

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

(Dành cho thí sinh thi vào chuyên Tiếng Anh)  
Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề  
(Đề thi gồm có 10 trang)

(Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi theo hướng dẫn tại mỗi câu)

Điểm		Giám khảo số 1 (Họ tên, chữ ký)	Giám khảo số 2 (Họ tên, chữ ký)	Số phách (Do Chủ tịch HĐ ghi)
Bảng số	Bảng chữ			

## SECTION A: PHONETICS

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

*Example:* 00. A. hour      B. holiday      C. household      D. handsome

*Answer:* 00. A

01. A. choreograph      B. Christianity      C. archaic      D. chivalry

02. A. counterfeit      B. courtesy      C. drought      D. ouster

03. A. subtlety      B. indebtedness      C. combing      D. bombard

04. A. massage      B. cottage      C. usage      D. dosage

05. A. explanatory      B. random      C. canal      D. many

01. D	02. B	03. D	04. A	05. D
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II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

*Example:* 00. A. advice      B. beauty      C. picture      D. postcard

*Answer:* 00. A

06. A. curriculum      B. mercifully      C. personify      D. undoubtedly

07. A. intuitive      B. tremendously      C. intimacy      D. mechanical

08. A. insecure      B. scenario      C. infrequent      D. inaccurate

09. A. proverbial      B. photography      C. magnificent      D. advantageous

10. A. centenarian      B. eliminate      C. electrify      D. accompany

06. B	07. C	08. A	09. D	10. A
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**SECTION B: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**

**I. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

11. All \_\_\_\_\_ is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life.  
A. that is needed    B. that needs    C. for our needs    D. what is needed
12. The entire city was \_\_\_\_\_ electricity last night – it was chaotic.  
A. no    B. almost no    C. hardly any    D. without
13. One way to let off \_\_\_\_\_ after a stressful day is to take some vigorous exercise.  
A. cloud    B. tension    C. steam    D. sweat
14. Their research into the causes of cancer promises to break the new \_\_\_\_\_ in the field and possibly lead to a cure.  
A. ground    B. soil    C. land    D. earth
15. Jenifer seems very tough at work. She’s different at home, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. although    B. though    C. even though    D. as though
16. His comments \_\_\_\_\_ little or no relation to the facts and figures of the case.  
A. reflect    B. give    C. possess    D. bear
17. It is urgent that this letter \_\_\_\_\_ immediately.  
A. be posted    B. be post    C. posted    D. was posted
18. - John: “This grammar test is the hardest one we’ve ever had this semester!”  
- Mary: “ \_\_\_\_\_ but I think it’s quite easy.”  
A. You are wrong    B. I couldn’t agree more  
C. I understand what you’re saying    D. I don’t see in that way
19. I wish you’d do the accounts. I don’t have \_\_\_\_\_ for numbers.  
A. the heart    B. the nerve    C. a mind    D. a head
20. The dawn redwood appears \_\_\_\_\_ some 100 million years ago in northern forests around the world.  
A. have flourished    B. having flourished  
C. was flourished    D. to have flourished

<b>11. A</b>	<b>12.D</b>	<b>13.C</b>	<b>14.A</b>	<b>15.B</b>
<b>16. D</b>	<b>17.A</b>	<b>18.C</b>	<b>19.D</b>	<b>20.D</b>

