

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Họ và tên:	Họ và tên, chữ ký giám thị:	Số phách
Ngày sinh: Số báo danh:	GT 1:	
Trường: Lớp:	GT 2:	

Đề gồm 06 trang; thí sinh làm bài vào đề thi này.

ĐIỂM BÀI THI		Họ tên, chữ ký giám khảo	Số phách
Bảng số	Bảng chữ	GK1:	
.....	GK2:	

PART A. LISTENING (3.0 POINTS)**Hướng dẫn phần thi nghe hiểu:**

- Nội dung nghe gồm 2 phần, mỗi phần thí sinh được nghe 2 lần, đĩa CD tự chạy 2 lần.
- Hướng dẫn làm bài chi tiết cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1: Listen to a conversation about a journey. Choose the correct answer A, B or C for each of the following questions.

1. How many times has Bob been to Canada before?

- A.** never **B.** once **C.** twice

2. The weather in Canada is

- A.** very cold.
B. very warm.
C. warm during the day and cold at night.

3. Tom tells Bob to bring

- A.** lots of warm clothes. **B.** a present for his mum. **C.** his passport.

4. Tom thinks the flight will be

- A.** long and boring. **B.** comfortable. **C.** frightening.

5. Tom won't be able to meet Bob because

- A.** he's playing basketball. **B.** he's playing football. **C.** he's playing tennis.

6. Who is going to meet Bob?

- A.** Tom's mum **B.** Tom's brother **C.** Tom

Part 2: Listen to the recording twice. Fill in each blank space, with no more than one word or numbers.

REQUEST FOR COMMERCIAL LEASE

Name: Mr. Rick
Company: ICT industries
Preferred location: (7) centre
Near: (8) centre
Size: (9) square metres
Number of staff: (10)
Special needs: (11) access parking for nobility scooter
Moving date: during month of (12)
Requirements:

- Good lift access
- Large lobby
- Removal of some (13)
- (14) too small - make bigger
- Change office near entry to storeroom
- New:
 - paintwork
 - lights
 - blinds
 - (15)
- Minimum length of lease 3 years (with right of renewal)

PART B – GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (7.0 points)

I. Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (2.0 points)

1. He was _____ he never washed his clothes by himself..

A. too lazy B. very lazy that C. such lazy that D. so lazy that

2. When I was little boy, I _____ presents on my birthdays.

A. expect to give

B. expected to be given

C. expect being given

D. expected to giving

3. When pupils are tired of studying, a system of rewards can help increase students' _____.

A. ambition

B. success

C. motivation

D. challenge

4. **Peter:** "Do you mind if I take a seat?" **Jean:** " _____ "

A. No, I mind.

B. Yes, I don't mind.

C. Yes, do as you please.

D. No, do as you please.

5. The old lady scarcely cares for anything, _____?

A. does she

B. doesn't she

C. is it

D. is she

6. John lost the _____ bicycle he bought last week and his parents were very angry with him because of his carelessness.

A. blue beautiful new German

B. beautiful new blue German

C. new beautiful blue German

D. beautiful blue new German

7. The rules are very clear. You know you _____ wear jewellery to school.

A. don't have to

B. mustn't

C. needn't

D. mightn't

8. She was good at physics _____ the fact that she found it boring.

A. despite

B. though

C. because

D. because of

9. When I came, he _____ for 2 hours, and everything seemed to be ready.

A. did

B. had done

C. had been doing

D. has do

10. _____ broken several SEA GAME records in swimming.

A. AnhVien is said to have

B. People say AnhVien had

C. AnhVien is said that she has

D. It is said to have

11. Looking out across the bay, she suddenly caught _____ of a dolphin.

A. vision

B. view

C. look

D. sight

12. _____ have tried their best to protect the environment, but their efforts seem to be nothing compared to what people are doing to harm it.

A. Poachers

B. Industrialists

C. Conservationists

D. Producers

13. You should pay _____ to what the instructor is saying.

A. attendance B. intention C. convention D. attention

14. You can contact us if anything _____ with our plan.

A. goes wrong B. comes bad C. is out of luck D. loses control

15. It is _____ knowledge that you have to drink more fluids when you have flu.

A. common B. popular C. widespread D. updated

16. Too many tests and exams have put high school students _____ pressure.

A. in B. on C. under D. into

17. There are chances that Manchester United _____ the next match against Juventus.

A. won B. will win C. has won D. would win

18. _____ my shyness, they refused to give me the job as a receptionist.

A. Despite B. As for C. Due to D. Instead of

19. Jane likes watching films, but she is not _____ keen on any kind.

A. specially B. certainly C. largely D. particularly

20. His business is growing so fast that he must take _____ more workers.

A. up B. on C. in D. over

**II. Give the correct form of the words in brackets to fit in each numbered space.
(2.0 points)**

Vietnam Museum of Ethnology

This is the most recent yet probably the largest and undoubtedly the most interesting Museums in Hanoi and Vietnam I he Museum comes out of the recognition dial Vietnam is a multi-ethnic country and that more (1. **ATTEND**) should be paid to promote socio-cultural (2. **DIVERSE**). Despite being out of the way compared with other museum in Hanoi. Vietnam Museum of Ethnology is (3. **WORTHY**) a thorough visit, for those who are keen to learn about the multiculturalitly o' Vietrtam and for those who would (4. **APPRECIATION**) some green space.

