

ĐỀ THI + ĐÁP ÁN

TIẾNG ANH 9 – TUYỂN SINH 10

Bộ đề thi vào lớp 10 trường chuyên Anh Văn 2024

<http://www.tailieuviet.net>

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH ĐỀ THI THỬ SỐ 1	ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT NĂM HỌC 2023-2024 MÔN THI CHUYÊN: TIẾNG ANH <i>Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)</i>
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I. USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS)

PART A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK. (10 PTS)

- _____ from John, all the students said they would go.
A. Except B. Only C. Apart D. Separate
- If you work for us, you'll get somewhere to live _____ free.
A. for B. at C. out D. of
- The new manager explained to the staff that she hoped to _____ new procedures to save time and money.
A. manufacture B. establish C. control D. restore
- They took pride _____ being the best players of the school.
A. in B. with C. on D. for
- She'd prefer to go out _____ home.
A. than to stay B. than staying C. rather than staying D. rather than stay
- They received _____ advice from their parents that they became successful.
A. so good B. such a good C. so good an D. such good
- Have you got a car _____ ?
A. of your own B. of yourself C. of you D. of your
- There is a fault at our television station. Please do not _____ your television set.
A. change B. adjust C. repair D. switch
- If you want to attend the course, you must pass the examination.
A. write B. written C. wrote D. writing
- Either Peter and his brothers _____ the keys to the car.
A. has been taken B. has taken C. have taken D. have been taken
- We can tell you that we often have a friendly _____ in our class.
A. atmosphere B. air C. matter D. impression
- These clothes are fashionable and _____. Do you agree with me?
A. only B. merely C. unique D. uniquely
- He _____ to have a very big fortune and a beautiful wife.
A. rumors B. rumored C. has rumored D. was rumored
- Did you use to do a _____ when you were at the university.

- A. full-time job B. part-time C. full-time D. part-time job
15. My house is just _____. I live in the nearby neighborhood.
A. near here B. near to C. near by D. near from
16. Tom: He's the best guitarist in our school.
Mary: _____
A. You can say that again. B. That's fine.
C. That's OK! D. Never mind.
17. The pop group _____ for photographs with their fans.
A. joined B. set C. afforded D. posed
18. Mr. Larry Page _____ to the last meeting, but he didn't because of sickness.
A. must go B. had to go C. should go D. should have gone
19. It's vital that our children's handwriting should be _____.
A. legible B. legitimate C. literate D. illiterate
20. She bought _____ jacket when she was in Paris last year.
A. a brown leather expensive B. a leather brown expensive
C. an expensive brown leather D. an expensive leather brow

PART B: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE

PASSAGE 1:

Nearly 200 of the 1500 native plant species in Hawaii are at risk of going extinct in the near future because they have been (1)_____ to such low numbers. Approximately 90 percent of Hawaii's plants are found nowhere else in the world but they are (2)_____ by alien invasive species such as feral goats, pigs, rodents and (3)_____ plants.

The Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Group is striving to (4)_____ the extinction of the 182 rare Hawaiian plants with fewer than 50 individuals remaining in the (5)_____. Since 1990, (6)_____ a result of their "Plant Extinction Prevention Program", sixteen species have been brought into (7)_____ and three species have been reintroduced. Invasive weeds have been removed in key areas and fencing put up in order to (8)_____ plants in the wild.

In the future the Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Program aims (9)_____ collecting genetic material from the remaining plants in the wild for storage as a safety net for the future. They also aim to manage wild populations and where possible reintroduce species into (10)_____.

1. A. developed B. reduced C. disappeared D. increased

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 2. A.conservated | B. guarded | C. invested | D. threatened |
| 3. A.native | B. national | C. international | D. non-native |
| 4. A. prevent | B. influence | C. encourage | D. stimulate |
| 5. A.wild | B. sky | C. hole | D. atmosphere |
| 6. A.so | B. due | C. as | D. but |
| 7. A.contamination | B. production | C. cultivation | D. generation |
| 8. A.derive | B. vary | C. remain | D. protect |
| 9.A. at | B. on | C. with | D. for |
| 10.A. shelters | B. reserves | C. gardens | D. halls |

PASSAGE 2:

The first question we might ask is: What can you learn in college that will help you in being an employee? The schools teach (1) _____ many things of value to the future accountant, doctor or electrician. Do they also teach anything of value to the future employee? Yes, they teach the one thing that it is perhaps most valuable for the future employee (2) _____. But very few students bother to learn it. This basic skill is the ability to organize and express ideas in writing and in speaking. This means that your success as an employee will depend on your ability to communicate with people and to (3) _____ your own thoughts and ideas to them so they will (4) _____ understand what you are driving and be persuaded.

