method were things rescued immediately from the burning house? | € human chain |
| 9. After the fire, what did the conservators require large quantities of immediately? | € blotting paper |
| 10. Into what did the conservators put material recovered from the fire? | € dustbins |

III. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each question. Write your answer in the numbered box. (2, 0 points)

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, **desolate** area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the **aforementioned precautions**, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home. Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows

may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can **scrutinise** callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. It is far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

1. A well-protected house **A. is less likely to be burgled.** B. is regarded as a challenge by most criminals.

C. is a lot of bother to maintain. D. is very unlikely to be burgled.

2. According to the writer, we should A. avoid leaving our house empty. B. only go out when we have to.

C. always keep the curtains closed. **D. give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out.**

3. The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot

A. **is predictable.** B. is useful. C. is imaginative. D. is where you always find a spare key.

4. What word best replaces "**desolate**" in paragraph 4?

A. **isolated** B. populous C. dissatisfying D. depressing

5. The phrase "**mentioned precautions**" in paragraph 5 refers to steps that

A. will tell a burglar if your house is empty or not.
B. are the most important precautions to take to make your home safe. **C. will stop a potential burglar.**
D. will not stop an intruder if he has decided to try and enter your home.

6. Gaining entry to a house through a small window

A. is surprisingly difficult. **B. is not as difficult as people think.**
C. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door. D. is tried only by very determined burglars.

7. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms

A. **cost a lot of money but are worth it.** B. are good value for money.
C. are luxury items. D. are absolutely essential items.

8. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole.....

A. will prevent your home being burgled. B. avoids you having to invite people into your home.
C. is only necessary for elderly people. **D. gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine.**

9. What word best replaces "**scrutinise**" in paragraph 7?

A. glance B. gaze C. search **D. examine**

10. The best title for the text is A. Increasing household crime. **B. Protecting your home from intruders.**

C. Burglary statistics. D. What to do if a burglar breaks into your home.

PART III. WRITING. (4,0 POINTS)

I. Complete each of the sentences so that it has similar meaning to the given one, using the word given in bold. Do NOT change the form of the word given. (1, 0 point)

1. Although Joe kept on attempting to contact his cousin, he didn't manage to speak to her until the next day.

→ Despite repeated **attempts/efforts to get in TOUCH** with his cousin, Joe didn't manage to speak to her until the next day.

2. When it comes to computer games, Jack is a real expert.

→ As far as **computer games are CONCERNED**, Jack is a real expert.

3. David said that the accident was his fault.

→ David **TOOK the blame/responsibility for** the accident.

4. If he doesn't get that job, who knows what he'll do.

→ If he doesn't get that job, **there is no KNOWING** what he'll do.

5. The stranded climber would never have been rescued if his brother hadn't had an ingenious plan.

→ But **for the INGENUITY of his brother's** plan, the stranded climber would never have been rescued.

II. Use the word given and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible to the original one. Do NOT change the form of the word given. (1, 0 point)

1. They will try John for murder at the High Court next week. (trial)

John ... will stand trial murder at the High Court next week.

2. How do our sales compare with those of other firms? (relation)

How do our sales stand in relation to those of other firms?...

3. The number of accidents has gone down steadily since the speed limit was imposed. (decline)

There has been a steady decline in the number of accidents since the speed limit was imposed.....

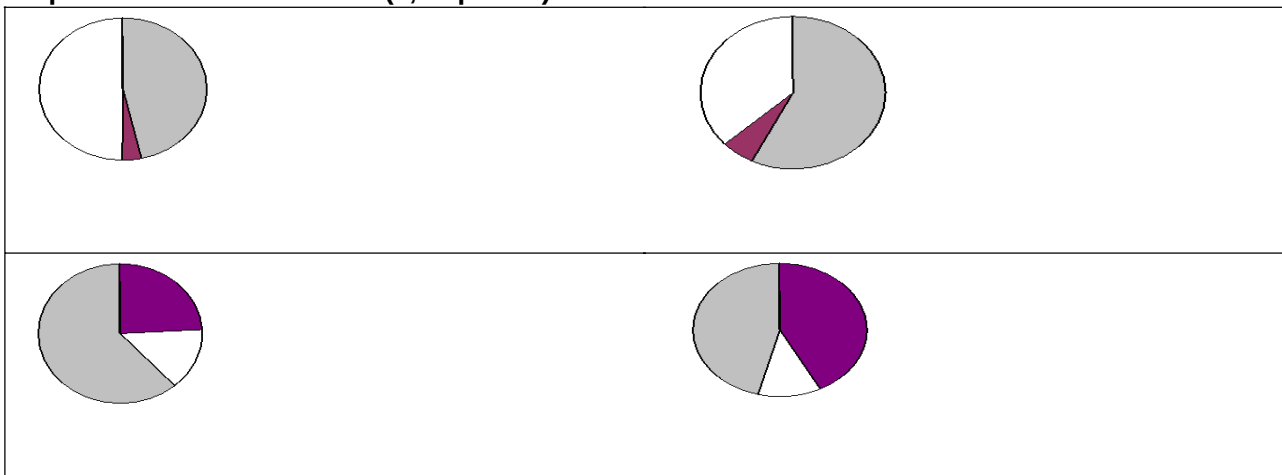
4. This new record is certain to sell a lot of copies. (doubt)

There is no doubt that this new record will sell a lot of copies.

5. I certainly won't change my mind about resigning. (question)

My changing my mind about resigning is out of question.

III. The charts below give information on the ages of the populations of Yemen and Italy in 2000 and projections for 2050. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. (2, 0 points)



XU T

THI MÔN TI NG ANH

Question 1: a- Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others:

(5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>h</u> ea <u>l</u> th | B. br <u>ea</u> d | C. <u>ap</u> pe <u>ar</u> | D. <u>h</u> ea <u>v</u> y |
| 2. <u>A</u> . <u>s</u> uga <u>r</u> | B. <u>s</u> ince | C. <u>s</u> to <u>r</u> m | D. <u>s</u> ympt <u>o</u> m |
| 3. A. arriv <u>e</u> d | B. <u>e</u> xperi <u>e</u> nc <u>e</u> d | C. fail <u>e</u> d | D. discov <u>e</u> re <u>d</u> |
| 4. A. pron <u>o</u> u <u>n</u> ce | B. <u>r</u> ou <u>n</u> d | C. <u>s</u> ou <u>n</u> d | D. <u>p</u> ou <u>r</u> |
| 5. A. wall <u>s</u> | B. reward <u>s</u> | C. stick <u>s</u> | D. spectat <u>o</u> rs |

b- Choose the words with the different stress pattern from the others: (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. basketball | B. wonderful | C. education | D. trustworthy |
| 2. A. surround | B. restrict | C. remove | D. manual |
| 3. <u>A</u> . planet | B. affect | C. annoy | D. excuse |
| 4. A. famous | B. climate | C. language | D. attend |
| 5. A. extensive | B. decorate | C. distinguish | D. acquaintance |

Question 2: Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tense or form; (10 pts)

- It is imperative that the letter (send) be sent at once.
- By this time tomorrow, we (travel) will have traveled to Nha Trang.
- Up to now, we (complete) have completed four tests.
- The students (punish) punished yesterday is my brother.
- I think the play (perform) is being performed now.
- I didn't do the test well. I (prepare) should have prepared it very carefully at home.
- It has been suggested that the government (assist) assist the poor in improving their living condition.
- By the time he became (become) heavy weight boxing champion, he had won (win) over thirty fights.
- He looked frightened as if he had seen (see) a ghost.

Question 3: Supply the correct forms of the words in the capital letters (10 pts)

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Their <u>friendship</u> has lasted a life time. | FRIEND |
| 2. Everyone has a number of <u>acquaintances</u> but none has many true friends. | ACQUAINT |
| 3. Cats are supposed to have nice <u>lives</u> . | LIVE |
| 4. The evening was <u>enjoyably</u> spent playing and talking. | ENJOY |
| 5. The cost of <u>carriage</u> must be paid by the buyer. | CARRY |
| 6. After his illness, he started worrying that he was <u>underweight</u> . | WEIGH |
| 7. He lives in an attractive <u>residential</u> part of Sydney. | RESIDE |
| 8. We must learn about keeping the environment <u>unpolluted</u> . | POLLUTE |
| 9. He finds it difficult to accept <u>criticism</u> from others. | CRITICISE |
| 10. The film is entertaining but full of historical <u>inaccuracies</u> . | ACCURATE |

Question 4: fill in the blank with a suitable preposition (10 pts)

- He has been ill with flu for a week.
- I'm against any having more meetings.
- She will remain here for the rest of the day.
- A good friend always stand for you when you are in trouble.
- Jim managed to climb into the house by means of a ladder he found.
- I'd like to thank you, on behalf of everyone who was rescued.
- Julia has nothing in common with Bill, they are quite different.

Question 5: Fill in each numbered blank one missing word. (10 pts)

Speech is one of the most important 1 ways of communicating. It consists of far more than just making noises. To talk and also to be 2 understood by other people, we have to speak a language, that is, we have to use combinations of 3 sounds that everyone agrees stand for particular object or idea. Communication would be impossible if everyone made up their own language.

Learning a language properly is very 4 important. The basic 5 vocabulary of English is not very large, and only about 2000 words are needed to speak it quite 6 well. But the more words you know, the more idea

you can 7 express and the more precise you can be about their exact meaning.

Words are the 8 main thing we use in communicating what we want to say. The way we 9 say the words is also very important. Our tone of voice can express many emotions and 10 show whether we are pleased or angry, for instance.

Question 6: Choose the most suitable word given for each space in the text. (15 pts)

Have you ever asked yourself what you are working for? If you have ever had the time to (1) this taboo question, or put it to others in moment of weakness or confidentiality, you (2) well have heard some or all of the (3) It's the money of course, some say with a smile, as if explaining something to a small child. Or it's the satisfaction of (4) well done, the sense of achievement behind the clinching of an important (5) . I worked as a bus conductor once, and I can't say I (6) the same as I staggered along the swaying gangway trying to (7) out tickets without falling over into someone's lap. It's the company of other people perhaps, but if that is the (8) , what about farmers? it is the conservation in the farmyard that keeps them captivated by the job? Work is power and a sense of status say those (9) have either attained these elusive goals, or feel aggrieved that nobody has yet recognized their leadership (10) Or we can blame it all on someone else, the family or the taxman. I suspect, and say this under my (11) , that most of us work rather as Mr. Micawber lived, hoping for something to (12) up. We'll win the pools, and tell the boss what we really think. We'll scrape together the (13) and open that little shop we always dreamed of, or go (14) the world, or spend more time in the garden. Once day we'll get that (15) we deserve, but until then at least we have something to do. And we are so busy doing it that we won't have time to wonder why.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>propose</u> | B. meditate | C. consider | D. launch |
| 2. A. <u>might</u> | B. can | C. will | D. should |
| 3. A. below | B. rest | C. <u>following</u> | D. latter |
| 4. A. a <u>work</u> | B. a job | C. a task | D. an effort |
| 5. A. <u>deal</u> | B. position | C. job | D. engagement |
| 6. A. enjoyed | B. wished | C. hoped | D. <u>felt</u> |
| 7. A. make | B. turn | C. issue | D. <u>give</u> |
| 8. A. one | B. <u>case</u> | C. question | D. former |
| 9. A. people | B. must | C. <u>who</u> | D. to |
| 10. A. <u>qualities</u> | B. status | C. property | D. requirements |
| 11. A. oath | B. suspicion | C. <u>breath</u> | D. pressure |
| 12. A. move | B. <u>turn</u> | C. ease | D. end |
| 13. A. resources | B. opportunities | C. rest | D. <u>money</u> |
| 14. A. <u>round</u> | B. over | C. into | D. to |
| 15. A. ambition | B. station | C. vocation | D. <u>promotion</u> |

Question 7: Fill each space with a suitable phrase from the list (a-k) below. (10 pts)

(The first is done for you: 1-b)

Linda: I want to go to a sports club. Black's is good 1b. *would you like to* come too? 2-d. *Do you like* sports?

Julia: Oh yes, 3-f. *I like* squash, for example. But really, 4- e. *I prefer* sports which you can do outdoors. What about you, 5-a. *do you like* outdoor sports?

Linda: I 6-j. *enjoy* most sports, but 7-g. *my favorite is* tennis.

Julia: What sports can we do at Black's ?

Linda: They offer a good range. And there is a swimming pool .But it's rather far away.

Julia: What about Forest's? That's nearer. And they have lots of tennis courts.

Linda: 8-h. *I'd rather* go to a club with a swimming pool.

Julia : But we'd have to catch a bus to Black's.

Kida: Well, 9 c. what do you want to do ?

Julia: (10) i. I'm not sure .You decide.