There are both (5. **INDOOR**) and outdoors sections. While the in-housed exhibition is particularly (6. **INFORMATION**), the outdoors display and activities make the muse from the rest. There are a number of houses modeling after the (7. **TRADITION**) architecture of ethnic minorities, especially those who live in Northern and Central highlands.

You will be blown away by the elaboration of these architectures, at the same time being thoroughly (8. **ENGAGE**) in traditional games and activities such as water puppet show, calligraphy, stone game (O An Quan The museum is (9. **SPECIAL**) a great choice for those who cannot find time to visit all remote areas where live the (10. **MAJOR**) of Vietnam ethnic minorities.

(<https://www.vietnumonline.com/uttructionvielnum-museum-of-ethni>k>iIy.html>)

Your answer

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

III. There are 11 errors in this passage underline and correct them. The first is done as an example. (1 point)

<p><u>Traditional</u>, mental tests have been divided into two types. Achievement tests are design to measure acquired skills and knowledge, particular those that have been explicitly taught. The proficiency exams required by a few states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed and measure a person's able to acquire new skills but knowledge. For example, vocational aptitude tests can help you decide if 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 different between achievement and aptitude tests is the degree and intended use.</p>	<p>0. traditional → traditionally</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>5. _____</p> <p>6. _____</p> <p>7. _____</p> <p>8. _____</p> <p>9. _____</p> <p>10. _____</p>
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IV. Fill in each space provided in each sentence below with the correct form of one phrasal verb given in the box. Each phrasal verb can be used ONCE only. (1.0 point)

passed away	do without	look forward to	called off	made up
break out	run out	put up with	keep up	get along with

1. Don't smoke in the forest. Fireseasily at this time of the year.
2. I seeing my friends again.
3. I'm afraid, we have.....of apple juice. Will orange juice do?

4. Your website has helped me a lot tothe good work.
5. A friend of mine has her wedding.
6. His mother can'this terrible behavior anymore.
7. As an excuse for being late, she a whole story.
8. He couldn'this mother-in-law.
9. I just can't my mobile. I always keep it with me.
10. She was very sad because her father last week.

V. Supply the correct form of the verbs in the brackets to complete the sentences below. (1.0 point)

1. Whenever we met, Jack avoided (1. look) _____ at me.
2. By this time next year I (2. save) _____ 500 dollars.
3. The children were frightened because it (3. get) _____ dark.
4. It (4. rain) _____ very much in this part of the country every spring.
5. Had you asked me earlier, I (5. tell) _____ you the news.
6. Only yesterday I (6. realise) _____ what was going on.
7. We are going (7. have) _____ our house (8. repaint) _____ next month.
8. She looks as if she (9. be) _____ from another planet.
9. I remember (10. take) _____ to that place once.

PART C. READING COMPREHENSION (5.0 POINTS)

I. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits each blank in the following passage. (2 points)

How men first learnt to (1) _____ words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a (2) _____. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, (3) _____ invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed (4) _____ certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. These sounds, (5) _____ spoken or written in letters, are called words. Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words that (6) _____ powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary (7) _____. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can (8) _____ his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can (9) _____

men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully, (10) _____ they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. invent | B. create | C. make | D. discover |
| 2. A. story | B. secret | C. mystery | D. legend |
| 3. A. whatever | B. however | C. somewhat | D. somehow |
| 4. A. at | B. upon | C. with | D. to |
| 5. A. if | B. however | C. whether | D. though |
| 6. A. interest | B. appeal | C. attract | D. lure |
| 7. A. prose | B. work | C. form | D. style |
| 8. A. carry | B. convey | C. transfer | D. transmit |
| 9. A. take | B. send | C. break | D. move |
| 10. A. or | B. so | C. although | D. because |

II. Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question (2.0 points)

No one can calculate the quantity of solid waste that has been dumped in the world's oceans, but the total certainly exceeds many millions of tons. For example, from 1880 to 1895, 75 percent of the solid waste from New York City was dumped untreated into the Atlantic Ocean. Although it is now prohibited by law, the dumping of solid waste, including wastewater sludge, industrial waste, and high-level radioactive waste were common in the United States until 1970. Cruise ships and huge floating fishing factories still regularly dispose of their solid waste products directly into the ocean.

The earth naturally recycles water and refreshes the land in what is called the hydrological cycle. The hydrological cycle not only renews the supply of water, but cleans it as well. The process begins as heat from the sun causes sea water, 97 percent of the earth's total water reserve, to evaporate and form clouds. Because water evaporates at lower temperatures than most pollutants, the water vapor that rises from the seas is relatively pure and free of the **contaminants**, which are left behind. Next, water returns to us as rain, **which** drains into streams and rivers and rushes toward the sea.

