

Họ và tên: ..... Số báo danh: .....

*Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu.  
Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.*

## A. LISTENING

### Section 1. Questions 1-10

Listen to a conversation and complete the notes below with ONE WORD for each answer.

EASY LIFE CLEANING SERVICES
<p><b>Basic cleaning package offered</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning all surfaces</li> <li>• Cleaning the (1) _____ throughout the apartment</li> <li>• Cleaning showers, sinks, toilets, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Additional services agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every week           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cleaning the (2) _____</li> <li>- Ironing clothes - (3) _____ only</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Every month           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cleaning all the (4) _____ from the inside</li> <li>- Washing down the (5) _____</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Other possibilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They can organize a plumber or an (6) _____ if necessary.</li> <li>• A special cleaning service is available for customers who are allergic to (7) _____.</li> </ul> <p><b>Information on the cleaners</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before being hired, all cleaners have a background check carried out by the (8) _____.</li> <li>• References are required.</li> <li>• All cleaners are given (9) _____ for two weeks.</li> <li>• Customers send a (10) _____ after each visit.</li> <li>• Usually, each customer has one regular cleaner.</li> </ul>

### Section 2. Questions 11-15

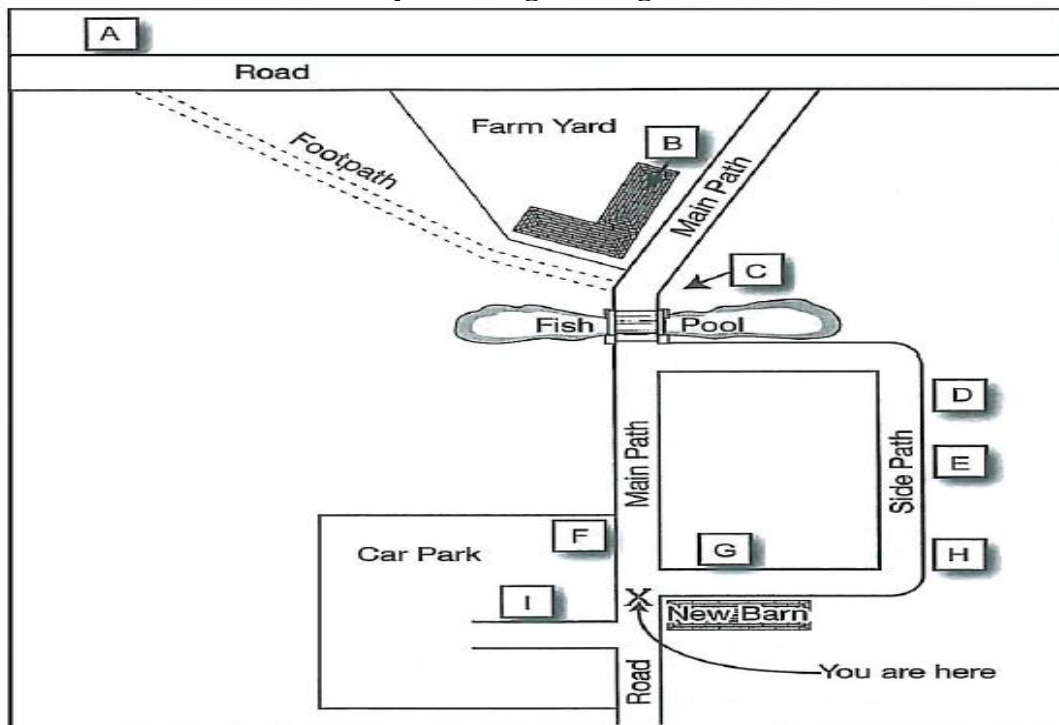
You will hear a man called Frank, talking on the radio about looking for ships that sank at sea long ago. Listen to the tape and choose the best answer to each question.

11. The first old ship which Frank found was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. covered by rocks                      B. older than he first thought                      C. easy to find
12. Frank finds ships quickly because he \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. reads history books                      B. is a professional diver                      C. uses the latest equipment
13. What does Frank say about the ship called The Seabird?
- A. It was built in 1859.                      B. It sank in a storm.                      C. It was badly made.
14. Frank says his wedding ring \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was made from gold he found himself
- B. is worth £88,000
- C. was found by a friend
15. Frank's wife believes he should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. stop diving                      B. give things to museums                      C. sell some of his collection

**Section 3. Questions 16-20**

You will hear a guide talking to a group of visitors to a farm. Label the plan below.  
Write the correct letter A-I next to questions 16-20.