Linda: OK, 10 to go to Black's . But 11-k. *I'd prefer* to pay your bus fare!

Question 8: Read the passage carefully then choose the best answer (A, B, C or D). (5 pts)

During the last 400 years, most scientists have relied on mathematics for the development of their inventions or discoveries. However, one great British scientist, Michael Faraday, did not make use of mathematics. Faraday, the son of a poor blacksmith, was born in London in 1791 and had no education beyond reading and writing.

In 1812, Faraday was hired as a bottle washer by the great chemist Humphrey Davy. Later, Faraday became a greater scientist than Davy, making the last years of Davy's life embittered with jealousy.

Faraday made the first electric motor in 1821, a device that used electricity to produce movement. Then Faraday became interested in the relationship between electricity and magnetism. In 1831, he discovered that

when a magnet is moved near a wire, electricity flows in the wire. With this discovery, he produced a machine for making electricity called dynamo. Faraday then went on to show how electricity affects chemical substances. Because Faraday believed that money should be given to the poor, when he grew old, he was very poor. However, Queen Victoria rewarded him for his discoveries by giving him a stipend and a house. He died in 1867.

- Which of the following statements is not true about Faraday?
A. He didn't make use of mathematics to develop his inventions B. he just knew how to read and write.
C. He was born in a rich family. D. His father was a blacksmith.
- Humphrey Davy hired Faraday to work as a _____.
A. chemist B. bottle washer C. scientist D. professor
- All of the following are mentioned as Faraday's achievements except _____.
A. his invention of dynamo B. his discovery of the effects of electricity on chemical substances
C. his invention of electric motor in 1821. D. his discovery of magnetism
- Faraday got a stipend and a house as a reward from _____.
A. Humphrey Davy B. his father C. Queen Victoria D. his friend
- Faraday died in _____.
A. 1867 B. 1831 C. 1812 D. 1821

Question 9: Sentence transformation - a. Finish each of the following sentences in such away that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)

- I assumed that she would learn how to take shorthand after this course.
◁ I took it *for granted that she would learn how to take shorthand after this course.*
- When the Minister was asked about the strike, he decline to comment.
◁ *Onbeingasked about the strike, the Minister declined to comment.*
- Someone rang the alarm as soon as the burglars left the building.
◁ *No sooner had the burglars left the building than someone rang the alarm.*
- We regret to inform you that your application has not been successful.
◁ *Much to our regret, we have to / must inform you that your application hasn't been successful.*
- I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.
◁ *Ratherthan disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.*

b. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the words given in block letters. The words must not be changed in any way. (5 pts)

- Jenny didn't feel like going to the party. MOOD
◁ *Jenny wasn't in the mood for going to the party / to go to the party*
- Did Pamela say why she was so late? REASON
◁ *Did Pamela give any reason for being so late?*
- The firm is going to raise everybody's salary. GIVEN
◁ *Everybody is going to be given a raise / rise*
- This contract is not binding until we both sign it BOUND
◁ *Neither of us is bound by this contract until we both sign it.*
- As far as I know he is still working in Bristol. KNOWLEDGE
◁ *To (the best of) my knowledge, he is still working in Bristol.*

Question 10: a. Change the direct speech in these sentences into reported speech. (5 pts)

- "Why don't you go and push a baby-carriage?" the taxi-driver said to the other driver angrily. "You're not fit to drive a car." ◁ *The taxi driver asked the other driver angrily why he didn't go and push a baby- carriage. He was not fit to drive a car.*
- Harry said to his wife, " I'm gong to see my mother this evening if I can get away from the office a little earlier. Have you any massages for her?" ◁ *Harry told his wife that he was going to see his mother that evening if he could get away from the office a little earlier. He asked her if she had any massages for his mother.*
- "Let me help you with that suitcase," Timothy said to the pretty girl at the station. "It looks a lot too heavy for you". ◁ *Timothy asked the pretty girl at the station to let him help her with that / her suitcase. It looked a lot too heavy forher.*
- "If you really think I said that about you," said Charles, "I'm not surprised that you're angry with me. But I assure you I did not." ◁ *Charles said that if I/ she (etc.) really thought he had said that about me / her, he was not surprised that I / she was angry with him. But he assured me/ her that he had not.*
- "We'd better bring some warmer clothes with us next time we come here," said my father. "It gets a lot colder in winter than I realized." ◁ *My father said we'd better bring/ take some warmer clothes with us next time we come/ go here / there. It gets a lot colder in winter than he had realized.*

b. Rearrange the order of words in these sentences in such a way that each of them becomes a correctly expressed question. (5 pts)

1. lottery/buy /if /what /you /would /a /you /won/? < *What would you buy if you won a lottery?*
2. light /please /off /won't /turn /the /you /the hall /in/? < *Won't you please turn off the light in the hall?*
3. this /holiday /our /summer /for /we /go /shall /where/? < *Where shall we go for our holiday this summer?*
4. one /that /I /shall /dress /or /buy /this/? < *Shall I buy this dress or that one?*
5. milk /should /buy /how /tins /of /think /you /many /do /we/? < *How many tins of milk do you think we should buy?*

THE END

XU T

PART B: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Complete each of the following sentences with the correct answer (A, B, C or D). (15 pts)

- The traffic problem has improved _____, out of the blue, really.
A. gradually B. factually C. unexpectedly D. respectably
- This picture book, the few pages _____ are missing, is my favorite.
A. for which B. of that C. to which D. of which
- It was felt that he lacked the _____ to pursue a difficult task to very end.
A. persuasion B. commitment C. engagement D. obligation
- Your decision will _____ a great strain on our relationship.
A. impose B. propose C. expose D. suppose
- We shouldn't give the children everything they ask for; they will become completely _____.
A. spoilt B. wounded C. damaged D. destroyed
- The completion of the tunnel has been _____ owing to a strike.
A. held up B. held off C. held on D. held over
- It is with _____ regret that we have to inform you that your scholarship has been withdrawn.
A. heavy B. deep C. somber D. high
- _____ of all modern domestic poultry is the red jungle fowl is widely believed.
A. The ancestor B. The ancestor is C. How the ancestor D. That the ancestor
- Art critics do not all agree on what _____ a painting great.
A. qualities to make B. are the qualities for making C. qualities make D. do the qualities that make
- Farmers supply crops with phosphorus in areas _____ have removed it from the soil.
A. because of long years of cultivation B. where long years of cultivation C. with long years of cultivation D. by long years of cultivation
- Sarah congratulated _____ passing my driving test.
A. me B. for C. me on D. on me
- Had it not been for the intolerable heat in the hall, they _____ much longer.
A. will stay B. would stay C. would be staying D. would have stayed
- I can't quite _____ out what the sign says.
A. read B. get C. carry D. make
- One _____ of the scheme is the very high cost.
A. advantage B. shortage C. drawback D. shortcoming
- In a new culture, many embarrassing situations occur _____ a misunderstanding.
A. because of B. of C. for D. because

II. Choose a word or phrase in each of the following sentences that needs correcting. (10 pts)

- Paris has been well-knownabout its famous monuments, beautiful music, and wonderful restaurants for over 100 years.
A B C D
- In France people drive on the left, so making sure you go on the right side.
A B C D
- Up to now he wrote five novels and over sixteen short stories.
A B C D
- The new bridge makes it possibly to cross the river easily and quickly.
A B C D
- If you are working with young children in a primary school, you will find that teaching lively songs and rhymes are very popular.
A B C D

III. Use the correct form of the word in bracket to complete each of the following sentences. (10pts)

1. He is unhappy because of his deafness . (**deaf**)
2. The drainage of the swamps will destroy the mosquitoes' breeding places. (**drain**)
3. He has made a great contribution to the development of the country. (**contribute**)
4. We will hire new staff when the necessity arises. (**necessary**)
5. His repeated absence from school is unacceptable. (**absent**)
6. The teacher's words are a great encouragement to him. (**encourage**)
7. They are very supportive of one another. (**support**)
8. Her interests are very diverse . (**diversity**)
9. I can't stand his rudeness . (**rude**)
10. The holiday was beyond all expectations . (**expect**)

PART C: READING

I. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (15 pts)

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) later ? Do I leave and start work or begin (2) a training course?"

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

II. Choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D to complete each numbered gap in the passage below. (10pts)

If you (1) are to be walking in your local park tomorrow and you find an abandoned book with a label inside (2) saying 'Read and Release me', don't just treat it as a joke. You've probably come (3) across an example of 'book-crossing', a book-sharing movement started in 2001 by American software developer Ron Hornbaker, whose stated aim is to 'make the (4) whole world a library'. Book-crossers 'release' books (5) by passing them on to friends, or else by leaving them in public places for others to pick up, or 'catch', and then read, before they (6) turn release them back 'into the wild'. (7) When a book has been 'caught', the person finding it is encouraged to record the event by logging on to the book-crossing website and entering the book's ID number written on the label. That (8) way, both the original owner and subsequent readers of the book can keep track of its progress. Over half a million people worldwide participate in book-crossing, 'releasing' books in a (9) wide range of locations including cafés, airports, bus stations, telephone boxes and even underwater in public fountains. Often a book is left in a place (10) relevant to its title or content: Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express* on a train, for example, or an archeology book in a museum.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. occur | B. <u>happen</u> | C. pass | D. arise |
| 2. A. telling | B. <u>saying</u> | C. talking | D. answering |
| 3. A. away | B. along | C. <u>across</u> | D. aside |
| 4. A. full | B. absolute | C. quite | D. <u>whole</u> |
| 5. A. <u>either</u> | B. but | C. or | D. neither |
| 6. A. at | B. to | C. <u>in</u> | D. for |
| 7. A. Soon | B. Since | C. <u>Once</u> | D. While |
| 8. A. <u>way</u> | B. time | C. place | D. manner |
| 9. A. deep | B. long | C. high | D. <u>wide</u> |
| 10. A. what | B. <u>which</u> | C. who | D. where |

III. Read the text then answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D. (20pts)

To date, Canada has produced only one classic children's tale to rank with *Alice's Adventures in*

wonderland and the works of Mark Twain; this was Lucy Maud Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables*. Lucy Maud Montgomery was born in Clinton, Prince Edward Island. Her mother died soon after her birth, and when her father went to Saskatchewan to assume a business position, she moved in with her grandparents in Cavendish, Prince Edward Island. There she went to school and later qualified to be a teacher.

Montgomery wrote the *Anne* books while living in Cavendish and helping her grandmother at the post office. The first of the books, *Anne of Green Gables*, was published in 1908, and in the next three years she wrote two sequels. Like Montgomery, the heroine of the book is taken in by an **elderly** couple who lives in the fictional town of Avonlea, and Montgomery incorporated many events from her life in Cavendish into the *Anne* books.

In 1911, Montgomery married Evan Macdonald and the couple soon moved to Ontario, where she wrote many other books. However, it was her first efforts that secured her **prominence**, and the *Anne* books are still read all around the world. Her novels have helped create a warm picture of Prince Edward Island's special **character**. Several movies, a television series, and a musical play have been based on her tales, and today visitors scour the Island for locations described in the book.

1. The main purpose of this passage is to _____. A. show the similarities between Montgomery's life and that of her fictional character Anne.

A. contrast Canadian children's literature with that of other countries.

B. provide a brief introduction to Prince Edward Island.

D. introduce Montgomery and her *Anne* books.

2. According to the passage, Montgomery was raised primarily _____.

A. by her grandparents B. in an orphanage

C. by her mother D. by her father

3. Approximately when did Lucy Maud Montgomery write the two sequels to her book *Anne of Green Gables*?

A. From 1874 to 1908 B. From 1911 to 1913

C. From 1908 to 1911 D. From 1913 to 1918

4. The word "**elderly**" in line 8 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. kindly

B. old

C. friendly

D. sly

5. In the *Anne* books, the main character lives in _____.

A. the town of Cavendish B. the town of Avonlea

C. Saskatchewan D. Ontario

6. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage about *Anne* books?

A. They were not as successful as Montgomery's later works.

B. They were influenced by the works of Mark Twain.

C. They were at least partially autobiographical.

D. They were not popular until after Montgomery had died.

7. Ontario was the place where _____.

A. Montgomery wrote other books

B. Montgomery got married

C. Montgomery wrote two sequels

D. Montgomery became famous

8. The word "**prominence**" in line 11 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. excellence

B. reputation

C. effort

D. permanence

9. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**character**" in line 12?

A. a person in a novel

B. nature

C. a written symbol D. location

10. All of the following have been based on the *Anne* books EXCEPT _____.

A. a television series

B. movies

C. a play D. a ballet

PART D: WRITING

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence. Write your answer on your answer sheet. (10pts)

1. "You'd better not lend her any more money, Paul," said Tom.