Of course, skill in expression is not enough (5) _____ itself. You must have something to say in the first place. The effectiveness of your job depends (6) _____ your ability to make other people understand your work as they do on the quality of the work itself.

Expressing one's thoughts is one skill that the school can (7) _____ teach. The foundations for skill in expression have to be (8) _____ early: an interest in and an ear (9) _____ language; experience in organizing ideas and data, in brushing aside the irrelevant, and above all the habit of verbal expression. If you do not these foundations (10) _____ your school years, you may never have an opportunity again.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1.A. a great | B. large | C. a large | D. great |
| 2. A. to know | B. how to know | C. knowing | D. of knowing |
| 3.A. transfer | B. present | C. interpret | D. represent |
| 4.A. both | B. as well | C. either | D. not |
| 5.A. on | B. by | C. in | D. for |
| 6.A. on most | B. much on | C. most on | D. on much |
| 7. A. truly | B. really | C. quite | D. hardly |

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|--------|-----------|
| 8. A. lied | B. lain | C. lay | D. laid |
| 9.A. in | B. by | C. if | D. for |
| 10. A. when | B. for | C. of | D. during |

II) READING

I. READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO THE QUESTION. (10 PTS)

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during thenineleenthcenturydid silent reading become commonplace.

One should be wary, however, of assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud was a distraction to others. Examinations of factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased, the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century, there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully and over whether the reading of materials such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed, this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised readership on the other.

By the end of the twentieth century, students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use reading skills which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term "reading" implied.

Question 1: Reading aloud was more common in the medieval world because:

- A. people relied on reading for entertainment
- B. silent reading had not been discovered
- C. there were few places available for private reading

D. few people could read to themselves

Question 2: The word "commonplace" in the first paragraph mostly means:

- A. for everybody's use
- B. most preferable
- C. attracting attention
- D. widely used

Question 3: The development of silent reading during the last century indicated _____

- A. an increase in the average age of readers
- B. an increase in the number of books
- C. a change in the nature of reading
- D. a change in the status of literate people

Question 4: Silent reading, especially in public places, flourished mainly because of:

- A. the decreasing need to read aloud
- B. the development of libraries
- C. the increase in literacy
- D. the decreasing number of listeners

Question 5 It can be inferred that the emergence of the mass media and specialised reading materials was an indication of _____.

- A. a decline of standards of literacy
- B. a change in the readers' interest
- C. an alteration in educationalists' attitudes
- D. an improvement of printing techniques.

Question 6: The phrase "a specialised readership" in paragraph 4 mostly means:

- A. a requirement for readers in a particular area of knowledge
- B. a limited number of readers in a particular area of knowledge
- C. a reading volume for particular professionals
- D. a status for readers specialised in mass media

Question 7: The phrase "oral reader" in the last paragraph mostly means a person who:

- A. is good at public speaking
- B. practises reading to an audience
- C. takes part in an audition
- D. is interested in spoken language

Question 8: All of the following might be the factors that affected the continuation of the old shared literacy culture EXCEPT _____.

- A. the inappropriate reading skills
- B. the specialised readership
- C. the diversity of reading materials
- D. the printed mass media

Question 9: Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Reading aloud was more common in the past than it is today.
- B. Not all printed mass media was appropriate for reading aloud.
- C. The decline of reading aloud was wholly due to its distracting effect.
- D. The change in reading habits was partly due to the social, cultural and technological changes.

Question 10: The writer of this passage is attempting to _____ .

- A. explain how reading habits have developed
- B. change people's attitudes to reading
- C. show how reading methods have improved
- D. encourage the growth of reading

II. FIVE PARAGRAPH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE.

READ THE ARTICLE AND THEN CHOOSING FROM THE LIST A-F GIVEN BELOW THE BEST PARAGRAPH TO FILL IN EACH OF THE BLANKS (1-5). THERE IS ONE PARAGRAPH YOU DO NEED NOT TO USE. (5 PTS)

We are all explorers. Our desire to discover, and then share that new-found knowledge, is part of what makes us human – indeed, this has played an important part in our success as a species. (1)____. This questing nature of ours undoubtedly helped our species spread around the globe, just as it nowadays no doubt helps the last nomadic Penan maintain their existence in the depleted forests of Borneo, and a visitor negotiate the subways of New York .