**II. Supply the correct form of the words to complete the passage. The first one has been done as an example (00).**

(00). disproportionately

<p>Humans are (00.) _____ right-handed. Scientists have not been able to agree over the exact percentages of right versus left-handers because there is no accepted standard for identifying which hand is (21) _____. For example, some people who write or throw with their right hands may perform other tasks with their left hands or may kick a ball with their left foot. Absent an objective measure, therefore, the range of (22) _____ is wide. Right-handers are said to make up 85% to 95% of all people and left-handers 5% to 15%, while the (23) _____ tiny percentage are (24) _____, so they can use both hands with equal ability. Perhaps the most unusual fact about right-hand dominance is how little we know about its causes. Several theories have been proposed. Some evidence exists the phenomenon is genetic, but (25) _____ cannot agree on the process by which handedness may be passed only by (26) _____. Social and cultural forces can also cause a (27) _____ for one hand, as when teachers or parents force a naturally left-handed child to use the right hand. And it has been observed by (28) _____ the left-handedness tends to be less common in (29) _____ societies and more common in (30) _____ ones. But no consensus has been reached on how that could occur.</p>	<p><b>00. PROPORTION</b></p> <p><b>21. DOMINATE</b></p> <p><b>22. ESTIMATION</b></p> <p><b>23. REMAIN</b></p> <p><b>24. EXTERITY</b></p> <p><b>25. GENE</b></p> <p><b>26. INHERIT</b></p> <p><b>27. PREFER</b></p> <p><b>28.</b></p> <p><b>ANTHROPOLOGY</b></p> <p><b>29. RESTRICT</b></p> <p><b>30. PERMIT</b></p>
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<b>21. dominant</b>	<b>22. estimates</b>	<b>23. remaining</b>
<b>24. dexterous/dextrous</b>	<b>25. genes</b>	<b>26. inheritance</b>
<b>27. preference</b>	<b>28. anthropologists</b>	<b>29. restricted</b>
<b>30. permitted</b>		

**III. Complete the sentences with the appropriate phrasal verbs from the box in their correct form. There are two extra ones that you do not need to use. Write your answers in the box below.**

put through	come by	die down	take over	bear up	get into
look on	join in	give away	call for	carry out	drop off

31. I didn't think he would \_\_\_\_\_ so well in that situation.
32. Come and help me to carry the boxes! Don't just stand there \_\_\_\_\_!
33. I watched a horror film on TV last night, but I can't remember how it ended. I must have \_\_\_\_\_ before the end.
34. Tomorrow, we will be \_\_\_\_\_ an experiment to test this theory.
35. Just ask them if you can play and I'm sure they'll let you \_\_\_\_\_.

36. Do you think the wind has \_\_\_\_\_ enough for us to go sailing without any danger?  
 37. Environmentalists are \_\_\_\_\_ stricter controls on the use of leaded petrol.  
 38. The robber couldn't explain how he \_\_\_\_\_ such a large amount of money when the police caught him.  
 39. Did you hear about the millionaire who \_\_\_\_\_ his entire fortune to charity?  
 40. Who is going to \_\_\_\_\_ the family business when Arstha's father retires?

31. bear up	32. looking on	33. dropped off
34. carrying out	35. join in	36. died down
37. calling for	38. came by / had come by	39. gave away
40. take over		

IV. The passage below contains TEN mistakes. Write them down and give the correction in the space provided (There may be line(s) with more than one mistakes). (00) has been done as an example.

Line	THE SAHARA MARATHON
1	One of the more amazing marathon races in the world is the marathon of the
2	Sand. It takes places every April in the Sahara Desert in the south of Morocco,
3	a part of the world when temperatures can reach fifty degrees centigrade.
4	The standard length of the marathon is 42.5 kilometers but this one is 240
5	kilometers long and spends seven days to complete. It began in 1986 and
6	now attracts about two hundred runners, the majority of their ages range
7	from seventeen to forty-seven. About half of them come from France and the
8	rest to all over the world. From Britain it costs £ 2,500 to enter, this includes
9	return air fares. The race is rapidly getting more and more popular despite,
10	and perhaps because of, the harsh conditions that runners must endure. They
11	have to carry food and something else they need for seven days in rucksack
12	weighing no more than twelve kilograms. In addition to this, they are given a
13	liter and a half of water every ten kilometers. Incredibly, near all the runners
14	finish the course. One man, Ibrahim El Joul, took part in every race from
15	1986 to 2004. Runners do suffer terrible physical hardships. Sometimes they
16	lose toenails and skin peels on their foot. However, doctors are always on
17	hand to deal with minor injuries and to make sure that runners do not push themselves too far.