→ Tom advised Paul *not to lend her any more money*.

2. Although the traffic was bad, Peter arrived on time. → In spite of *the bad traffic/the fact that the traffic was bad*, Peter arrived on time.

3. The last time I saw Mary was in 2009.

→ I haven't seen Mary *since 2009*.

4. The plumber repaired the leak this morning.

→ They had *the plumber repair the leak this morning*

5. They had a bad crop because the storm swept through the region.

→ If *the storm hadn't swept through the region*, they wouldn't have had a bad crop

II: Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given. Do not change the word. Write your answer on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

1. It's possible that someone stole your purse when we were in the restaurant. (**might**) → Someone *might have stolen your purse / Your purse might have been stolen when we were in the restaurant*

2. 'Me? No, I didn't take Sue's calculator,' said Bob. (**denied**) → Bob *denied taking/ having taken Sue's*

calculator.

3. They said that an electrical failure was the cause of the fire. **(blamed)** → *They blamed the fire on an electrical failure/ an electrical failure for the fire.*

4. She apologized to the host for having to go so early, and left. **(apologies)** → *She made/offered her apologies to the host and left early.*

5. Peter was the first person I asked for advice. **(whose)** → *Peter was the first person whose advice I asked for.*

XU T

B. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three(5 pts)

1. A. socialize B. contact C. background D. formality
2. A. prolong B. contact C. conscious D. common
3. A. African B. Japanese C. partner D. Canada
4. A. signal B. sign C. colleage D. regard
5. A. cloth B. trustworthy C. clothing D. brother

C. LEXICAL - GRAMMAR

I. Choose from the four options given marked A, B, C and D one best answer to complete each sentence. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.(15 pts)

1. Please _____ favour.
A. do me a B. make me a C. do my D. make my
2. Mrs. Edwards... _____ history for 35 years, and is retiring soon.
A. teaches B. is teaching C. taught D. has been teaching
3. There have been protests from animal right groups about _____ on animals.
A. experience B. experiments C. expiration D. trials
4. Faraday's accomplishments seem more wonderful when we realize that he had very _____ education.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
5. A: "What are the office hours where you work?" B: "_____, everyone comes in at eight and leaves at five."
A. General B. In generally C. In the general D. In general
6. Lots of people _____ Yoga to relax.
A. practice B. take up C. give up D. take in
7. It isn't quite _____ that he will turn up at the meeting.
A. certain B. exact C. right D. sure
8. After waiting for an hour he realized that the bus was _____ to come.
A. improbable B. impossible C. uncertain D. unlikely
9. _____ being tired, I went for a picnic with my family.
A. That B. Though C. Since D. Despite
10. You _____ have told that joke. Everybody has heard it too often.
A. can't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. needn't
11. At around two years of age, many children regularly produce sentences _____ three or four words.
A. are containing B. containing C. contain D. contains
12. The first plant-like organisms probably _____ in the sea, perhaps three billion years ago.
A. life B. living C. lived D. it was living
13. These tennis courts don't _____ very often. Not many people want to play.
A. got used B. used C. get used D. get use
14. I would rather _____ nothing than _____ that book.
A. do - to read B. do - read C. doing - reading D. done - read
15. Do you want _____ with you or do you want to go alone?
A. me coming B. me to come C. that I come D. that I will come

II. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C or D. You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase that would not be acceptable standard written English. Write your answers on your answer sheet.(20pts)

1. Draft horses are the tallest, most powerful and heavy group of horses.
A B C D
2. Acting teacher Stella Adler played a vital role in the develop of the Method Schooling of Acting.
A B C D
3. Before diamonds can be used as jewels, they must be cut and polish.

4. Of all mammals, dolphins are undoubtedly between the friendliest to humans.
A B C D
5. Working all night long, Jim felt extreme hungry and just wanted to have a sandwich.
A B C D
6. Harmony, melody and rhythm are important elements in mostly forms of music.
A B C D
7. Medical students must learn both the theory and the practice of medicines.
A B C D
8. Archeological sites sometimes are revealed when the construction of roads and buildings.
A B C D
9. Yolanda ran over to me and breathless informed the failure of our team.
A B CD
10. All root vegetables grow underground, and not all vegetables that grow underground are roots.
A B C D

D. READING

I. Read the following passage and fill an appropriate word in each blank.(10pts)

Fish live almost (1) everywhere . They are found in the near freezing waters of the Arctic and in the steaming (2) waters in the tropic jungles. They live in roaring streams and in quiet (3) underground rivers. Some fish make long journeys (4) across the ocean. Others spend most of their life buried in sand on the ocean (5) bottom . Most fish can't (6) leave water; yet some survive for months in dried-up riverbeds.

Fish have enormous importance (7) to man. They provide food for millions of people. Fishermen catch them for sports, and many people (8) keep them as pets. Fish are also important in the balance of nature. They eat plants and animals and in turn, become (9) food for plants and animals. Fish thus help keep in (10) balance the total number of plants and animals on the earth.

II. Choose the most suitable answer from the four options marked A, B, C and D to complete each of the numbered gaps in the passage below. Write your answer on the answer sheet.(10pts)

You've (1) heard someone say that the reason you caught a cold was that you were 'run down'. People generally accept that if you are (2) under pressure or run down you are more likely to get ill. But is this really true (3) or is it just an old wives' tale? The problem with old sayings like this is that it's often difficult to (4) know whether they are true or not. For example, if you ask people with colds whether they are feeling run down, they are (5) likely to say yes. People without colds are more likely to say no. So, how do you (6) know if it's the cold that is making them (7) run down or the fact that they are run down that is making them more likely to catch a cold? Now it seems there is a scientific answer to this question. And answer is yes - if you are run down or under stress, you are more likely to catch a cold. Scientists at the Common Cold Research Centre ran a series of tests. They got volunteers without colds to attend the centre, where they were first given a questionnaire to complete. The questions measured the (8) level of stress each volunteer was under. The volunteers were then deliberately infected with a cold virus and left to see whether they developed a cold. After many people had been tested, the researchers looked for a (9) link between the measured stress level and the chances of catching a cold. They found that the higher the stress, the more likely the person was to catch a cold. At the moment it is not known why stress makes someone more likely to become ill, but now (10) the link has been found, researchers might be able to investigate further. They may even find different ways of combating disease.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. perhaps | B. maybe | C. possibly | D. <u>probably</u> |
| 2. A. <u>under</u> | B. behind | C. at | D. above |
| 3. A. and | B. <u>or</u> | C. but | D. so |
| 4. A. show | B. express | C. state | D. <u>prove</u> |
| 5. A. nearly | B. mostly | C. <u>almost</u> | D. surely |
| 6. A. <u>tell</u> | B. speak | C. say | D. suggest |
| 7. A. be | B. <u>feel</u> | C. become | D. get |
| 8. A. <u>amount</u> | B. number | C. mass | D. heap |
| 9. A. combination | B. joint | C. <u>link</u> | D. relation |
| 10. A. <u>that</u> | B. when | C. because | D. as |

III. Read the passage below and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D.

Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet.(20pts)

As many as one thousand years ago in the Southwest, the Hopi and Zuni Indians of North America were building with adobe-sun-baked brick plastered with mud. Their homes looked remarkably like modern apartment houses. Some were four stories high and contained quarters for perhaps a thousand people, along with

storerooms for grain and other goods. These buildings were usually put up against cliffs, both to make construction easier and for defense against enemies. **They** were really villages in themselves, as later Spanish explorers must have realized since they called them “pueblos”, which is Spanish for towns. The people of the pueblos raised what are called “**the three sisters**”- corn, beans, and squash. They made excellent pottery and wove marvelous baskets, some so fine that they could hold water. The Southwest has always been a dry country, where water is scarce. The Hopi and Zuni brought water from streams to their fields and gardens through irrigation ditches. Water was so important that it played a major role in their religion. They developed elaborate ceremonies and religious rituals to bring rain. The way of life of less – settled groups was simpler and more strongly influenced by nature. Small tribes such as the Shoshone and Ute wandered the dry and mountainous lands between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. They gathered seeds and hunted small animals such as rabbits and snakes. In the Far North the ancestors of today’s Inuit hunted seals, walruses, and the great whales. They lived right on the frozen seas in shelters called igloos built of blocks of packed snow. When summer came, they fished for salmon and hunted the lordly caribou. The Cheyenne, Pawnee and Sioux tribes, known as the Plains Indians, lived on the grasslands between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. They hunted bison, commonly called the buffalo. Its meat was the chief food of these tribes, and its hide was used to make their clothing and the covering of their tents and tips.

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - The architecture of early America Indian buildings
 - The movement of American Indians across North America
 - Ceremonies and rituals of American Indians
 - The way of life of American Indian tribes in early North America
- According to the passage, the Hopi and Zuni typically built their homes _____.
 - in valleys
 - next to streams
 - on open plains
 - against cliffs
- The word “They” refers to _____.
 - goods
 - buildings
 - cliffs
 - enemies
- It can be inferred from the passage that the dwellings of the Hopi and Zuni were _____.
 - very small
 - highly advanced
 - difficult to defend
 - quickly constructed
- The author uses the phrase “the three sisters” refers to _____.
 - Hopi women
 - family members
 - important crops
 - rain ceremonies
- Which of the following is true of the Shoshone and Ute?
 - They were not as settled as the Hopi and Zuni
 - They hunted caribou.
 - They built their homes with adobe.
 - They did not have many religious ceremonies.
- According to the passage, which of the following tribes lived in the grasslands?
 - The Shoshone and Ute
 - The Cheyenne
 - The Hopi and Zuni
 - The Pawnee and Inuit
- Which of the following animals was the most important to the Plains Indians?
 - The salmon
 - The caribou
 - The seal
 - The buffalo
- The author gives an explanation for all of the following words EXCEPT _____.
 - adobe
 - pueblos
 - caribou
 - bison
- The author groups North American Indians according to their _____.
 - tribes and geographical regions
 - arts and crafts
 - rituals and ceremonies
 - date of appearance on the continent

E. WRITING

Finish each of the following sentences so that it means the same as the printed one.(20pts)

- I didn’t arrive in time to see her. I wasn’t early enough to see her.
- We couldn’t drive because of the fog. The fog prevented us from driving
- A train leaves at eight o’ clock every morning. There is *an eight o’ clock train every morning*
- John asked if it was the blue one or the green she wanted.
“Which *one do you want, the blue or the green?*” John said to her.
- I haven’t eaten this kind of food before. This is the first *time I have eaten this kind of food*
- Only if you work hard now have you any chance of success.
Your chance of success depends on your working hard.
- He tried very hard to give up smoking. He made *greateffort to give up smoking.*
- An aerial is not required with this radio. You don’t*need to use an aerial with the radio.*
- When he stops smoking, he’ll feel better. The sooner*he stops smoking, the better he’ll feel*
- The wedding was held despite the rain. The wedding took*place despite /(in spite of) the rain*

THE END

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH

Ngày thi: 29/9/2013

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (Không kể thời gian phát đề)

(Đề thi gồm có: 16 trang)

Họ và tên thí sinh: _____	Giám thị 1: _____	STT do giám thị ghi
Số báo danh: _____ Phòng thi _____	Giám thị 2: _____	
Học sinh lớp _____ trường _____	(Ký tên - Ghi họ và tên)	
Hội đồng coi thi: _____		
		Số phách (Do HĐ chấm thi ghi)



(Phần này dành cho hội đồng chấm thi)

Điểm từng phần	Điểm bài thi		Họ tên và chữ ký		Số phách
	Bảng số	Bảng chữ	Giám khảo 1		
Câu A:.....					
Câu B:.....					
Câu C:.....					
Câu D:.....					
			Giám khảo 2		
Tổng:.....					