Chemicals, petroleum products, and other dangerous substances such as radioactive materials remain in the ocean, polluting it permanently. The polluted ocean water kills fish or makes them dangerous to eat, posing health problems for those who consume them. It kills the tiny sea creatures that are the source of food for larger fish, sharks, and whales. It also spoils a source of great beauty and pleasure when some solid waste is thrown onto beaches during storms. Discharged petroleum products are frequently found on beaches and they not only ruin the beach, the petroleum residue kills hundreds of

shore birds. Nonpoint pollutants are dumped into lakes, rivers, and streams that may be far away from any ocean. However, these pollutants flow, eventually, into the oceans. They can come from a variety of sources, from road salt to agricultural pesticides. One source of nonpoint pollution is runoff from farming, including fertilizers, manure, and pesticides. Another source is industrial runoff, including heavy metals, phosphorous, and many other chemicals. Urban runoff (oils, salts, various chemicals) and atmospheric fallout of airborne pollution are other sources of nonpoint pollutants that reach the oceans. This includes water and waste from sinks, toilets, washing machines and bathtubs. The problem with this type of waste is that it provides massive amounts of nutrients for water plants such as algae, so that they grow rapidly. This sudden growth causes concentration or algae blooms, which use up the oxygen in the water. As the oxygen level of the water declines, many organisms suffer and die, and the ocean ecosystem is radically altered. This can be prevented by the installation of waste treatment plants that prevent waste from entering the sea, but such facilities do not exist in many poorer countries.

1. What can be inferred about the waste dumped into the world's oceans?
 - A. It's mainly household waste
 - B. Much of it was not treated
 - C. It is billions of tons
 - D. It is primary industrial waste
2. As can be inferred from the passage, which of the following was **NOT** disposed into the ocean?
 - A. waste from dead plants
 - B. waste from cruise ships
 - C. wastewater sludge
 - D. radioactive waste
3. Which of the following is **NOT** referred to as use of hydrological cycle?
 - A. refreshing the land
 - B. separating water from used liquid
 - C. cleaning water
 - D. renewing the water supply
4. Which of the following has similar meaning to the word "**contaminants**" in the second paragraph?
 - A. pollutants
 - B. rushes
 - C. sea water
 - D. vapor
5. What does the word "**which**" in the second paragraph refer to?
 - A. rain water
 - B. the earth
 - C. sea water
 - D. water vaporizer
6. Why are chemicals, petroleum products and radioactive materials mentioned in the passage?
 - A. as untreated waste
 - B. as industrial substances

C. as raw sewage

D. as dangerous pollutants

7. Which of the following is **NOT** referred to as a result of polluted ocean water?

A. killing fish

B. harming people who eat sea food

C. spoiling beach beauty

D. killing shore birds

8. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of farming runoff?

A. manure

B. pesticide

C. road salt

D. fertilizer

9. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. It is expensive to build waste treatment plants

B. developing countries do not need waste treatment plant yet

C. the environment of develop countries is more polluted than that of poor countries

D. the environment of industrial countries is more polluted than that of agricultural countries

10. Where is the passage most probably found?

A. in a geography book

B. in a bibliography

C. in a tourism book

D. in a social science report

II. Read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap. (1.0 point)

Solar Energy

Doctors have reported that 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 (2) _____. In some cases, an excess of vitamins can also (3) _____ to illness. For example, sailors in the past were prone to suffer from scurvy that is a disease resulting (4) _____ 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 (5) _____ vitamin C which is necessary for good (6) _____.

Vitamin B complex is composed of eight different vitamins. A lack of any of these vitamins will lead to different (7) _____. For instance, a person who has too little vitamin B1 will suffer from beriberi, a disease that (8) _____ heart problems and mental disorders. 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 knowledge 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 available in the form of pills and can easily be (10) _____ at any pharmacy.

PART D – WRITING (5.0 points)

I. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it has the same meaning as the first sentence, using the cues as the beginning of each sentence. (2.0 points)

1. John has not had his hair cut for over six months.

° It is

2. In spite of her poor memory, the old woman told interesting stories to the children.

@Even though

3. They left quietly so that they wouldn't disturb the meeting.

@So as

4. Driving on the left feels strange to me.

@I'm not used

5. I will bring some water because I am afraid that there is no water supply.

@In case

6. People think that the owner of that house is abroad

@The owner

7. John only understood very little what the teacher said.

@John could hardly.....

8. As my grandmother grows older, she becomes more intolerant.

@The older.....

9. They suggested banning advertisements on TV.

@They suggested that.....

10. Mary wishes she had spoken her mind at the meeting.

@Mary regretted

II. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the given sentence, using the word given in capital letters at the end. Do not change the word given. (1.0 point)

1. The job received over a hundred applications. (applied)

@ Over a hundred peoplethe job.

2. Our future is in your hands, my dear! (depends)

@ Our future my dear!

3. I'd rather you didn't use the office phone. (mind)