**Fiddy Working Heritage Farm**



- 16. Scarecrow \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. Maze \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. Cafe \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. Black Barn \_\_\_\_\_
- 20. Covered picnic area \_\_\_\_\_

**B. LEXICO-GRAMMAR**

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

- 21. - George: "I think self-learning is facilitated by e-learning platforms."  
- Linda: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Not really. I can't agree with you more.    B. Go ahead! What a good idea!  
C. Never mind.    D. I'll say!
- 22. I don't think this strange new fashion will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. turn up    B. care for    C. show off    D. catch on
- 23. You don't think there's anything wrong with my idea, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. do you    B. don't you    C. is there    D. isn't there
- 24. It is very important that we \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as there's any change in the patient's condition.  
A. were notified    B. be it notified    C. be notified    D. being notified
- 25. They are incensed by the Government's \_\_\_\_\_ thirst for higher taxes and more public spending, which has failed to improve services.  
A. inevitable    B. inexorable    C. insatiable    D. inedible
- 26. When \_\_\_\_\_ nests during spring nesting season, Canadian geese are fiercely territorial.  
A. building    B. are building    C. built    D. are built
- 27. The jury \_\_\_\_\_ her compliments on her excellent knowledge of the subject.  
A. gave    B. paid    C. made    D. said
- 28. Susan would never have talked to you again if you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hadn't apologized    B. didn't apologize  
C. wouldn't have apologized    D. haven't apologised

29. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ woman. She continued to study well despite her illness and poverty.  
 A. strong-willed      B. two-faced      C. narrow-minded      D. short-sighted
30. You may borrow as many books as you like provided you show them to \_\_\_\_\_ is at the desk.  
 A. who      B. whom      C. whoever      D. which
31. It was such a shock to receive a letter like that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in the red      B. out of the blue      C. in the pink      D. over the moon
32. Do you think English is a \_\_\_\_\_ easy language to learn?  
 A. comparatively      B. comparative      C. comparable      D. comparison
33. I know this is a big disappointment but don't take it to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. soul      B. mind      C. spirit      D. heart
34. I am no \_\_\_\_\_ able to operate this machine than he is.  
 A. far      B. more      C. much      D. fewer
35. \_\_\_\_\_ the barrier at the side of the road, the car would have crashed into the valley below.  
 A. But for      B. Apart from      C. Except for      D. Unless

### C. READING

Section 1. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete the following passage.

#### WIND - The untamable weather machine

On 15 October 1987, the southern counties of Britain were struck by the strongest winds they had experienced in 200 years. Gusts of over 130 kilometers per hour slammed across the region and £1.5-billion worth of damage was (36) \_\_\_\_\_ in just a few hours.

Extreme weather events like this are dramatic (37) \_\_\_\_\_ of the power of the wind. It's one part of the weather we generally don't give a second thought to in Britain, but it plays a vital role in people's lives across the world. Without the formation and circulation of winds, there would quite (38) \_\_\_\_\_ be no climate.

Some parts of the world seem to suffer more than others from the effects of 'ill winds', and links between particular winds and psychological problems (39) \_\_\_\_\_ back centuries. The Föhn, the hot dry wind that slides off the slopes of the Alps, is capable of boosting temperatures quite suddenly by 10°C or more. It affects as many as one in three people in its (40) \_\_\_\_\_, making them feel anxious, irritable and generally ill. In California, many people (41) \_\_\_\_\_ the arrival of the Santa Ana, which rushes down from the high Mojave desert. Lyall Watson, in his book *Heaven's Breath*, claims that when the Santa Ana blows, murder rates soar.

The wind may get into the headlines when it comes in the form of tornadoes and hurricanes, but for the (42) \_\_\_\_\_ part it goes about its job of shifting huge masses of air around the planet. Plants take (43) \_\_\_\_\_ of this free ride to send their pollen grains far and wide. Trees (44) \_\_\_\_\_ on it to remove old leaves and make way for new growth. Spiders have been caught (45) \_\_\_\_\_ a lift at altitudes of almost 4.5 kilometers.