(Phần này dành cho hội đồng phúc khảo)

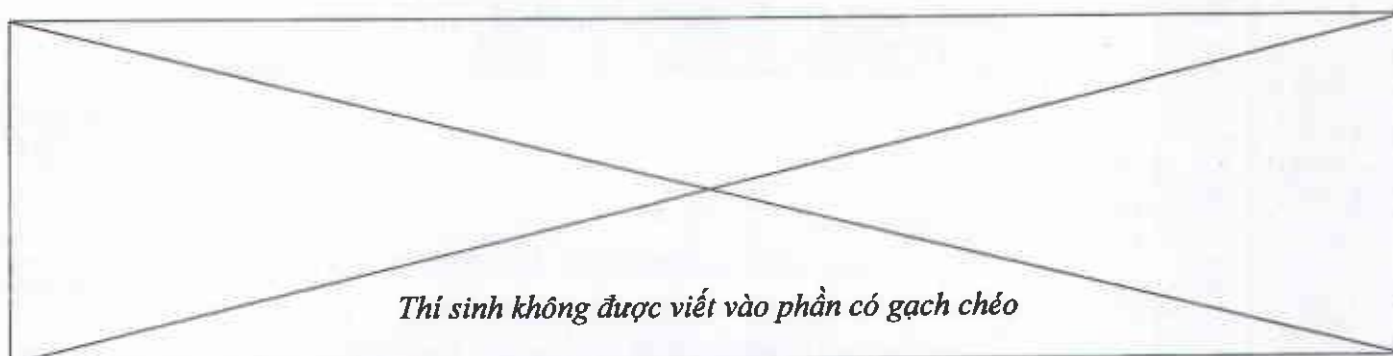
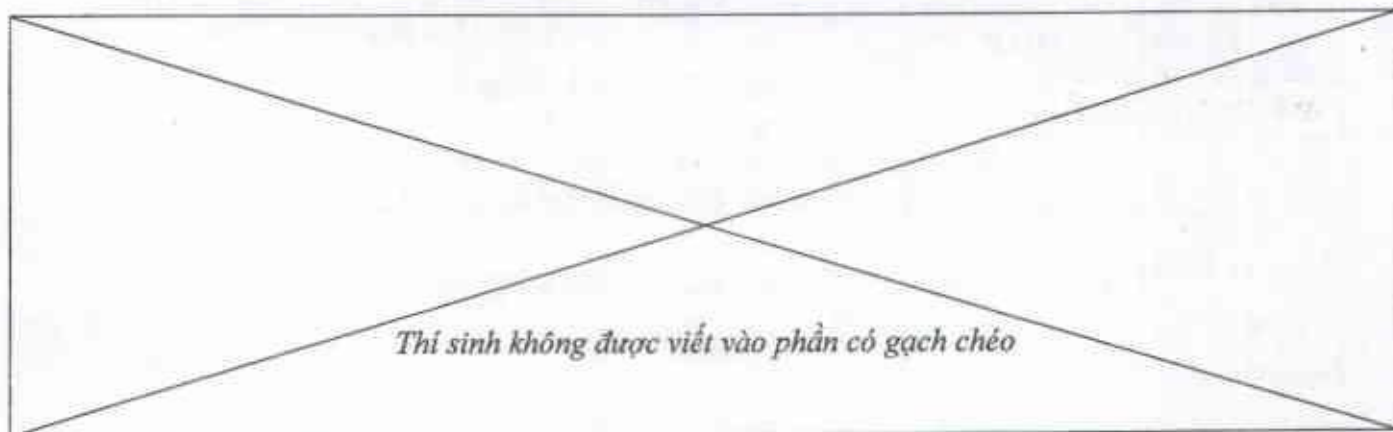
Điểm từng phần	Điểm bài thi		Họ tên và chữ ký		Số phách
	Bảng số	Bảng chữ	Giám khảo 1	Giám khảo 2	(Do HĐ phúc khảo ghi)
Câu A:.....					
Câu B:.....					
Câu C:.....					
Câu D:.....					
Tổng:.....					

A. LISTENING: 30 MARKS

Part 1: Listen to a man talking about the danger of smoking and decide if each of the following statements is true (T), false (F) or not mentioned (NM). Tick (✓) the correct boxes.

(10 marks)

STATEMENTS	T	F	NM
(1) It is estimated that 1.5 billion smokers around the world are suffering from lung cancer.			
(2) 4 out of 5 smokers wish to stop smoking but they are not able to do so.			
(3) In the US, smoking accounts for approximately 315,000 preventable deaths each year.			
(4) Smoking kills 7 times the number of people who die in automobile accidents.			
(5) Tobacco smoke has been recognised as a dangerous carcinogen for 40 years.			



Part 2: Listen to a woman calling to book a table at a restaurant and fill each gap with *ONE* letter, word or number. (10 marks)

The caller is requesting information about making a group booking. There will be up to (1) _____ people in the group.

The group is eating on Friday, November (2) _____.

The restaurant usually offer a set menu for groups up to (3) _____ people.

The group has a couple of (4) _____, some meat eaters, one person who needs gluten-free and another who is allergic to (5) _____.

There are (6) _____ different menus. The basic menu costs (7) _____ per person.

The restaurant does this menu for a (8) _____ of 4 people. The most expensive option is menu (9) _____ which costs (10) _____ per person.

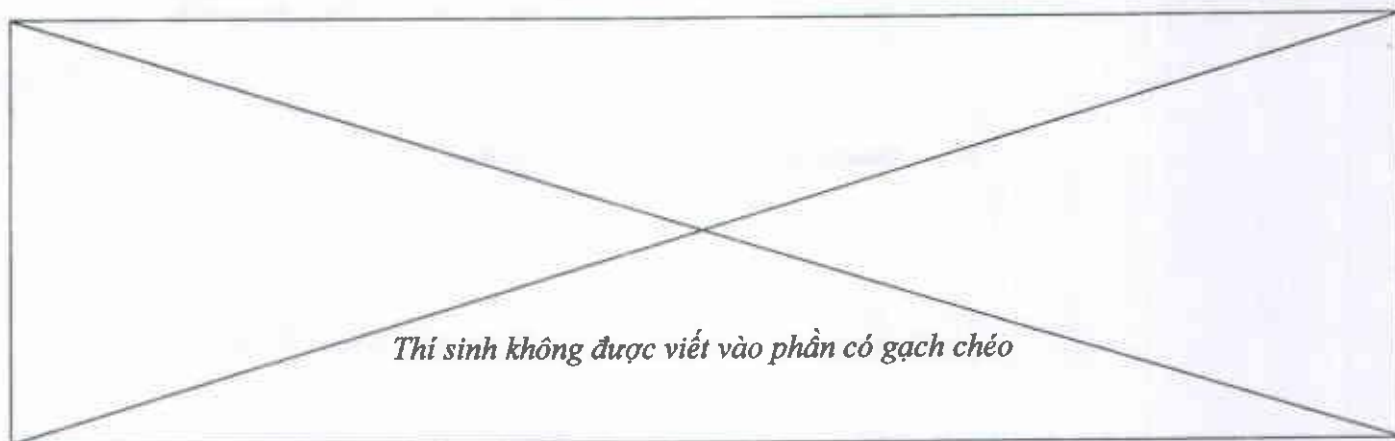
Part 3: Listen to the rest of the conversation between the woman and the man above and complete the booking form. (10 marks)

BOOKING FORM

NAME : (1) _____
E-MAIL : (2) _____
TEL N° : (3) _____
NUMBER OF EATERS : (4) _____

Notes: Send (5) _____ by email.

Receptionist
Eric



✂

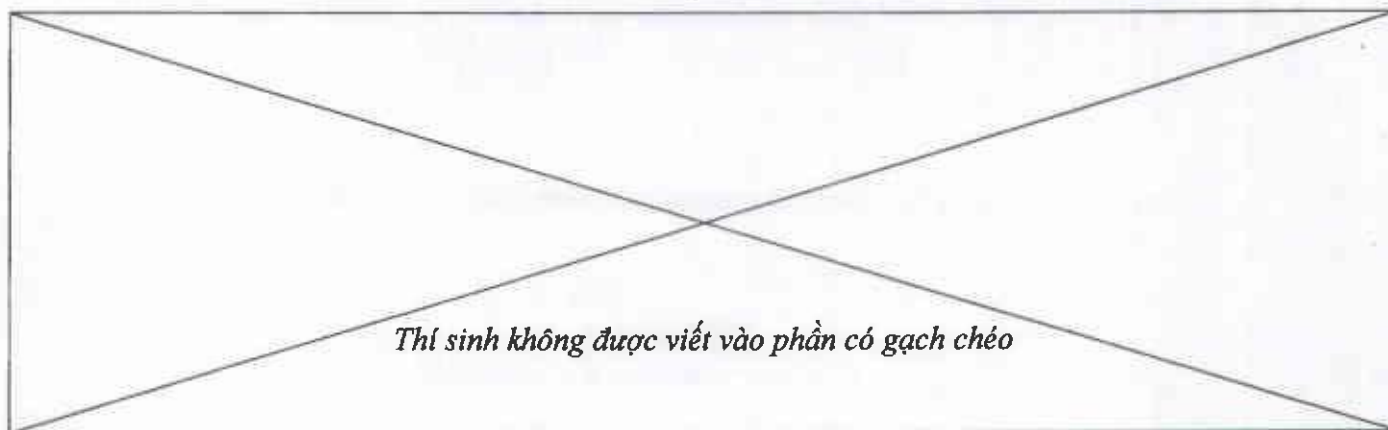
B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR: 60 marks

Part 1. Supply the correct form of the word in parentheses. (10 marks)

	Your answer
1. Consumer goods are highly _____ nowadays. (<i>competition</i>)	1.
2. _____ has facilitated farming in that area. (<i>machine</i>)	2.
3. We can't trust that man; he is _____. (<i>rely</i>)	3.
4 Many companies know that attractive _____ can persuade customers to buy their goods. (<i>package</i>)	4.
5. It's impossible to visit all the tourist _____ of Nha Trang City within one day. (<i>attract</i>)	5.
6. They all cheered _____ as their team came out. (<i>enthusiasm</i>)	6.
7. The more _____ an event is, the better it will be remembered. (<i>signify</i>)	7.
8. He didn't pay the bill and now the electricity has been _____. (<i>connect</i>)	8.
9. He's so _____! He just can't make up his mind. (<i>decide</i>)	9.
10. Everyone whose _____ meet our criteria will be considered. (<i>qualify</i>)	10.

Part 2. In each of the following pieces of text, choose the best word from among the alternatives in bold italics. (10 marks)

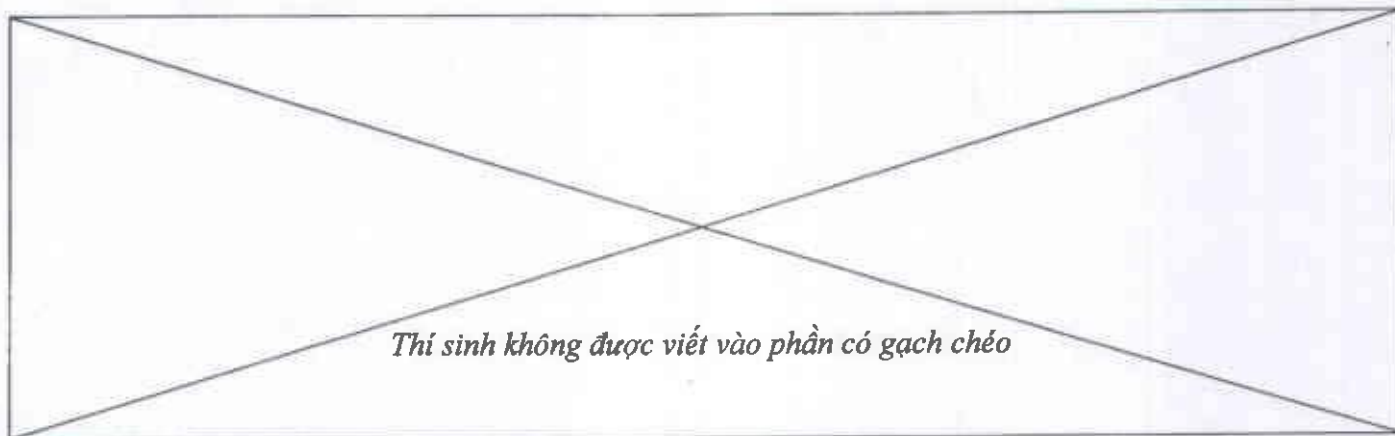
	Your answer
1. I am going to help your parents get you better. We won't let you get any more ill, nor let you die, and nor will we let you get overweight, which I know is another doubt/fear/objection you have.	1.
2. "Here's what to do. If the police ask you, just say you can't remember who bought you the drink. Say the place was full of rich tourists and it must have been one of them." This plan/theory/view seemed to please the boy, who grinned and said 'Right. No problem.'	2.



3. Inform air-traffic control that your aircraft has been taken over by tourists and that you are changing course and proceeding to Cyprus. When you have done that, tell the passengers of this development/effect/result and warn them not to make any stupid moves.	3.
4. Even today, when it has been widely filmed and photographed, Tibetan-style debating remains an astonishing spectacle, with its stamping, posturing and hand clapping. No outsider since Desideri had regularly taken part in this act/action/activity .	4.
5. Pressure to get tough on international fossil thieves has grown steadily, along with the prices collectors pay for top-grade specimens. The fact/issue/topic has come to head over a piece of moon rock now in the hands of a private collector in the US.	5.

