

<u>Điểm bài thi</u>	<u>Họ, tên và chữ ký 2 giám khảo</u>	SỐ PHÁCH
Bảng số:	Giám khảo 1:	
Bảng chữ:	Giám khảo 2:	

Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi này

PART A. LISTENING (5.0 POINTS)

Hướng dẫn phần thi nghe hiểu:

- Nội dung phần nghe gồm 03 phần, mỗi thí sinh được nghe 2 lần, đĩa CD tự chạy.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc phần nghe có tín hiệu nhạc, hướng dẫn chi tiết đã có trong bài nghe.

I) Listen to the teacher giving students advice for exams. Circle the best option to complete these sentences. (2.0 points)

- The teacher wants the students to _____.
A. take notes after she has finished speaking
B. take notes while she is speaking
C. forget about taking notes
- The teacher suggests eating _____.
A. sugary snacks B. only apples C. fruit and cereals
- The teacher suggests finding a study place with a lot of _____.
A. light B. space C. books
- If students feel stressed they should _____.
A. go to bed B. go out for a walk C. drink some water
- Students are advised to _____.
A. select the important things to learn
B. read through everything once
C. make notes about every topic
- The teacher understands that repeating things can be _____.
A. difficult B. uninteresting C. tiring
- Students can do past exam papers _____.
A. in the library only
B. at home if they take photocopies
C. in the after-school study group
- The teacher recommends a break of five minutes every _____.
A. hour B. two hours C. thirty minutes
- It's important to _____.

- A. eat regularly B. sleep when you feel tired C. keep hydrated
10. The teacher is sure that the students will _____.
 A. pass their exams B. fail their exams C. do their best

II. Listen to a man talking about the traditional wedding ceremony in Great Britain. Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (1.8 points)

Statements	T/F
1. The flower girl strews daisies to start the ceremony.	
2. A chimneysweep kisses the bride first to bring luck for the marriage.	
3. British people often expect some rain on the wedding day.	
4. King Edward VI designated the custom of wearing the wedding ring on the third finger of the right hand.	
5. In the past, wedding rings were made of another kind of metals.	
6. Traditionally, there is a rehearsal dinner before the wedding.	
7. The night before the wedding, brides throw a “stag party” and grooms enjoy a “hen party”.	
8. Brides and grooms recite their vows under the doorway to the chapel.	
9. People enjoy a “wedding breakfast” after the ceremony.	

III. Listen to a tale titled: “The Straw, Coal, and Bean”. Answer the questions below. NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS. (1.2 points)

- Who was the first to walk on the straw?

- Did they know how to get across the stream when they left the woman’s house?

- What did the coal feel on the halfway across the stream?

- What did the coal do to the straw?

- How did the bean laugh?

- Who rescued the bean?

PART B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (5.0 POINTS)

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

- No one phoned me while I was out, _____?
 A. did they B. didn’t he C. didn’t they D. did he

2. Minh loves playing chess _____ his sister enjoys skipping in their free time.
A. when B. because C. while D. during
3. Her English accent is so good that she is thought of as a _____ speaker.
A. natural B. official C. non-native D. native
4. Addiction to computer games _____ many negative effects on teenagers.
A. results in B. because of C. due to D. owing to
5. Peter, together with his family members, _____ Opera House this year.
A. visit B. is visiting C. are visiting D. have visited
6. The villagers have had the use of this washing machine _____ by an engineer.
A. explain B. to explain C. explained D. explains
7. The grass is wet. It must _____ last night.
A. be rained B. rain C. be raining D. have rained
8. These snakes will not cause you any serious harm even if they bite you. They are _____ .
A. poisonous B. cruel C. harmless D. harmful
9. _____ can cause high blood pressure, heart problems, sleep disturbances, and hearing problems.
A. Air pollution B. Light pollution C. Water pollution D. Noise pollution
10. *Peter and Mary are talking about a severe tornado.*
Peter: "The tornado blew several cars in front of me off the road and into the trees."
Mary: " _____ "
A. How cute! B. That's shocking. C. That's great! D. That's quite true.

II. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the given word. (2.0 points)

1. The children's _____ became greater and greater when it came to the second half of the tale.	curious
2. The _____ of national heritages is the job of every citizen of that country.	preserve
3. His talent in writing books for children gained the international _____ the late 19th century.	recognize
4. The _____ for the festival must be carried out right now; otherwise, we'll be late.	prepare
5. All of the tangible and intangible heritages that were passed down by our ancestors were _____.	value
6. My trip to Da Nang with my family was _____. There were a lot of interesting things to enjoy and we had a lot of fun together	forget
7. Whenever I listen to this song, I feel so _____.	excite
8. Sometimes it may be _____ to live in the countryside because it's hard to find an entertainment center there	bore
9. Each ethnic minority people has its own _____ features.	type

10. An out-going and friendly person often like to _____ and make friends.	social
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III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the phrasal verbs below. Write your answers in the numbered spaces provided. Each verb is used ONLY once. (1.0 point).

<i>go through</i>	<i>turn down</i>	<i>keep up with</i>	<i>name after</i>	<i>take over</i>
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- The football club is now being _____ by an experienced coach.
- Did you know that the sandwich is _____ the Earl of Sandwich?
- I had to _____ her request for a loan. Her credit was just not good enough.
- I know what you're _____ and I feel really sorry for you.
- It is very important for a firm or a company to _____ the changes in the market.

PART C. READING (5.0 POINTS)

I. Fill in the blank with a suitable word. (1.6 points)

My first camera was a Canon Snappy 50 given to me by my mom when I (1) _____ 8. It's unusually long frame and that little orange tab to make the flash fire were icing on the cake for an 8-yo! I wanted the star-spangled version but that was unavailable (2) _____ Asia back then. Anyway, my mom was a shutter bug, not in a technical or artistic sense, however. Like most moms, she snapped everything and records every little embarrassing memorable moment that (3) _____ sister and I went through. It was (4) _____ a diary for her, and she ended up having suitcases of photo prints sorted in plastic bags and labels. Fast forward to my grade school and high school years, my camera adventures circled around taking (5) _____ of friends, skateboarding antics, and martial art events. I became much more interested (6) _____ photography. Now that I'm a father, my camera's job circled back to what my mom used to (7) _____, documenting my son's adventures. My son's daily photo diary started four years (8) _____ and I'm still doing it now. I wished I was able to start the daily photo project earlier, but at least I took enough pictures of him since birth that my collection can still be considered 'complete'.

II. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the blanks. (2.0 points)

Hans Christian Andersen was born (1) _____ April 2, 1805, in Odense, Denmark. (2) _____ the Andersen family was not wealthy, young Hans Christian was educated in boarding

schools for the privileged. In 1819, Andersen traveled to Copenhagen to work (3) _____ an actor. He returned to school after a short time, supported by a patron (4) _____ Jonas Collin. He (5) _____ writing during this period, at Collin's urging, but was discouraged from continuing by his teachers. Andersen's work first (6) _____ recognition in 1829. He followed this with the publication of a play, a book of poetry and a travelogue. The promising young author (7) _____ a grant from the king, allowing him to (8) _____ across Europe and further develop his body of work. (9) _____ his success as a writer up to this point, Andersen did not initially attract attention for his writing for children. In 1845, English translations of Andersen's folktales and stories began to gain the attention of foreign audiences. (10) _____ then, his stories became English-language classics and had a strong influence on subsequent British children's authors.

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|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. on | B. in | C. about | D. at |
| 2. A. Because | B. Therefore | C. Although | D. Despite |
| 3. A. like | B. as | C. is | D. so |
| 4. A. is | B. was | C. named | D. coined |
| 5. A. started | B. begin | C. continued | D. wanted |
| 6. A. reached | B. got | C. gained | D. had |
| 7. A. got | B. took | C. won | D. had |
| 8. A. run | B. travel | C. pass | D. walk |
| 9. A. Despite | B. In spite | C. Despite of | D. Although |
| 10. A. About | B. As | C. Since | D. Of |

III. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (1.4 points)

The stylistic innovation in painting known as Impressionism began in the 1870's. The Impressionists wanted to depict what they saw in nature, but they were inspired to portray fragmentary moments by the increasingly fast pace or modern life. They concentrated on the play of light over objects, people, and nature, breaking up seemingly solid surfaces, stressing vivid contrast between colors in sunlight and shade, and depiction reflected light in all of its possibilities. Unlike earlier artists, they did not want to observe the world from indoors. They abandoned the studio, painting in the open air and recording spontaneous Impressions of their subjects instead of making outside sketches and then moving indoors to complete the work from memory.