- |                  |                  |              |              |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 36. A. made      | B. caused        | C. destroyed | D. completed |
| 37. A. reminders | B. recollections | C. mementos  | D. memorial  |
| 38. A. easily    | B. rightly       | C. surely    | D. simply    |
| 39. A. last      | B. originate     | C. pass      | D. date      |
| 40. A. line      | B. road          | C. path      | D. bypass    |
| 41. A. despair   | B. respect       | C. dread     | D. warn      |
| 42. A. most      | B. maximum       | C. majority  | D. general   |
| 43. A. benefit   | B. chance        | C. occasion  | D. advantage |
| 44. A. need      | B. trust         | C. hope      | D. rely      |
| 45. A. traveling | B. hitching      | C. borrowing | D. making    |

**Section 2. Fill in each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with ONE suitable word.**

A recent report has shown that conventional intelligence tests may not be the best way of identifying gifted children. It seems that the tests fail to pick up specific aptitudes and (46) \_\_\_\_\_ important factors such as motivation. Another problem is that (47) \_\_\_\_\_ it is difficult to test intelligence without relying on vocabulary knowledge, the results of the tests are inevitably influenced by (48) \_\_\_\_\_ a child has already learned at school. The report, a review of international research on (49) \_\_\_\_\_ gifted child, suggests that while many child prodigies fail to maintain their success into their adult life, both parents and teachers in England tend to pick the wrong children. Primary teachers in England tended to label children (50) \_\_\_\_\_ very able on the basis of their ways of working (51) \_\_\_\_\_ than their cognitive ability. A study in 1984 showed that 40 percent of potential high-achievers had been underestimated by their teachers.

Furthermore, parents and teachers were far (52) \_\_\_\_\_ likely to see boys as gifted. Studies in America, China and England all showed a stable ratio of two boys for (53) \_\_\_\_\_ girl identified as highly able. The report's author, Professor Freeman, urges schools to provide extra activities for able pupils. Instead of just teaching gifted children in the same (54) \_\_\_\_\_ as other children, but more quickly, these extra activities would be aimed (55) \_\_\_\_\_ stimulating the child's special aptitudes and interests.

**Section 3. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to each of the questions.**

Paper is everywhere. We use it for homework, money, checks, books, letters, wallpaper, and greeting cards. We have paper towels, napkins, plates, cups, and tissues. We print the news every day on newspapers. Our history and knowledge is written on paper. Without paper, our lives would be completely different.

From the very beginning of time, people have tried to record their thoughts and lives. The earliest humans drew pictures on cave walls. Later, people used large pieces of clay to write on. Almost 5,000 years ago, the Egyptians wrote on pieces of plants called *papyrus*. Papyrus was used throughout the ancient world of the Mediterranean for thousands of years. Eventually it was replaced by parchment. Parchment was made from animal skins. It was stronger and lasted longer than any other material.

The Chinese made the first real paper in the year A.D. 105. They mixed tree bark and small pieces of old cloth with water. They used a screen to remove the thin, wet piece of paper. Then they let the paper dry in the sun. The Chinese kept papermaking a secret until after 751. In that year, there was a war between the Chinese and the Muslims. Many Chinese papermakers were taken away from China to live in Muslim countries. The art of papermaking soon spread throughout the Muslim world. Finally, by the end of the twelfth century, papermaking reached Europe. The first paper made in Europe was in Spain in 1151.

The first important improvement on the Chinese method of papermaking was in France in 1798. A man named Nicholas Louis Robert invented a machine for making paper. His machine could make paper much faster than one person could by hand. However, his machine was not very successful. About ten years later, an Englishman improved on Robert's machine and began producing paper.

The most important improvement in papermaking also happened in France. A scientist observed a wasp making its nest. The wasp chewed up pieces of wood, mixed it with the chemicals in its mouth, and made a paper nest. The scientist realized that people could make paper from wood, too. Finally, a machine was invented for grinding wood into pulp to use for making paper. Today, the principal ingredient in paper is wood pulp. It is made by machine. There are also other kinds of paper made from rice, wheat, cotton, corn, and other plants. Paper from wood pulp is the most common. Canada and the United States are the world leaders in paper production, due in part to the quantity of wood that is available in the forests of these two countries.