Part 3. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Write your answers (A, B, C, or D) in the space provided under this part. (18 marks)

- The population problems in town have been _____ by mass tourism in the summer.
A. augmented B. contributed C. developed D. exacerbated
- These figures give you some idea of the cost of _____ your car for one year.
A. maintaining B. controlling C. handling D. managing
- Having considered the problem for a while, she thought better _____ her solution.
A. from B. than C. of D. to
- It was impossible for her to tell the truth, so she had to _____ a story.
A. manage B. invent C. lie D. combine
- Dave and I have _____ to meet at the bus station at 9 o'clock.
A. arranged B. appointed C. confirmed D. combined
- Jeff seemed to be _____ of remembering anything I told him.
A. unable B. unwilling C. incapable D. inefficient
- I had to pay _____ on a carpet I bought in through the Customs yesterday.
A. rates B. taxes C. fines D. duty
- He decided to call the police _____ he'd witnessed the car accident.
A. while B. until C. before D. as soon as
- _____ she was relaxed, she could cope better with her problems.
A. At which point B. Now that C. Hardly D. While
- Last year I went abroad for a month on a _____ tour.
A. homesick B. home-grown C. home-stay D. home-made



✂ _____

11. I believed that your success in the last exam resulted _____ your hard work.
A. on B. in C. from D. of
12. I think the company should inform its customers _____ the improvements in their services.
A. about B. of C. on D. to
13. _____ more help, I could call my neighbour.
A. Should I need B. Because I need C. Unless I need D. When I need
14. If I were _____ the exam, he would be astonished.
A. passed B. passing C. to be passed D. to pass
15. "Who was Tom with when you saw him?" – "He was _____ his own."
A. in B. at C. on D. with
16. I don't _____ of smoking in public places. It's not fair to non-smokers.
A. fond B. approve C. disapprove D. appeal
17. How could you have _____ him for your brother?
A. confused B. considered C. thought D. mistaken
18. AIG _____ for Asian Indoor Games.
A. stands B. explains C. makes D. symbolizes

Your answer:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

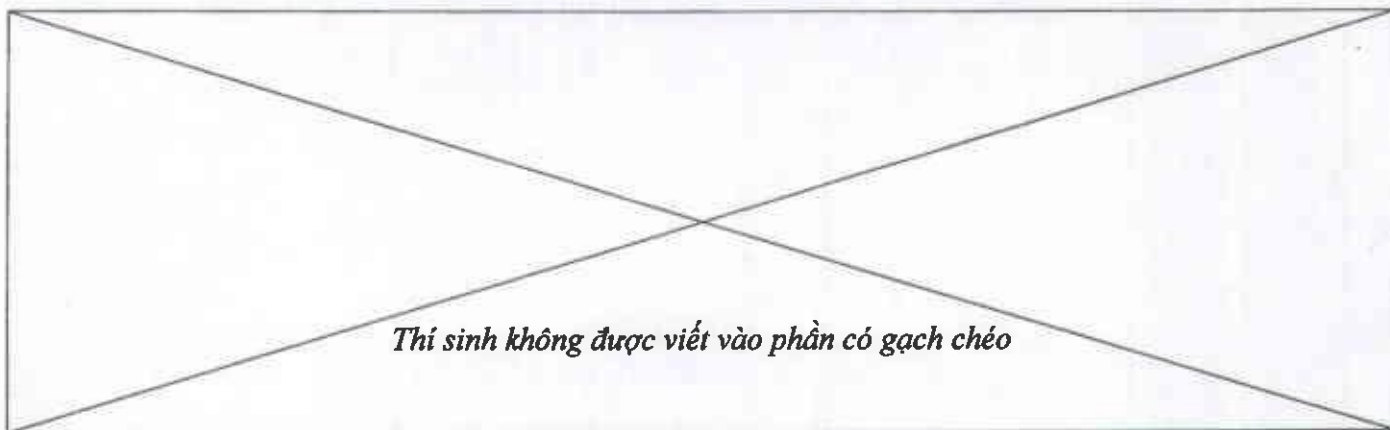
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Part 4: Use the correct form of each verb in parentheses. (12 marks)

Every ten minutes, one species of animal, plant, or insect (1) _____ (*die*) out for ever. If nothing (2) _____ (*do*) about it, one million species that (3) _____ (*be*) alive today (4) _____ (*become*) extinct twenty years from now.

Fortunately, somebody (5) _____ (*try*) to do something about it. In 1961, the World Wildlife Fund (6) _____ (*found*) – a small group of people who (7) _____ (*want*) to raise money to save animals and plants from extinction. Today, the World Wildlife Fund (8) _____ (*be*) a large international organisation.

It (9) _____ (*raise*) over £35 million for conservation projects, and (10) _____ (*give*) support to National Parks in six continents. It (11) _____ (*help*) 30 mammals and birds – including the tiger – to survive. Perhaps this is not much, but (12) _____ (*be*) a start.



Your answer:

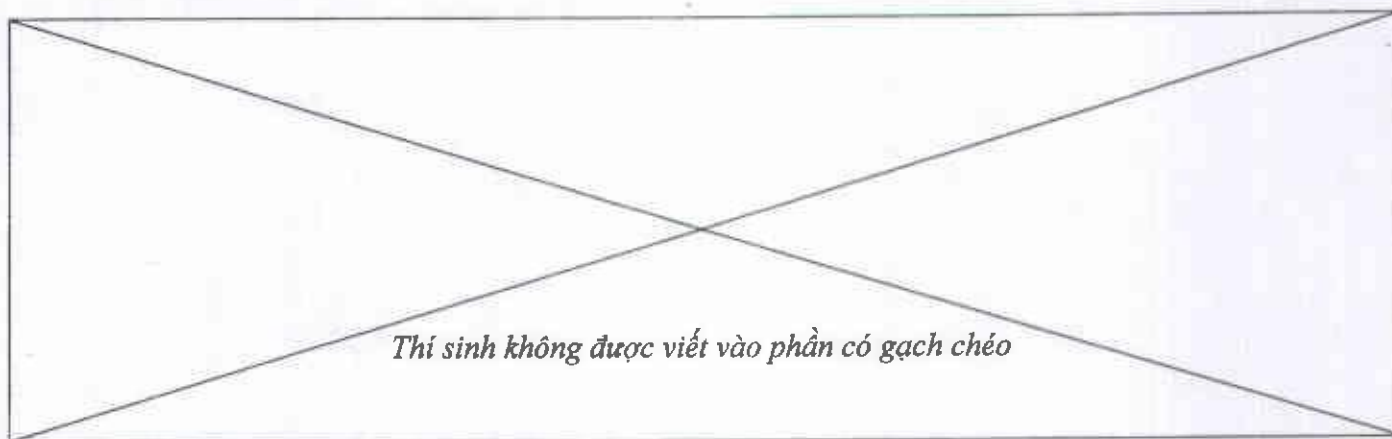
1		5		9	
2		6		10	
3		7		11	
4		8		12	

Part 5. Complete the responses below by using the appropriate form of one of the phrasal verbs in the box. (10 marks)

<i>give in</i>	<i>take up</i>	<i>break down</i>	<i>talk over</i>	<i>cross out</i>
<i>come across</i>	<i>point out</i>	<i>run into</i>	<i>break into</i>	<i>do over</i>

Your answer

1.	A: <i>Did you happen to see Helen last week?</i> B: Yes, I _____ her while I was browsing in a bookstore downtown.	1.
2.	A: <i>Didn't you find any books you liked?</i> B: I did. Helen _____ these book _____ to me.	2.
3.	A: <i>It isn't polite to interrupt people while they're talking. Right?</i> B: Right. You should never _____ anyone's conversation.	3.
4.	A: <i>Have you decided what you you've going to study at college?</i> B: Well, I was wondering about _____ painting at the College of Fine Arts, but my parents wanted me to be a doctor.	4.
5.	A: <i>Why has that machine stopped operating?</i> B: It _____ because someone tossed an old shoe into the feeder.	5.
6.	A: <i>Do we have to redo our report on Women's Lib?</i> B: Of course we must _____ it _____ unless we want to fail the course.	6.
7.	A: <i>Where did you find that article about the Women's Movement in the mid 1900s?</i> B: I _____ it on a Website.	7.
8.	A: <i>How long did the movement last?</i> B: It continued for several decades until the government _____ to most of the women's demands.	8.



✂-----

9.	A: <i>Why did they eliminate the word "female" from "female doctors"?</i> B: I suppose they _____ it _____ because they thought it was unfair to women.	9.
10.	A: <i>I'd like an answer to your violation of women's rights.</i> B: Um... could we discuss the question privately? A: All right. We'll _____ it _____ at my house.	10.

C. READING: 50 MARKS

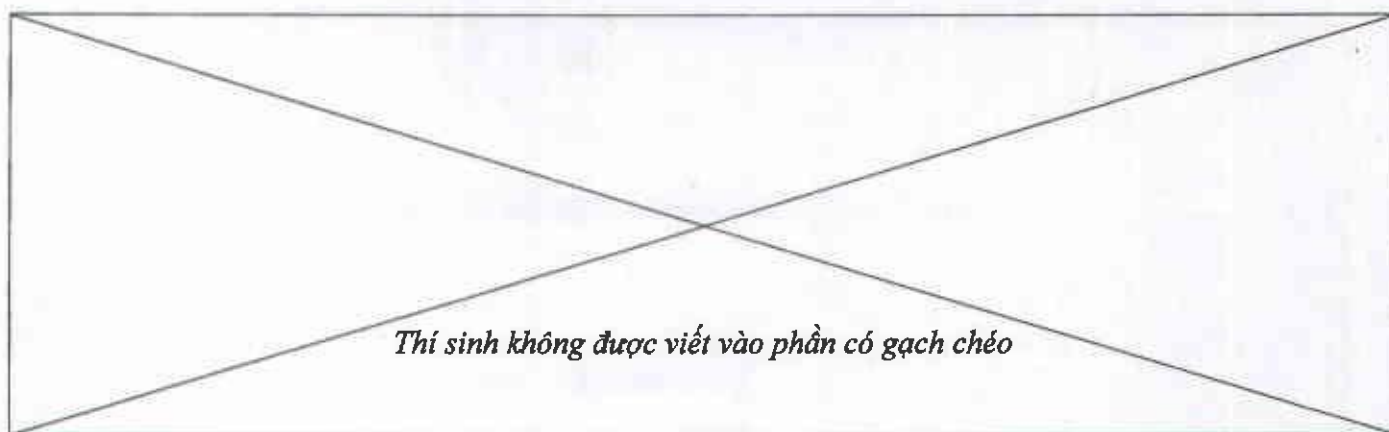
Part 1: Read the following passage carefully and then choose the best option (A, B, C, or D) to fit each space. (10 marks)

Scientists used to believe that our 24-hour cycle of sleeping and waking was governed entirely by external factors. The most notable of these, they thought, were the rising and (1)_____ of the sun. But they have now (2)_____ that there is a daily rhythm to a (3)_____ range of biological functions – including temperature, digestion and mental (4)_____ - which are regulated internally by a special time-keeping mechanism within the brain.

The main function of this "body clock" is to anticipate and (5)_____ for external changes so that, for example, body temperature starts to rise (6)_____ dawn, gearing us up for the day, and begins to (7)_____ in the early evening, winding us down for sleep.

Some people's body clocks (8)_____ poorer time than others, which can greatly disturb their lives and even (9)_____ their health. Insomnia, depression, fatigue, poor work performance and even accidents can all be (10)_____ or aggravated by inaccurate body clocks.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. descending | B. diving | C. dipping | D. setting |
| 2. A. established | B. fixed | C. settled | D. assured |
| 3. A. wide | B. various | C. far | D. grand |
| 4. A. operation | B. activity | C. process | D. occupation |
| 5. A. dispose | B. scheme | C. steady | D. prepare |
| 6. A. beside | B. appropriately | C. around | D. nearly |
| 7. A. fall | B. reduce | C. lessen | D. subtract |
| 8. A. keep | B. hold | C. support | D. preserve |
| 9. A. risk | B. spoil | C. injure | D. threaten |
| 10. A. put | B. formed | C. caused | D. made |



✂ _____

Your answer:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Part 2: Read the following passage and fill in each gap with one word of which the first letter is given. (12 marks)

Sports and Games

A sport is a physical activity that people do for fun and as a way to (1) c_____ with others. People have enjoyed sports for (2) t_____ of years. Every sport has a set of rules that the players should follow.

In some sports one person competes against other (3) i_____. Examples of these sports include boxing, wrestling, (4) g_____, diving, long jump, and horseback riding. In team sports a group of people plays against another group, or team. A team may have as (5) f_____ as two members, or it may have many members. A basketball team has five. Eleven players make up a (6) s_____ team.