Over the years, we've come to think of explorers as a peculiar breed – different from the rest of us, different from those of us who are merely 'well travelled', even; and perhaps there is a type of person more suited to seeking out the new, a type of caveman more inclined to risk venturing out. (2)_____ Thomas Hardy set some of his novels in Egdon Heath, a fictional area of uncultivated land, and used the landscape to suggest the desires and fears of his characters. (3)____. This is surely an act of exploration, and into a world as remote as the author chooses. Explorer and travel writer Peter Fleming talks of the moment when the explorer returns to the existence he has left behind with his loved ones. (4)_____

In this book about the exploration of the earth's surface, I have confined myself to those whose travels were real and who also aimed at more than personal discovery. But that still left me with another problem: the word 'explorer' has become associated with a past era.(5)_____. We have studied only 5 per cent of the species we know. We have scarcely mapped the ocean floors, and know even less about ourselves; we fully understand the workings of only 10 per cent of our brains.

A. That, however, doesn't take away from the fact that we all have this enquiring instinct, even today; and that in all sorts of professions – whether artist, marine biologist or astronomer – borders of the unknown are being tested each day.

B. The traveller 'who has for weeks or months seen himself only as a puny and irrelevant alien crawling laboriously over a country in which he has no roots and no background, suddenly encounters his other self, a relatively solid figure, with a place in the minds of certain people'

C. He is delving into matters we all recognise because they are common to humanity

D. We think back to a golden age, as if exploration peaked somehow in the 19th century – as if the process of discovery is now on the decline, though the truth is that we have named only one and a half million of this planet's species, and there may be more than 10 million – and that's not including bacteria

E. Long before the first caveman slumped down beside the fire and grunted news that there were plenty of wildebeest over yonder, our ancestors had learnt the value of sending out scouts to investigate the unknown

PART C: SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL PASSAGE. (20PTS)

PASSAGE 1:

I was raised on a farm in a remote village in the 1950s. The winter months were endless and everything was covered in snow. I was always (1) _____ for the warmer weather to come. When spring arrived, everything came alive- flowers would bloom and the animals would come out of hibernation. I would follow the bear tracks and search for them. Once, however, I (2) _____ an angry mother bear who saw me (3) _____ a threat. (4) _____ the sight of the bear, I did what my father had told me. I stood still until she stopped growling and walked away. The trick was effective, but looking back now, I realized that the situation was (5) _____ more serious than I thought at the time. By the age of twelve, I had lots of camping (6) _____, as I used to go camping with my dog on my school holidays. We would spend days (7) _____ the forest, catching fish for dinner, (8)

_____ at the frogs and the (9) _____ of birds and the insects hopping up and down on the surface of the water. Of course, this was possible only during the warm months. When the autumn came, everything went quiet, which was quite usual in those parts. It wasn't long before the animals disappeared, the birds (10) _____ south and the snow took over. The place became deserted once again.

PASSAGE 2:

Earth is the only place we know of in the universe that can support human life. (1) _____ human activities are making the planet less fit to live on. As the western world carries on consuming (2) _____ of the world's resources while half of the world's population do so just to stay (3) _____ we are rapidly destroying the only resource we have (4) _____ which all people can survive and prosper. Everywhere fertile soil is (5) _____ built on or washed into the sea. Renewable resources are exploited so much that they will never be able to recover (6) _____. We discharge pollutants into the atmosphere without any thought of the consequences. As a (7) _____, the planet's ability to support people is being reduced at the very time when rising human numbers and consumption are making increasingly heavy demands on it.

The Earth's (8) _____ resources are there for us to use. We need food, water, air, energy, medicines, warmth, shelter and minerals to (9) _____ us fed, comfortable, healthy and active. If we are sensible in how we use the resources they will last indefinitely. But if we use them wastefully and excessively they will soon (10) _____ and everyone will suffer.

III. ERROR CORRECTION: IDENTIFY THE FIVE MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND CORRECT THEM. (5PTS)

1. To remove stains from permanent press clothing, carefully soaking in cold water before washing with a regular detergent
2. So far this term, the students in writing class have learnt how to write the statements, organize their materials, and summarizing their conclusion.
3. Crime invention is as crucial in the work place like it is in the home or neighborhood.
4. Because of the expense of traditional fuels and the concern that they run out, many countries have been investigating alternative sources of power.
5. In a hot, sunny climate, man acclimatizes by eating less, drinking more liquids, wearing lighter clothing, and experience a darkening of the skin.