Because paper is made of wood, many people are becoming concerned that too many trees are being chopped down every year in order to produce paper. Trees are an important part of the environment. As a

result, many companies that produce paper are using old paper instead of new wood pulp to make paper. This method of using old products again instead of simply throwing them away is called recycling. Recycling paper helps reduce the number of trees that are used every year. Many people also try to use less paper in their daily lives. They use both sides of a sheet of paper instead of just one. They use cloth handkerchiefs instead of paper tissues. There are also special containers in many schools and public places where people can put used paper instead of throwing it into the garbage can. Then this paper is collected to be recycled.

Whether we use a little or a lot, paper has an important place in our lives. The books we read and write are made of paper. Our history and scientific inventions have all been recorded on paper. This, however, is changing. Other methods of storing information are becoming common. Computers can store an enormous amount of information in a much smaller space. Computer faxes, electronic mail, and the Internet are only three examples of technology that have replaced paper. Who knows, perhaps one day people will not use paper to write at all!

56. In order to record their thoughts and lives, the earliest humans \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. drew pictures on cave walls
  - B. wrote on cave walls
  - C. invented a system of writing
  - D. found a way to make paper
57. Papyrus was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a kind of paper made from a plant
  - B. made by ancient Egyptians
  - C. a kind of plant that ancient Egyptians wrote on
  - D. a special kind of clay
58. Parchment was used to write on because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it was stronger and lasted longer than papyrus
  - B. the plant it was made from died out
  - C. it could be made into slabs of clay
  - D. there were a lot of animals
59. The Chinese kept papermaking a secret \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. because they were afraid of the Muslims
  - B. so that they could keep exporting paper to the Muslim world
  - C. until the Muslims found out about the special tree bark
  - D. for more than 6 centuries
60. The Chinese secret of papermaking was discovered \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. by some Muslims who went to live among the Chinese
  - B. as a result of a war between the Chinese and the Muslims
  - C. by the Spanish in the 12th century
  - D. because the Chinese let the paper dry in the sun
61. The Chinese method of papermaking was first improved by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a papermaking machine
  - B. an Englishman
  - C. Nicholas Louis Robert
  - D. employing people with faster hands
62. Paper was first made from wood pulp \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in France
  - B. by a wasp
  - C. by a machine
  - D. by a scientist
63. The United States and Canada \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. import most of the paper they need
  - B. have the largest forests in the world
  - C. consume most of the paper they produce
  - D. are the biggest producers of paper
64. Some people think that producing a lot of paper is not good because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. papermaking factories are polluting the environment
  - B. a lot of trees have to be chopped down for wood pulp
  - C. recycling old paper is expensive
  - D. there is not enough land to plant trees for wood pulp
65. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
- A. Paper and computers play the same role in our lives.
  - B. New technology helps recycle paper.
  - C. Paper is an important part of our life, but technology is changing this fast.
  - D. Those who know how to use a computer don't need paper at all.

## D. WRITING

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

66. I'm sorry that I didn't finish my homework last night.

→ I wish \_\_\_\_\_.

67. When she got to the party, everyone was dancing and singing.

→ On \_\_\_\_\_.

68. Immediately after their arrival, things went wrong.

→ No sooner \_\_\_\_\_.

69. Although Richard is competent in his work, he doesn't know how to deal with this client.

→ Competent \_\_\_\_\_.

70. It is fairly unlikely that he will be convicted of the offence.

→ There \_\_\_\_\_.

**Section 2. Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between TWO and SIX words in each gap.**

71. The Mediterranean is warm, whereas the North Sea is much colder.

**NOTHING**

→ The North Sea is \_\_\_\_\_ the Mediterranean.

72. From the educational point of view, his childhood years had been well spent.

**TERMS**

→ In \_\_\_\_\_ years had been well spent.

73. It would be difficult for me to finish the work by the weekend.

**DIFFICULTY**

→ I \_\_\_\_\_ the work by the weekend.

74. Do phone us when you arrive at the airport, even if it is late.

**HOW**

→ No \_\_\_\_\_ is when you arrive at the airport, do phone us.

75. It is obvious that Andrew was completely unaware of what was happening.

**IDEA**

→ Andrew obviously had \_\_\_\_\_ on.

----- Hết -----