Some of the Impressionists' painting methods were affected by technological advances. For example, the shift from the studio to the open air was made possible in part by the **advent** of cheap rail travel, which permitted easy and quick access to the countryside or seashore, as well as by newly developed chemical dyes and oils that led to collapsible paint tubes, which enabled artists to finish their paintings on the spot.

Impressionism acquired its name not from supporters but from angry art lovers who felt threatened by the new painting. The term "Impressionism" was born in 1874, when a group of artists who had been working together organized an exhibition of their paintings in order to draw public attention to their work. Reaction from the public and press was immediate, and derisive. Among the 165 paintings exhibited was one called Impression Sunrise, by Claude Monet (1840-1926), viewed through hostile eyes, Monet's painting of a rising sun over a misty watery scene seemed messy, slapdash, and an affront to good taste. Borrowing Monet's title,

and critics extended the term "Impressionism" to the entire exhibit. In response, Monet and his 29 fellow artists in the exhibit adopted the same name as a badge of their unity, despite individual differences. From then until 1886 Impressionism had all the zeal of a "church", as the painter Renoir put it. Monet was faithful to the Impressionist creed until his death, although many of the **others** moved on to new styles.

(Source: <https://www.tracnghiem.net/de-kiem-tra/>)

1. What aspect of painting in the nineteenth century does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The impact of some artists' resistance to the fast pace of life.
 - B. A technological advance in the materials used by artists.
 - C. The differences between two major styles of art.
 - D. A group of artists with a new technique and approach to art.
2. Which of the following is a significant way in which Impressionists were different from the artists that preceded them?
 - A. They began by making sketches of their subjects.
 - B. They used subjects drawn from modern life.
 - C. They painted their subjects out of doors.
 - D. They preferred to paint from memory.
3. The word '**advent**' is closest in meaning to_____.
 - A. arrival
 - B. advantage
 - C. acceptance
 - D. achievement
4. The exhibition of paintings organized in 1874 resulted in all of the following EXCEPT
 - A. a negative reaction from the press
 - B. an immediate demand for the paintings exhibited
 - C. creating a name for a new style of painting
 - D. attracting attention from the public
5. The rejection of the Impressionist exhibition by critics was caused by which of the following
 - A. Anger about seemingly poorly painted art.
 - B. Lack of interest in exhibitions by young artists.
 - C. The small number of paintings on display
 - D. The similarity between all the paintings exhibited
6. The author mentions Renoir to give an example of an artist who
 - A. became as famous as Monet
 - B. described the enthusiasm of the Impressionists for their work
 - C. was consistently praised by art critics
 - D. was in favor of a traditional style of painting
7. The word '**others**' refers to
 - A. art critics
 - B. individual differences
 - C. fellow artists
 - D. new styles fellow artists

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 at the beginning of each sentence. (1.6 points)

1. People think that doing morning exercises is good for health.

=> Doing morning exercises _____

2. Follow the instructions carefully and you won't have any problems.

=> As long as _____

3. "I'm sorry, I gave you the wrong number" said Paul to Susan.

=> Paul apologized _____

4. I have never seen such a mess in my life.

=> Never _____

5. The people who were at the meeting will say nothing to the press.

=> Nobody who _____

6. Traditionally, the Vietnamese people have to live with their parents until their death.

=> It is a _____

7. Despite of coming from a poor remote village, she was very confident and became a successful business woman.

=> Although _____

8. He will have sore eyes if he spends too much time on the computer.

=> Should _____

II. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one, using the words given. You MUST use between TWO and FIVE words. (1.4 points)

1. Mark keeps forgetting his homework. (ALWAYS)

=> Mark is _____ his homework.

2. By chance I was in that town when the earthquake started. (HAPPENED)

=> I _____ that town when the earthquake started.

3. Despite knowing this place very well, I got lost. (THOUGH)

=> I got lost _____ very well.

4. My friends find it difficult to understand Australian's accent. (DIFFICULTY)

=> My friends _____ Australian's accent.

5. I advise you not to waste money on Legos. (WERE)

=> If _____ waste money on Legos.

6. The eldest son in a Vietnamese family is obliged to take care of all of his siblings.

(OBLIGATION)

=> It is _____ the eldest son in a Vietnamese family to take care of all of his siblings.

7. You must know about your country's history and culture to be proud of that.

The end