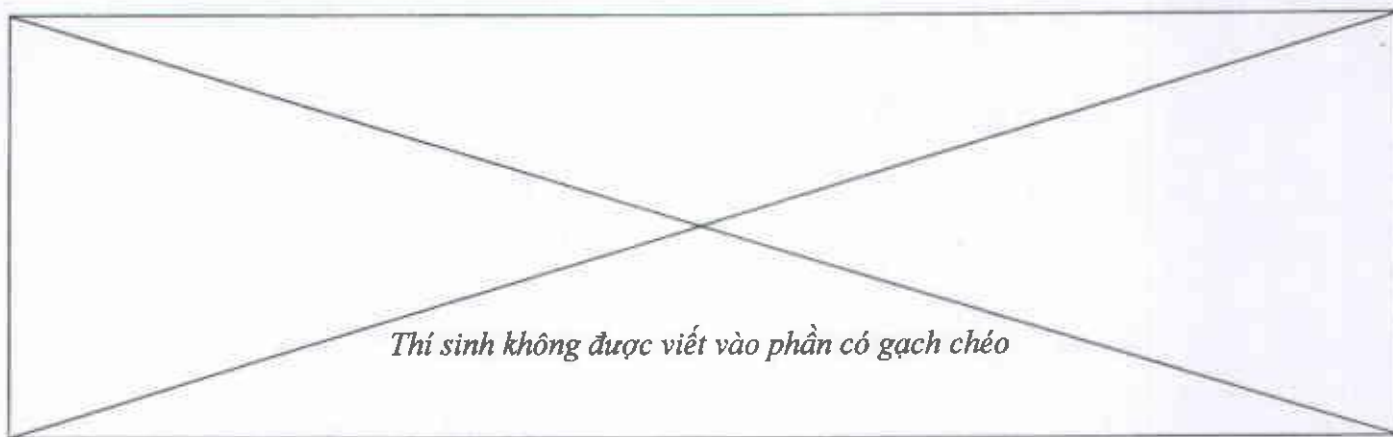
Sports can be amateur or professional. Amateur (7) a_____ do not get paid for participating in a sport, whereas professional ones play sports for money.

In some (8) a_____ cultures, sports were a part of religious practices. Ancient Greeks played games to (9) h_____ their gods. Ancient Romans related athletic games to military skills, not religion. They did such sports as boxing, chariot racing, and (10) t_____ javelins.

After ancient times people continued to play sports, but they were usually unorganised. Organised sports have been more (11) c_____ since the eighteenth century. People have created sets of rules for different sports and organizations to control (12) c_____.

Your answer:

1		5		9	
2		6		10	
3		7		11	
4		8		12	



Thí sinh không được viết vào phần có gạch chéo



Part 3: Read the following passage and answer questions 1-5. (10 marks)

How Safe is a Cup of Tea?

People all over the world drink tea. It is a mild beverage which people enjoy in the morning when they start their day, and for years it has had a reputation for both safe and almost always beneficial, a drink which will give its consumer a lift without dangerous side-effects. It was a drink favoured by temperance organizations who saw far more to fear in alcoholic beverages.

Now scientists are suggesting that tea may not be as safe as we had previously believed. Tea contains caffeine, and caffeine has been linked to sleeplessness, and to the unpleasant jumpy feeling some people get when stressed. More seriously, there is a link with miscarriages, and pregnant women are advised to reduce their intake of tea until their baby is born.

Caffeine is found in tea, but it is a larger component of other drinks. Six hundred mg of caffeine is found in six cups of percolated coffee, eight cups of instant coffee and 12 cups of medium strength tea. Chocolate drinks contain about 30 mg of caffeine per glass so it takes 20 glasses to reach 600 mg.

The comparison demands that we know how strong 'medium strength' tea actually is, but medium strength to one person is weak to another. It would, of course, be possible to devise an objective test which prescribed the exact amount of tea in the pot, the time taken for it to brew, and the differing effects of adding (or not adding) milk or lemon. Most tea drinkers would rightly regard this as a foolish waste of time, and would continue to judge the strength of the tea they drink by its colour.

Many people who drink a lot of tea solve the problem by drinking a beverage from which the caffeine has been removed, decaffeinated tea, but others claim that it simply doesn't taste right. The sensible course is probably one of moderation: continue to enjoy your cup of tea, but don't enjoy too many!

Answer the questions 1-5 by choosing the appropriate letter A, B, C, or D.

1. Tea used to be considered as _____

A. beneficial in moderation.

C. more dangerous than alcohol.

B. beneficial in all situations.

D. less dangerous than alcohol.

2. Scientists say tea may be dangerous because it _____

A. contains caffeine.

C. reduces miscarriages.

B. makes all its drinkers nervous.

D. irritates babies.

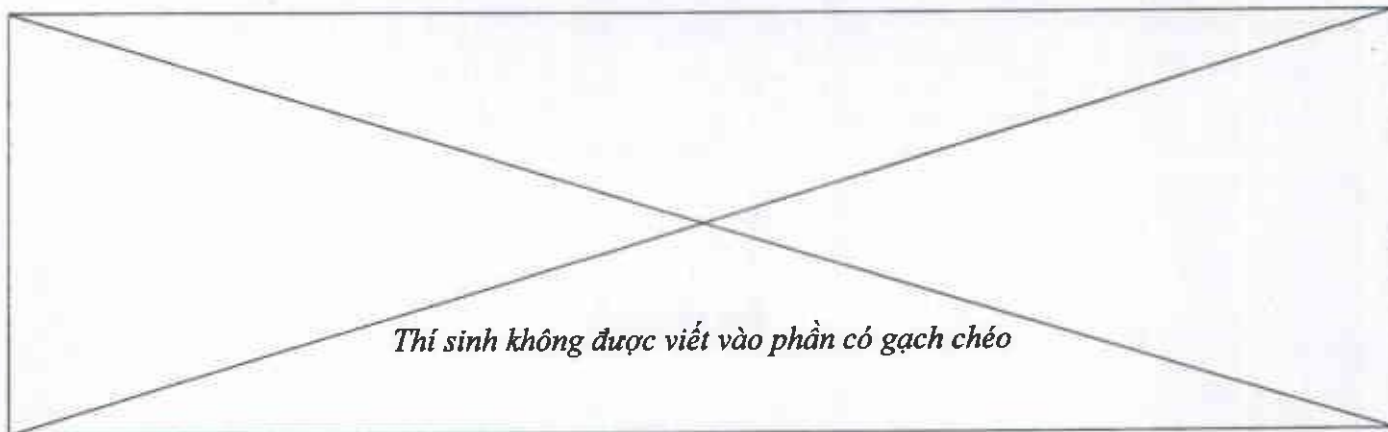
3. There is more caffeine in tea than _____

A. instant coffee.

C. percolated coffee.

B. chocolate drinks.

D. cola drinks.



4. Tea drinkers usually assess the strength of tea by _____.
 A. its colour. B. how long it is brewed.
 C. its milkiness. D. a measured amount.
5. The author suggests the best solution is to drink _____.
 A. decaffeinated tea. B. instant coffee.
 C. tea in moderation. D. no tea at all.

Your answer:

1	2	3	4	5

Part 4: Read the following passage and answer questions 1-6. (18 marks)

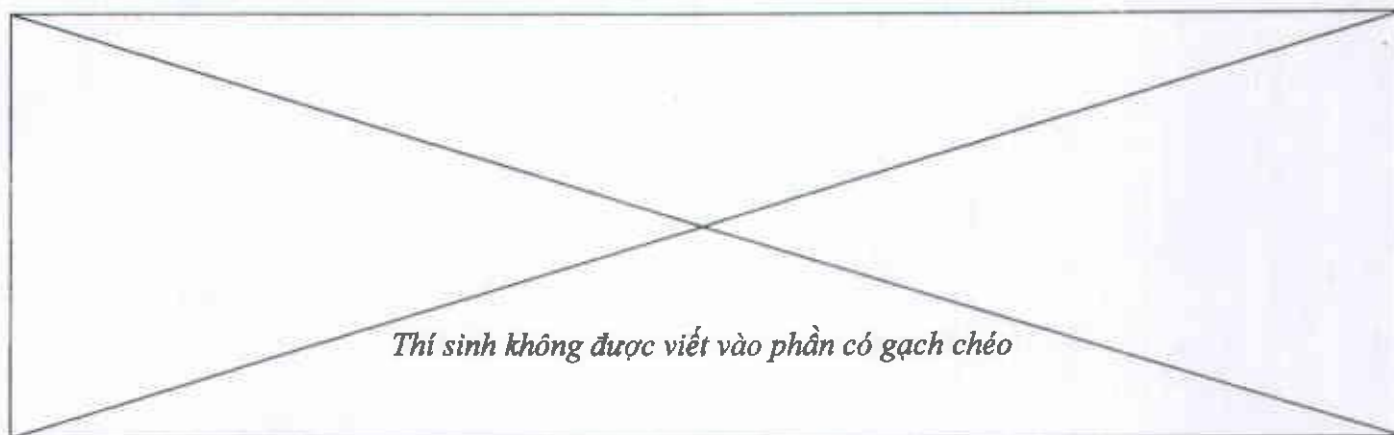
The Efficient Reader

Experts on reading skills will disagree on the best ways for a student to improve their reading speed. The problem seems to be that the purpose for reading varies from situation to situation, and any advice for students needs to take into account their particular context. As well as the impact of the purpose for reading, a reader may encounter certain linguistic features in a text that provide valuable shortcuts in absorbing the text's information. With newspaper, for example, an experienced reader will focus on pictures, headlines, and boxes which contain reports. This technique is termed 'skimming' and is used by reader who already knows what they want to read, and has predicted the text's contents.

Texts may be classified by type or genre, and some may be more familiar than others. Text types include:

• letters and postcards • magazine advertisements • newspaper reports • newspaper 'human interest' stories • comics • official reports, procedures, rules • poems and novels	• puzzles and rules for games • timetables • exam directions • visual information such as graphs, maps and diagrams • form guides for sporting events • online texts • email and SMS messages
--	---

Most experts agree that an efficient reader will find the information he or she needs, and ignore irrelevant information. This assumes that the reader already knows what is relevant and



what is not. This knowledge depends very much on the reader's age, level of maturity, familiarity with his/her culture, and prior reading experience.

The type of text will also require more or less attention to details. Newspaper articles often put the topic or 'gist' of the story at the beginning, while the remainder of the report fills in the details. On the other hand, poems require that every phrase or word is considered for its connotative meaning. Academic texts often require the reader to follow a detailed analysis or argument.

He/she should also be able to see connections between ideas, on a sentence and a paragraph level. The learner should also apply his/her own knowledge to interpret the text. For visual information like graphs, the reader should interpret the symbols used to encode the information; in other words, the reader should 'translate' visual symbols into words and sentences.

The best advice is: practice with texts you are most likely to encounter at university.

Answer questions 1-6 by choosing the appropriate letter A, B, C, or D

1. The passage's main purpose is to _____

- A give advice on reading quickly
- B present research ideas on what makes a good teacher
- C prove that reading carefully depends on text type and purpose
- D show that text types determine reading methods.

2. The passage points out that _____

- A rapid reading is essential for successful university study
- B students who read more slowly are more successful at university study
- C reading speed is determined by the purpose for which one reads
- D students who read intensively are more successful.

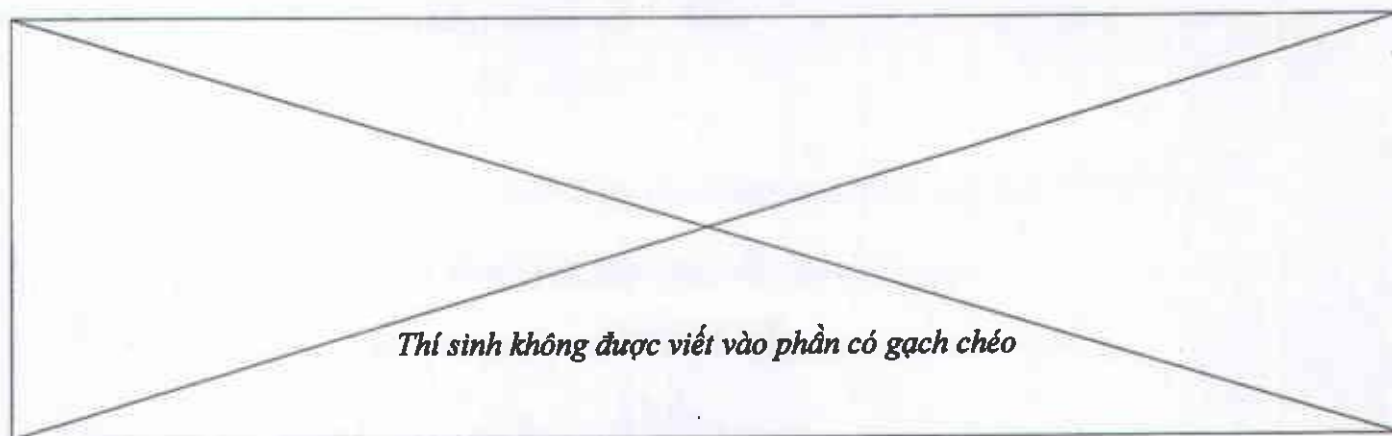
3. The efficient reader _____

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A knows a wide range of text types | B reads quickly |
| C reads slowly | D finds relevant information. |

4. The efficient reader _____

- A relates his/her own knowledge to the text
- B reads intensively a wide range of texts
- C reads newspapers as well as academic journals
- D reads slowly.