Question	Line	Mistake	Correction
00	1	more	most

41	2	places	place
42	3	when	where
43	5	spends	takes
44	6	their	whose
45	7	to	from
46	8	this	which
47	10	something	anything
48	13	near	nearly
49	15	foot	feet
50	16	on	at

### SECTION C: READING

I. Fill in each numbered blank in the following passage with a suitable word.

#### FROST AND FIRE

Iceland has been called the “Land of Frost and Fire”. This is a very satisfactory (51)\_\_\_\_, for the mountains on this island in the North Atlantic are capped with snow all the (52)\_\_\_\_ round, and there are scores of fiery volcanoes. (53)\_\_\_\_ to what most people think, however, Iceland’s climate is not extremely cold. Most days are quite agreeable because of the warm (54)\_\_\_\_ of the Gulf Stream.

When the Vikings began to (55)\_\_\_\_ in Iceland in 874 AD, they found books and crosses that showed the Irish had already been there. It is likely that Irish and Scotch had come to Iceland about seventy years (56)\_\_\_\_ the Vikings arrived. These explorers, however, had made (57)\_\_\_\_ lasting settlements. The first real colonists were Scandinavians who came directly from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Since Iceland is adjacent (58)\_\_\_\_ one of the most important shipping routes between the United States and England, it became very important during the Second World War.

The people of Iceland have very high (59)\_\_\_\_ standards. It is said that more books are sold in Iceland in (60)\_\_\_\_ to its population than in any other country in the world.

51. name	52. year	53. contrary
54. current	55. settle	56. before
57. no	58. to	59. educational
60. relation		

II. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each question.

## LIFT-OFF AND RE-ENTRY

During any space mission, whether it is named or unnamed, the two most critical periods are lift-off and re-entry. This fact is proven by the fact that every loss of life in the history of space exploration has occurred during a lift-off or re-entry **maneuver**. Lift-off and re-entry not only represent the times of greatest danger during a space mission, they also present the greatest science and engineering challenges to the planners and organizers of a space mission.

The major challenge during lift-off is to achieve a great enough velocity to break free of the Earth's gravitational pull and escape the atmosphere. The velocity required varies depending on the type of the mission in question. For example, most orbital missions, like those to the International Space Station or the launching of a satellite, do not require the spacecraft to complete escape Earth's gravitational pull. These spacecraft simply need enough velocity to achieve a certain distance from Earth and then to maintain their orbit. The speed necessary for **this** is dependent on the type of orbit desired, but is generally around 24,000 kilometers per hour. Completely escaping the Earth's gravity, as is needed for interplanetary missions, is a far more difficult undertaking, requiring a speed of 40,200 kilometers per hour.

To achieve such high speeds, huge rockets must be built. This, however, presents another problem: the larger the rocket, the larger the total mass that must be lifted into space. This means more fuel is needed, adding more weight. For this reason, as spacecraft grow larger, it becomes increasingly more difficult to lift them into space. For example, **NASA's space shuttle** weighs 78,000 kg, but the rocket required to lift it into orbit weighs nearly 2,000,000 kg. This means that rockets are actually highly **inefficient**, since much of the rocket's energy is expended lifting the rocket into space, rather than simply the spacecraft that one wants to place in space.

To help offset this inefficiency, launch sites for rockets are planned carefully. With the exception of a few launch sites used for highly specialized purposes, nearly all launch sites are placed as near the equator as possible. Since the equator is the Earth's widest point, it is also the point where the Earth is spinning the fastest. Spacecraft can use this fact to receive a little extra "push" from the Earth, reducing the work their rockets must do during lift-off.

Once a spacecraft has made it safely into space, the next major challenge is for it to return to Earth in one piece. While the major challenge during lift-off is gaining speed, the three major challenges of re-entry are reducing speed, controlling the angle of re-entry, and reducing heat. To **initiate** re-entry, spacecraft perform a maneuver called a deorbital burn. Simply put, this means they fire their engines in reverse to slow the spacecraft down. Once the spacecraft has passed below the critical orbital velocity, gravity will once again take over and begin to pull the spacecraft back towards Earth.