5. The efficient reader _____



- A uses the way a text is constructed to assist comprehension
- B can understand a text from headings and subheadings
- C takes notes using all the headings and subheadings
- D checks all unknown vocabulary in a dictionary.

6. The most conclusive advice for improving reading is _____

- A practice reading a wide range of texts
- B decide what you need to read and practise
- C decide what material on a reading list is relevant
- D read intensively as well as extensively.

Your answer:

1	2	3	4	5	6

D. WRITING: 60 marks

Part 1a: Place the words from the box below into the following table under the appropriate heading. (10 marks)

<i>as a result of</i>	<i>as well as</i>	<i>despite</i>	<i>otherwise</i>	<i>subsequently</i>
<i>because of</i>	<i>such as</i>	<i>However</i>	<i>for example</i>	<i>due to</i>
<i>when</i>	<i>in contrast</i>	<i>similarly</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>recently</i>
<i>in addition</i>	<i>also</i>	<i>therefore</i>	<i>although</i>	<i>result in</i>

Giving an example	Time expressions	Adding an additional idea	Introducing an opposite idea	Cause and effect and result



Part 1b: Use words and phrases from the box/table above to fill in the gaps in the passages below. Some words or phrases may be used more than once. There may be more than one possible way to link the sentences. (10 marks)

Computer breakdown may be caused by a number of factors, (1) _____ the age of the hardware, human error, or computer viruses.

Viruses are usually introduced into an office computer system through infected disks, CDs or downloaded material from the internet. Disks and CDs are often brought into an office by staff, who may be copying office files. These are (2) _____ downloaded into their personal computer at home. Their personal computers may contain viruses which copy themselves on any new disk or CD inserted into the machine.

Although most computers today contain anti-virus software which would detect viruses and alert the user, material downloaded from the internet or sent as an attachment by email may still (3) _____ a virus.

Computer viruses have become a threat to the integrity of data stored in personal computers (4) _____ large mainframes in corporate and government institutions.

The industry is fighting back; (5) _____ the prevalence of these viruses, anti-virus software has been developed and can be installed at low cost. (6) _____, it is still necessary to regularly update the software as new viruses develop and the old software is unable to protect computer hard drives from becoming infected. It is an ongoing battle, for as fast as the technology to combat a virus is developed, a new virus is created. The power of the computer is certainly worth defending. Computerised databases provide workers in an organisation with the information they need (7) _____ they need it. Computer networks allow the free flow of information from not only one part of an organization too another, but also globally, (8) _____ new information can be quickly assimilated and stored for possible use later.

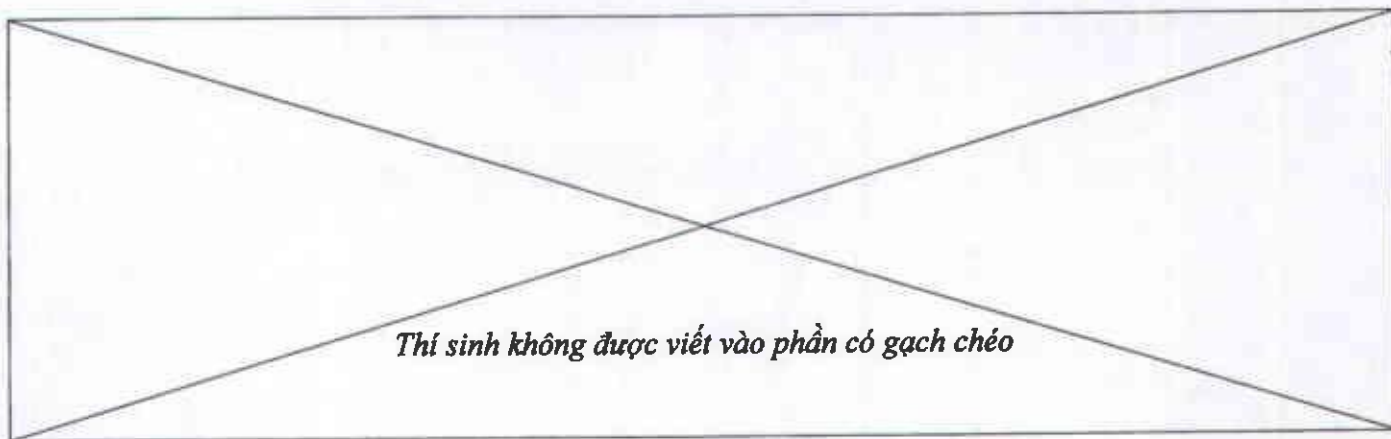
Computerised databases are invaluable in the field of medical health. In a hospital, (9) _____, a database for information on diseases, drugs and other records will be invaluable to a doctor trying to diagnose many different cases.

So we can see that (10) _____ their power, computer systems are highly vulnerable.

Your answer:

1	2	3	4	5

6	7	8	9	10



Thí sinh không được viết vào phần có gạch chéo

✂

Part 2: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the sentence printed before it. (10 marks)

1. Mary didn't listen to the weather forecast carefully.

Mary paid

2. She gave a friendly smile and waved goodbye.

She smiled

3. I didn't know about John's departure.

I didn't know that

4. This is a "No smoking" office.

You are

5. The boy wasn't allowed to have any friends, so he became an introvert.

Deprived

6. The sore throat prevented the man from speaking clearly.

If

7. That supermarket offers an on-line shopping service.

There is

8. We've missed the last bus so there's no point in waiting.

It isn't worth

9. I think Tutankhamun was possibly murdered by a member of his own family.

Tutankhamun's murderer

10. People say that teenagers today look, talk, act, and think differently from their parents because different things influence every generation.

It



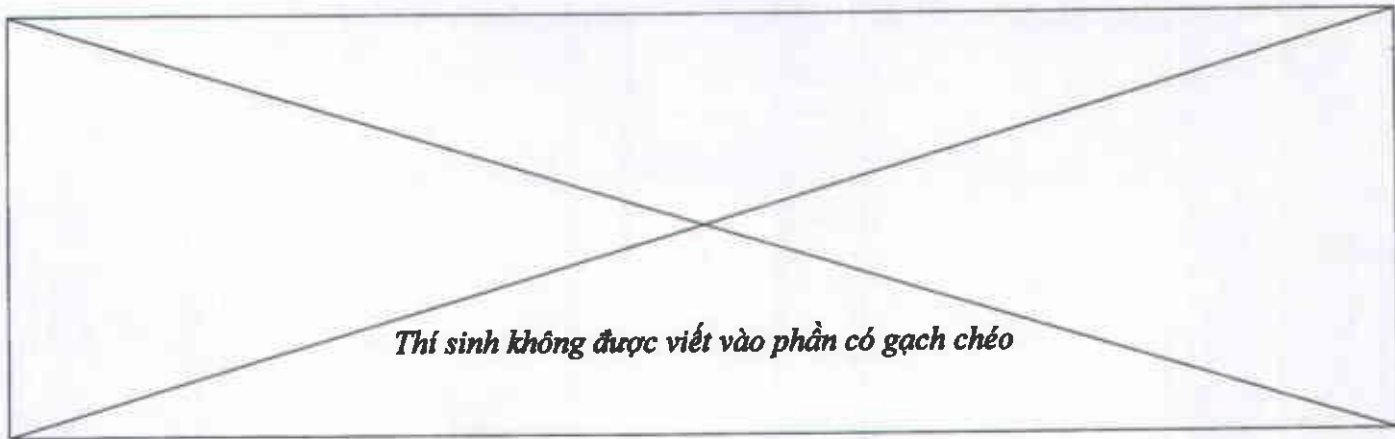
Part 3: Essay writing. (30 marks)

Write about the following topic in 250 words. Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Topic: *It is very important that children should study hard at school. Time spent studying on the Internet is time wasted. Do you agree or disagree ?*

Your essay:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.



Thí sinh không được viết vào phần có gạch chéo

✂

THE END.

CHÍNH THỨC

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh
Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút
(Thi có 05 trang)

Học sinh làm bài vào tờ giấy thi.

Phân trọng nghi m: Chúc n vị t ch cái A, học c B, C, D.

Phân t lu n: Vì t y theo yêu c u c bài.

(Thí sinh không c s d ng tài li u gì.)

A. LISTENING

I. Listen to an interview on transportation and fill in each of the blanks with NO MORE THAN 3 WORDS / NUMBERS (5.0 points).

Questions Names	How do you get to school?	How far is it from your home to school?	How long does it take you to get to school?	Are you ever late because of transportation problems?	Suggestions for improving the transportation?
Mike	By bus	(2) _____	15 or 20 minutes	(4) _____	need more buses
Liz	(1) _____	20 miles	It depends	No	need (5) _____ subway system
Tom	By bike	A few blocks	(3) _____	No	

II. Listen to a conversation between Daphne and her father. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) (5.0 points).

		T	F
6.	Daphne is playing a computer game at the moment.		
7.	Daphne's dad doesn't know what an e-mail is.		
8.	Daphne's dad thinks emails are cheap to send.		
9.	Telephone rates are cheaper after 6:00 pm.		
10.	Daphne's dad would like to send an e-mail.		

III. Listen to an announcement at a school fête and choose the best answer for the following statements and questions (5.0 points).

- The money will be spent on _____.
A. school computers B. a new building C. the fête D. a new swimming pool
- What starts at 2 o'clock?
A. The fête. B. The county gymnastics competition.
C. The gymnastics display D. Fun and games
- You can have a coffee break _____.
A. in classroom 6 B. in classroom 7 C. in the sports hall D. in the front playground
- You can enter the three-legged race if you are _____.
A. a child with an adult B. a mum and a dad C. an aunt and an uncle D. an adults over 18
- You should buy your raffle tickets _____.
A. by 4.30 pm B. at 5 pm
C. when you enter the fête D. anytime before 5pm

B. PHONETICS - GRAMMAR - VOCABULARY - LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

I. Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others in the groups (5.0 points)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 16. A. individual | B. entertainment | C. introduction | D. environment |
| 17. A. knowledge | B. miserable | C. reaction | D. accident |
| 18. A. political | B. yesterday | C. ambulance | D. furniture |
| 19. A. confidence | B. minimize | C. complaint | D. imitate |
| 20. A. company | B. atmosphere | C. customer | D. employment |

II. Choose the word, phrase or expression which best completes each sentence (15 points)

21. **Peter:** "I've got to go, Betty. So long." **Betty:** "So long, Peter. And _____"
A. be careful B. don't hurry C. take care D. don't take
22. **John:** "How lovely your house is!" **Jack:** "_____"
A. I love it, too. B. Thank you, it's nice of you to say so.
C. Can you say that again. D. Really? It is.
23. Mr. Thomson is one of the most distinguished scientists in his _____.
A. matter B. field C. part D. place
24. There has been a great _____ in her English.
A. escalation B. rise C. increase D. improvement
25. The _____ of the general election will be known today.
A. result B. decision C. effect D. choice
26. Released in 1915, _____.
A. D.W. Griffith's made an epic film about the Civil War, Birth of a Nation.
B. the Civil War was the subject of D.W. Griffith's epic film, Birth of a Nation.
C. D.W. Griffith's epic film Birth of a Nation was about the Civil War.
D. the subject of D.W. Griffith's epic film Birth of a Nation was the Civil War.
27. As soon as you buy a car, it starts falling in _____.
A. cost B. worth C. value D. price
28. **Boy:** "Would you say that English is a global language?" **Girl:** "_____"
A. Yes, it has. B. I like it.
C. I don't understand the difference. D. Oh, absolutely.
29. The couple decided to _____ every month for their retirement.
A. put some money away B. put some money aside
C. take up some money D. take some money away
30. The taxi was so late reaching the station that my father _____ missed his train.
A. rarely B. immediately C. entirely D. almost
31. _____ an emergency arise, call 911.
A. Should B. Can C. Does D. Will
32. The doctor gave the patient _____ examination to discover the cause of his collapse.
A. a thorough B. an exact C. a universal D. a whole
33. On _____ she had passed the exam, she jumped for joy.
A. having told B. he was told C. being told D. telling
34. **Henry:** "_____" **John:** "Nothing."
A. What do you do? B. What's new? C. How are you? D. Are you a newcomer?
35. **Sarah:** "I am terribly sorry, Mr. Johnson. I won't be able to come to the office tomorrow."
Mr. Johnson: "_____"
A. Oh, that's annoying. B. Sounds like fun. C. Well, never mind. D. Great, Sarah.