The amount of speed lost during the deorbital burn will determine the angle of re-entry, and this angle is of critical importance. If the re-entry angle is too low, the spacecraft will skip off the Earth atmosphere, much as pebble skips across the water when thrown into a pond. If the angle is too high, the spacecraft will generate too much heat and burn up during re-entry. Even with a correct angle of re-entry, spacecraft

generate enormous amounts of heat. As they enter the Earth's atmosphere, the friction between the spacecraft and the surrounding air serves to slow the spacecraft, but it also can heat the outer surfaces of the spacecraft to 5,500°C. To minimize this effect, spacecraft are designed to create the smallest amount of friction possible during re-entry. Special, heat-resistant materials are also used on re-entry surfaces of the spacecraft. In this way, the heat of re-entry can be kept to manageable levels.

61. The word **maneuver** in the passage is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. accident                      B. period                      C. control                      D. procedure

62. According to the information in paragraph 2, interplanetary missions are more difficult because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they require more fuel  
B. they use larger spacecraft  
C. they must complete re-entry maneuvers twice  
D. they must attain higher escape velocities

63. The word **this** in the passage refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. maintaining an orbit around the Earth  
B. escaping the Earth's gravity  
C. launching a spacecraft into space  
D. reaching the International Space Station

64. Why does the author mention **NASA's space shuttle**?

- A. To suggest that it is the most inefficient spacecraft in the history of spaceflight.  
B. To show that even with modern technology, spacecraft are still very heavy.  
C. To better illustrate the disparity between the size of a spacecraft and the size of the rocket needed to launch it.  
D. To better illustrate exactly how difficult it is to construct a spacecraft as large as a rocket.

65. The word **inefficient** in the passage is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. technical                      B. massive                      C. ineffective                      D. uneconomic

66. According to paragraph 4, what advantage do spacecraft gain being launched near the equator?

- A. They are able to gain speed from the rotational spin of the Earth.  
B. They can shorten their flight time during lift-off.  
C. They are able to achieve specialized orbits that are not possible in other locations.  
D. They can take advantage of the better weather conditions prevalent at the equator.

67. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 5 as problems during re-entry EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. achieving the correct re-entry angle                      B. reducing speed  
C. initiating a deorbital burn                      D. reducing heat

68. The word **initiate** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. control                      B. accelerate                      C. alter                      D. start

69. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 6 about re-entry angles?

- A. They must be controlled by very precise computers.

- B. Failures to achieve the proper angle are responsible for most space disasters.
  - C. Higher re-entry angles result in higher levels of air friction.
  - D. Re-entry angles determine the amount of fuel during re-entry.
70. How does the author explain the effect of an improper re-entry angle in paragraph 6?
- A. By likening it to a pebble skipping off a pond.
  - B. By explaining the scientific causes of friction.
  - C. By explaining how higher speeds create greater levels of heat.
  - D. By discussing the maximum temperature a spacecraft can reduce.

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

**III. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.**

**America’s oldest art?**

Set within treacherously steep cliffs, and hidden away in the secluded valleys of northeast Brazil, is some of South America’s most significant and spectacular rock-art. Most of the art so far discovered from the ongoing excavations comes from the archaeologically-important National Park of the Serra da Capivara in the state of Piaui, and it is causing quite a controversy. The reason for the uproar? The art is being dated to around 25,000 or perhaps, according to some archaeologists, even 36,000 years ago. If correct, this is set to challenge the widely held view that the Americas were first colonized from the north, via the Bering Straits from eastern Siberia at around 10,000 BC, only moving down into Central and South America in the millennia thereafter.

Prior to the designation of 130,000 hectares as a National Park, the rock-art sites were difficult to get to, and often dangerous to enter. In ancient times, this inaccessibility must have heightened the importance of the sites, and indeed of the people who painted on the rocks. Wild animals and human figures dominate the art, and are incorporated into often-complex scenes involving hunting, supernatural beings, fighting and dancing. The artists depicted the animals that roamed the local ancient brushwood forest. The large mammals are usually painted in groups and tend to be shown in a running stance, as though trying to escape from hunting parties. Processions – lines of human and animal figures – also appear of great importance to these ancient artists. Might such lines represent family units or groups of warriors? On a number of panels, rows of stylized figures, some numbering up to 30 individual figures were painted using the natural undulating contours of the rock surface, so evoking the contours of the surrounding landscape. Other interesting, but very rare, occurrences are scenes that show small human figures holding on to and dancing around a tree, possibly involved in some form of a ritual dance.