III. Give the correct form of the words in brackets (10 points).

36. (**MYSTERY**), the light came on though no one was near the switch.
37. Excessive (**EXPOSE**) to direct sunlight should of course be avoided.
38. The complete (**RELEVANT**) of this answer shows that the student did not read the question carefully.
39. Most birds (**MIGRATORY**) in the winter.
40. When a boy, Bob was a very (**ATTEND**) student and seemed to spend most of the time looking out of the window.
41. Travelling gives young people opportunities to (**DEPTH**) their understanding of the world.
42. The living-room is littered with (**DISCARD**) newspapers.
43. The boys took part in the competition with great (**ENTHUSIAST**).
44. Most young Americans want to lead a / an (**DEPEND**) life at the age of twenty.
45. (**NEW**) energy sources such as wind and wave power are pollution-free.

IV. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting: (5.0 points)

46. Visitors may realize that even though they can't make their homes in Venice city, they can take away with them memories of their beauty.
- A B
C D

47. The news of the negotiations for a peace treaty between the two Presidents were received with mixed emotions by the citizens of both countries.
 A B C D
48. If they took their language lesson seriously, they would be able to communicate with the locals now.
 A B C D
49. The Girls Scouts, found by Juliette Gordon Low in 1912, has grown to a current membership of more than three million girls.
 A B C D
50. Americans annually import more than \$ 3 billion worthy of Italian clothing, jewelry, and shoes.
 A B C D

C. READING

I. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each space: (10 points)

These days in business, people have to face many challenging questions when designing and implementing new projects in undeveloped areas of the countryside. One issue which has to be faced is whether it is possible to introduce new technology without destroying the local environment.

Economic (51) _____ and environmental conservation are often seen as natural enemies. It is unfortunate that in the past this has often been true, and it has been necessary to choose between (52) _____ the project or protecting the environment. However, by taking environmental considerations (53) _____ at an early stage in a project, companies can significantly reduce any impacts on local plants and animals.

For example, in southern Africa, a company called CEL was asked to put up 410 km of a power transmission line without disturbing the rare birds which inhabit that area. The project was carried out with (54) _____ disturbance last summer. What may surprise many business people is the fact that this consideration for local wildlife did not in any way (55) _____ down the project. Indeed, the necessary advance planning (56) _____ with local knowledge and advanced technology, (57) _____ that the project was actually completed ahead of schedule. CEL was contracted to finish the job by October and (58) _____ to do so two months earlier.

CEL is one of those companies which is (59) _____ to the principle of environmental conservation. Many other companies have yet to be (60) _____ of the importance of balancing the needs of people with those of the environment. However, it may be the only realistic way forward.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 51. A. development | B. progression | C. rise | D. increase |
| 52. A. running | B. dealing | C. controlling | D. leading |
| 53. A. deeply | B. gravely | C. seriously | D. severely |
| 54. A. bare | B. smallest | C. least | D. minimal |
| 55. A. turn | B. slow | C. speed | D. hold |
| 56. A. tied | B. combined | C. added | D. related |
| 57. A. led | B. caused | C. resulted | D. meant |
| 58. A. managed | B. succeeded | C. achieved | D. fulfilled |
| 59. A. promised | B. persuaded | C. convicted | D. committed |
| 60. A. argued | B. convinced | C. urged | D. impressed |

II. There are 5 blanks in the passage below. From the words provided in the box, choose the most suitable for each blank. There are THREE extra words that you do not need to use (5 points).

A. But	C. bad	E. help	G. benefit
B. need	D. true	F. good	H. Indeed

In Britain, the average young person now spends more money on games each year than on going to the cinema or renting videos. But is this necessarily a (61) _____ thing? For years, newspaper reports have been saying that children who spend too much time playing computer games become unsociable, bad-tempered, even violent as a result. But new research, carried out in both Europe and the USA, suggests that the opposite may be (62) _____.

(63) _____, playing some of the more complicated games may help people of all ages to improve certain skills. Researchers claim that this is because the games make the brain work harder in certain ways, like imagining sounds and movements quickly and identifying what they are. The fact that people play the games repeatedly means that they get a lot of practice in these skills which are therefore likely to become highly developed.

Social skills may (64) _____, too. Researchers in Chicago think that fans of first- person shooter games such as "Counterstrike" are better than non-players when it comes to building trust and co-operation, and that this helps them to make good friendships and become strong members of their communities. So rather than giving up computer games, perhaps young people (65) _____ to spend more time on them?

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question (10 points).

In the world today, particularly in the two most industrialized areas, North America and Europe, recycling is big news. People are talking about it, practicing it, and discovering new ways to be **sensitive** to the environment. Recycling means finding ways to use products a second time. The motto of the recycling movement is “**Reduce, Reuse, Recycle**”.

The first step is to reduce garbage. In stores, a shopper has to buy products in blister packs, boxes and expensive plastic wrappings. A hamburger from a fast food restaurant comes in lots of packaging: usually paper, a box and a bag. All that packaging is wasted resources. People should try to buy things that are wrapped simply, and reuse cups and utensils. Another way to reduce waste is to buy high-quality products. When low quality appliances break, many customers throw them away and buy new ones - a loss of more resources and more energy. For example, if a customer buys high-quality appliance that can be easily repaired, the manufacturer receives an important message. In the same way, if a customer chooses a product with less packaging, that customer sends an important message to manufacturers. To reduce garbage, the throwaway must stop.

The second step is to reuse. It is better to buy juices and soft drinks in returnable bottles. After customers empty the bottles, they can return them to the store. The manufacturers of the drinks collect the bottles, wash them, and then fill them again. The energy that is necessary to make new bottles is saved. In some parts of the world, returning bottles for money is a common **practice**. In those places, the garbage dumps have relatively little glass and plastic from throwaway bottles.

The third step is to recycle. Spent motor oil cans can be cleaned and used again. Aluminum cans are costly to make. It takes the same amount of energy to make one aluminum can as it does to run a color TV set for three hours. When people collect and recycle aluminum (for new cans), they help save one of the world's **precious** resources.

66. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. what is involved in the recycling movement.
B. what people often understand about the term “**recycle**”.
C. how to live sensitive to the environment.
D. how to reduce garbage disposal.
67. The word “**sensitive**” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. responding B. logical C. cautious D. friendly
68. People can do the following to reduce waste EXCEPT _____.
A. buy high-quality product
B. buy fewer hamburgers
C. buy simply-wrapped things
D. reuse cups
69. Why is it a waste when customers buy low-quality products?
A. Because they have to be repaired many times
B. Because they produce less energy.
C. Because customers change their ideas all the time.
D. Because people will soon throw them away
70. What is the best description of the process of reuse?
A. The bottles are collected, washed, returned and filled again.
B. The bottles are collected, returned filled again and washed.
C. The bottles are filled again after being returned, collected and washed.
D. The bottles are washed, returned, filled again and collected.
71. The garbage dumps in some areas have relatively little glass and plastic because _____.
A. each returned bottle is paid. B. people are ordered to return bottles
C. not many bottles are made of glass or plastic D. returned bottles are few
72. The word “**practice**” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. drill B. exercise C. deed D. belief
73. The energy used to make a can is _____ the energy used to run a color TV set for 3 hours.
A. more than B. less than
C. as much as D. not worth being compared to
74. The word “**precious**” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. natural B. substantial C. first D. invaluable
75. Which statement is true according to the passage?
A. It's impossible to recycle aluminum.
B. Aluminum is one resource that needs to be saved.
C. Aluminum is a lasting resource.
D. It's cheap to make aluminum cans.

D. WRITING

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it (5 points).

76. The cost of living has gone up considerably in the past few years.
- There
77. Their chances of success are small.
- It is
78. Someone has suggested abolishing income tax.
- It
79. Most people can understand Tom when he speaks Vietnamese.
- Tom can make
80. We are thankful to General Vo Nguyen Giap for his contribution to the cause of the national liberation.
- We are thankful to General Vo Nguyen Giap for what

II. Use the suggested words and phrases below to make complete sentences of a passage(10 points).

81. Come / enjoy / three hundred years / history / single day!
82. Highfield House / one / Britain's finest old buildings / attractive / well-kept gardens / good view / beautiful North Norfolk coast.
83. Until recently / it / home / members / Highfield family.
84. Now / however / this classic 18th century hall / living museum / full /art / history.
85. There / so many attractions / from beautiful rooms / peaceful picnic places / by / lake.
86. You can even / trip / water / if / weather / suitable.
87. Enjoy / guided tour / House / start / the grandeur of the entrance / carry on through / various rooms.
88. tour / House / end / old kitchen / where valuable antique tools / display.

III. It is said that modern technology makes it easier for students to learn. Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Write an essay of about 180 – 200 words to support your opinion (10 points)

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

H và tên thí sinh:.....S báo danh.....
H và tên, ch ký Giám th 1:.....
H và tên, ch ký Giám th 2:.....

A. LISTENING: (15 points)

I. (5.0 p): 1 point for each correct answer:

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. by car / drive | 2. five / 5 miles | 3. fifteen / 15 minutes |
| 4. Yes | 5. a better | |

II. (5.0 p): 1 point for each correct answer:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 6. F | 7. T | 8. F | 9. T | 10. T |
|------|------|------|------|-------|

III. (5.0 p): 1 point for each correct answer:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. D | 12. C | 13. A | 14. A | 15. A |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

B. PHONETICS: (5.0 points)

1 point for each correct answer:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. D | 17. C | 18. A | 19. C | 20. D |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

C. GRAMMAR - VOCABULARY - LANGUAGE FUNCTION:

I. (15 points): 1 point for each correct answer:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. C | 22. B | 23. B | 24. D | 25. A |
| 26. C | 27. C | 28. D | 29. B | 30. D |
| 31. A | 32. A | 33. C | 34. B | 35. C |

II. (10 points): 1 point for each correct answer:

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 36. MYSTERIOUSLY | 37. EXPOSURE | 38. IRRELEVANCE | 39. MIGRATE |
| 40. INATTENTIVE | 41. DEEPEN | 42. DISCARDED | 43. ENTHUSIASM. |
| 44. INDEPENDENT | 45. RENEWABLE | | |

III. (5.0 points): 1 point for each correct answer:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 46. D | 47. B | 48. A | 49. A | 50. C |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

D. READING:

I. (10 points): 1 point for each correct answer:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 51. A | 52. A | 53. C | 54. D | 55. B |
| 56. B | 57. D | 58. A | 59. D | 60. B |

II. (5 points): 1 point for each correct answer:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 61. C | 62. F | 63. H | 64. G | 65. B |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

III. (10 points): 1 point for each correct answer:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 66. A | 67. D | 68. B | 69. D | 70. C |
| 71. A | 72. C | 73. C | 74. D | 75. B |

E. WRITING:

I. (5 points): 1 point for each correct answer:

76. - There has been a considerable increase / rise in the cost of living in the past few years.
77. - It is unlikely that they will succeed / will be successful.
- It is likely that they will not succeed / will not be successful.
78. - It has been suggested that income tax should be abolished.
79. - Tom can make himself understood when he speaks Vietnamese.

80. - We are thankful to General Vo Nguyen Giap for what he contributed to / what he did for the cause of the national liberation.

II. (10 points)

81. Come and enjoy three hundred years of history in a single day! (1.0 p)

82. Highfield House is one of Britain's finest old buildings (1.0 p) with attractive, well-kept gardens and a good view of the beautiful North Norfolk coast. (1.0 p)

83. Until recently, it was the home of the members of the Highfield family. (1.0 p)

84. Now, however, this classic 18th century hall is a living museum (which is) full of art and history. (1.0 p)

85. There are so many attractions from the beautiful rooms to the peaceful picnic places / such as the beautiful rooms and the peaceful picnic places by the lake. (1.0 p)

86. You can even have / make / take a trip on the water if the weather is suitable. (1.0 p)

87. Enjoy a guided tour of the House, starting with the grandeur of the entrance (1.0 p), and carry on through the various rooms. (1.0 p)

88. The tour of the House ends in the old kitchen where / in which valuable antique tools are display. (1.0 p)

III. (10 points):

1. Form: essay (1.0 points)

+ include 3 parts:

- introduction
- body
- conclusion

2. Organization: (10 points)

- easy to follow
- coherent

3. Content: (4.0 points):

- successful fulfillment of the task with important ideas and relevant details

4. Language: (4.0 points)

- a variety of structures and sentences patterns
- appropriate vocabulary
- suitable connectors
- correct grammar
- correct punctuating / spelling

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