Due to the favorable climatic conditions, the imagery on many panels is in a remarkable state of preservation. Despite this, however, there are serious conservation issues that affect the long-term survival. The chemical and mineral qualities of the rock on

which the imagery is painted is fragile and on several panels it is unstable. As well as the secretion of sodium carbonate on the rock surface, complete panel sections have, over the ancient and recent past, broken away from the main rock surface. These have then become buried and sealed into sometimes-ancient floor deposits. Perversely, this form of natural erosion and subsequent deposition has assisted archaeologists in dating several major rock-art sites. Of course, dating the art is extremely difficult given the non-existence of plant and animal remains that might be scientifically dated. However, there are a small number of sites in the Serra da Capivara that are giving up their secrets through good systematic excavation. Thus, at Toca do Boqueirao da Pedra Furada, rock-art researcher Niéde Guidon managed to obtain a number of dates. At different levels of excavation, she located fallen painted rock fragments, which she was able to date to at least 36,000 years ago. Along with the painted fragments, crude stone tools were found. Also discovered were a series of scientifically datable sites of fireplaces, or hearths, the earliest dated to 46,000 BC, arguably the oldest dates for human habitation in the Americas.

However, these conclusions are not without controversy. Critics, mainly from North America, have suggested that the hearths may in fact be a natural phenomenon, the result of seasonal brushwood fires. Several North American researchers have gone further and suggested that the rock-art from this site dates from no earlier than 3,730 years ago, based on the results of limited radiocarbon dating. Adding further fuel to the general debate is the fact that the artists in the area of the National Park tended not to draw over old motifs (as often occurs with rock-art), which makes it hard to work out the relative chronology of the images or styles. However, the diversity of imagery and the narrative the paintings create from each of the many sites within the National Park suggests different artists were probably making their art at different times, and potentially using each site over many thousands of years.

With fierce debates thus raging over the dating, where these artists originate from is also still very much open to speculation. The traditional view ignores all the early dating evidence from the South American rock-art sites. In the revised scenario, some palaeo-anthropologists are now suggesting that modern humans may have migrated from Africa using the strong currents of the Atlantic Ocean some 60,000 years or more ago, while others suggest a more improbable colonization coming from the Pacific Ocean. Yet, while either hypothesis is plausible, there is still no supporting archaeological evidence between the South American coastline and the interior. Rather, it seems possible that there were a number of waves of human colonization of the Americas occurring possibly over a 60,000-100,000 year period, probably using the Bering Straits as a land-bridge to cross into the Americas.

Despite the compelling evidence from South America, it stands alone: the earliest secure human evidence yet found in the state of Oregon in North America only dates to 12,300 years BC. So this is a fierce debate that is likely to go on for many more years. However, the splendid rock-art and its allied archaeology of northeast Brazil, described here, is playing a huge and significant role in the discussion.

**Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D (Questions 71-73)**

**71.** According to the first paragraph, the rock-art in Serra da Capivara may revolutionize accepted ideas about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the way primitive people lived in North America.
- B. the date when the earliest people arrived in South America.
- C. the origin of the people who crossed the Bering Straits.
- D. the variety of cultures which developed in South America.

**72.** How did the ancient artists use the form of the rock where they painted?

- A. To mimic the shape of the countryside nearby.
- B. To emphasize the shape of different animals.
- C. To give added light and shade to their paintings.
- D. To give the impression of distance in complex works.

**73.** In the fourth paragraph, what does the writer say is unusual about the rock-artists of Serra da Capivara?

- A. They had a very wide range of subject-matter.
- B. Their work often appears to be illustrating a story.
- C. They tended to use a variety of styles in one painting.
- D. They rarely made new paintings on top of old ones.

<b>71. B</b>	<b>72.A</b>	<b>73.D</b>
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**In boxes 74-80 below, write**

- YES** *if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer.*
- NO** *if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer.*
- NOT GIVEN** *if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.*

**74.** Archaeologists have completed their survey of the rock-art in Piauí.

**75.** The location of the rock-art suggests that the artists had a significant role in their society.

**76.** The paintings of animals show they were regarded as sacred by the ancient humans.

**77.** Some damage to paintings is most likely due to changes in the weather of the region.

**78.** The fact that some paintings were buried is useful to archaeologists.

**79.** The tools found near some paintings were probably used for hunting animals.

**80.** The North American researchers have confirmed Niéde Guidon's dating of the paintings.

<b>74. NO</b>	<b>75. YES</b>	<b>76. NOT GIVEN</b>	<b>77. NO</b>
<b>78. YES</b>	<b>79. NOT GIVEN</b>	<b>80. NO</b>	

**SECTION 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.**

**81.** There was no need for you to have gone to all that trouble.

→ *You **needn't have gone to all that trouble.** / You **didn't need to go to all that trouble.***

82. They still haven't found out what caused the accident.  
 → They have yet **to find out what caused the accident.**  
 → They have yet **to find out what the cause of the accident was.**
83. It appears that they sent us wrong information.  
 → They seem **to have sent us the wrong information.**
84. It's rumored that we will have a new manager.  
 → Rumor has **it that we will have a new manager.**
85. If you were in the situation I'm in, you'd feel the same.  
 → If **you put yourself in/my shoes/ place/position/situation, you would feel the same**
86. She didn't inherit anything under her uncle's will.  
 → Her uncle didn't **leave her anything in his will.**
87. I never thought that I could win the first prize in this competition.  
 → It never **crossed my mind that I could win the first prize in this competition.**  
 → It never **occurred to me that I could win the first prize in this competition.**
88. My parents find fault with everything I do.  
 → No **matter what I do, my parents find fault with it.**
89. Now that his mother was being there, they said nothing about it.  
 → On **account of his mother's being there, they said nothing about it.**  
 → On **account of the fact that his mother was being there, they said nothing about it.**  
 → On **account of his mother's presence, they said nothing about it.**  
 → On **account of the fact that his mother was being there, they said nothing about it.**
90. The thick fog prevented me driving to work.  
 → The thick fog made **it impossible for me to drive to work/ me unable to drive to work/ my driving to work is impossible.**

**II. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.**

91. I was about to leave when she turned up. (POINT)  
 → I was **on the point of leaving** when she turned up.
92. I wasn't expecting my colleagues to organize a farewell party on my last day at the company. (TAKEN)  
 → I **was taken by surprise/taken aback** when my colleagues organised a farewell party on my last day at the company.
93. Considering that Luke is so young, you must admit he's making excellent progress as a musician. (ACCOUNT)  
 → If you **take into account how** young Luke is, you must admit he's making excellent progress as a musician.
94. You should punish him severely so that others will be afraid to behave as he did. (EXAMPLE)  
 → You **should make an example of him** so that others will be afraid to behave as he did.
95. The teacher got extremely upset when she realized nobody had done the homework. (COW)  
 → The teacher **had a cow when she realized** nobody had done the homework.

96. Don't make a fuss over such trivial things. (MOUNTAIN)

→ Don't make a **mountain out of a molehill**.

97. You will start to feel better as soon as this drug is effective. (EFFECT)

→ The moment **this drug takes effect, you will start** to feel better.

98. Being in prison seems to have changed Kevin's behavior for the better. (LEAF)

→ Kevin **has turned over a new leaf since** he got out of prison.

99. I left my last job because I didn't really agree with my manager's approach. (EYE)

→ I left my last job because **I didn't really see eye to eye** with my manager.

100. I really don't like it when you cheated me yesterday. (RIDE)

→ I'd rather you **hadn't taken me for a ride** yesterday.

**Total: 100/10=10**

**The end**