IV. WORD FORM: SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS (10 PTS)

I saw some badminton on TV and found it quite (1)....., so I thought I'd see if there was a club or (2)... in my area. I looked everywhere but, (3)...., the nearest club was 80 kilometre away. So, without any (4)...., I decided to form my own club. It was very hard in the beginning- I didn't have any (5).... And I had to convince a few people that it was an (6).... way to keep fit. I organised a small (7)...., which was a lot of fun, and things started to grow from there. Now we've got a full-time (8).... And our(9)... come from all over the country. One of our members was even a bronze (10)... in the national championship!	INTEREST ASSOCIATE FORTUNE KNOW EQUIP ENJOY COMPETE TRAIN OPPOSE MEDAL
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V. COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCES SO THAT IT MEANS THE SAME AS THE FIRST ONE, USING THE GIVEN WORD.

1. Police said there hadn't been a crime as bad as this in over ten years. **THE**
Police described itover ten years.
2. Some people don't respect the law. **HAVE**
Some people the law
3. The laws in some countries are so strict that people have very little freedom. **SUCH**
Some countries..... people have very little freedom.
4. The girl was too young to go to prison. **OLD**
The girl.....to go to prison.
5. The witness thought I was the thief, but realised that she was wrong. **FOR**
The witness....., but realised that she was wrong.
6. Nobody in the country knows the law as well as Mr Parkhurst. **THAN**
Mr Parkhurst knows the law..... in the country.
7. There have been so many robberies lately that people are afraid. **SUCH**
There have been.... Robberies lately that people are afraid.
8. Even though we weren't old enough, we managed to get into the night club. **TOO**
Even though we, we managed to get into the night club.
9. The judge told the jury to the man's past life **ACCOUNT**
The judge told the jury tothe man's past life
10. His lights are on so I'm pretty sure that Dan is at home **AS**
Dan..... his lights are on.

ĐÁP ÁN

I. **USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS)**

PART A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK. (10 PTS)

1. _____ from John, all the students said they would go.

- A. Except B. Only **C. Apart** D. Separate

2. If you work for us, you'll get somewhere to live _____ free.

- A. for** B. at C. out D. of

3. The new manager explained to the staff that she hoped to _____ new procedures to save time and money.

- A. manufacture **B. establish** C. control D. restore

4. They took pride _____ being the best players of the school.

- A. in** B. with C. on D. for

5. She'd prefer to go out _____ home.

- A. than to stay B. than staying C. rather than staying **D. rather than stay**

6. They received _____ advice from their parents that they became successful.

- A. so good B. such a good C. so good an **D. such good**

7. Have you got a car _____ ?

- A. of your own** B. of yourself C. of you D. of your

8. There is a fault at our television station. Please do not _____ your television set.

- A. change **B. adjust** C. repair D. switch

9. If you want to attend the course, you must pass the examination.

- A. write **B. written** C. wrote D. writing

10. Either Peter and his brothers _____ the keys to the car.

- A. has been taken B. has taken **C. have taken** D. have been taken

11. We can tell you that we often have a friendly _____ in our class.

- A. atmosphere** B. air C. matter D. impression

12. These clothes are fashionable and _____. Do you agree with me?

- A. only B. merely **C. unique** D. uniquely

13. He _____ to have a very big fortune and a beautiful wife.

- A. rumors B. rumored C. has rumored **D. was rumored**

14. Did you use to do a _____ when you were at the university.

- A. full-time job B. part-time C. full-time **D. part-time job**

15. My house is just _____. I live in the nearby neighborhood.

- A. near here** B. near to C. near by D. near from

16. Tom: He's the best guitarist in our school.

Mary: _____

A. You can say that again.

B. That's fine.

C. That's OK!

D. Never mind

17. The pop group _____ for photographs with their fans.

A. joined

B. set

C. afforded

D. posed

18. Mr. Larry Page _____ to the last meeting, but he didn't because of sickness.

A. must go

B. had to go

C. should go

D. should have gone

19. It's vital that our children's handwriting should be _____.

A. legible

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C. literate

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20. She bought _____ jacket when she was in Paris last year.

A. a brown leather expensive

B. a leather brown expensive

C. an expensive brown leather

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PART B: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS

EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE

PASSAGE 1:

Nearly 200 of the 1500 native plant species in Hawaii are at risk of going extinct in the near future because they have been (1)_____ to such low numbers. Approximately 90 percent of Hawaii's plants are found nowhere else in the world but they are (2)_____ by alien invasive species such as feral goats, pigs, rodents and (3)_____ plants.

The Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Group is striving to (4)_____ the extinction of the 182 rare Hawaiian plants with fewer than 50 individuals remaining in the (5)_____. Since 1990, (6)_____ a result of their "Plant Extinction Prevention Program", sixteen species have been brought into (7)_____ and three species have been reintroduced. Invasive weeds have been removed in key areas and fencing put up in order to (8)_____ plants in the wild.

In the future the Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Program aims (9)_____ collecting genetic material from the remaining plants in the wild for storage as a safety net for the future. They also aim to manage wild populations and where possible reintroduce species into (10)_____.

1. A. developed

B. reduced

C. disappeared

D. increased

“have been reduced to such low numbers”: bị giảm đến một số lượng thấp

2. A. conserved

B. guarded

C. invested

D. threatened

“to be threatened by”: bị đe dọa bởi

3. A. native B. national C. international **D. non-native**

“non-native plants”: loại thực vật sống ở vùng mà không phải nơi nó thường sống

4. **A. prevent** B. influence C. encourage D. stimulate

“prevent the extinction”: ngăn chặn sự tuyệt chủng

5. **A. wild** B. sky C. hole D. atmosphere

“in the wild”: ở nơi hoang dã

6. A. so B. due **C. as** D. but

“as a result of”: Theo như kết quả của...

7. A. contamination **B. production** C. cultivation D. generation

“bring into production”: đem vào tiến hành sản xuất/trồng trọt

8. A. derive B. vary C. remain **D. protect**

“protect”: bảo vệ; “remain”: duy trì, còn sót lại; “vary”: thay đổi, biến đổi; “derive”: thu được từ, tìm thấy từ

9. **A. at** B. on C. with D. for

“aim” (nhắm vào việc gì, quyết tâm làm gì...) đi với giới từ “at” + doing something

10. **A. shelters** B. reserves C. gardens D. halls

“reserves” ở đây chúng ta có thể dịch là hạn chế, vì trước đó có dùng cụm “manage wild populations” kiểm chế số lượng

PASSAGE 2:

The first question we might ask is: What can you learn in college that will help you in being an employee? The schools teach (1) _____ many things of value to the future accountant, doctor or electrician. Do they also teach anything of value to the future employee? Yes, they teach the one thing that it is perhaps most valuable for the future employee (2) _____. But very few students bother to learn it. This basic skill is the ability to organize and express ideas in writing and in speaking. This means that your success as an employee will depend on your ability to communicate with people and to (3) _____ your own thoughts and ideas to them so they will (4) _____ understand what you are driving and be persuaded.

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and above all the habit of verbal expression. If you do not these foundations (10) _____ your school years, you may never have an opportunity again.

1. **A. a great** B. large C. a large D. great

Bản thân từ “many” nghĩa là nhiều. Để nhấn mạnh mức độ rất nhiều ta có thể dùng: a great many

2. **A. to know** B. how to know C. knowing D. of knowing

It + is/was + adj + (for somebody) to V = đó là thế nào (đối với ai đó) để làm việc gì. it is perhaps most valuable for the future employee to know = có thể đó là điều giá trị nhất để những nhân viên tương lai biết

3. **A. transfer** **B. present** C. interpret D. represent

Present = trình bày, thể hiện

4. **A. both** B. as well C. either D. not

Both ... and... = vừa ... và vừa... They will both understand what you are driving and be persuaded. = học sẽ vừa hiểu điều bạn đang nhắm tới và vừa bị thuyết phục

5. **A. on** **B. by** C. in D. for

By itself = một mình nó. Dịch: dĩ nhiên là chỉ mình kĩ năng trong việc thể hiện, bày tỏ là không đủ

6. **A. on most** **B. much on** C. most on D. on much

Depend on something = phụ thuộc vào cái gì. Depend much on = phụ thuộc nhiều vào

7. **A. truly** **B. really** C. quite D. hardly

Really = thật sự. Truly = một cách đúng sự thực. Quite = khá là. Hardly = hiếm khi

8. **A. lied** **B. lain** **C. lay** **D. laid**

Lay foundation (for something) = đặt nền móng cho cái gì. The foundations ... have to be laid early = nền tảng cho kĩ năng trình bày cần được đặt nền móng từ sớm

9. **A. in** **B. by** **C. if** **D. for**

An ear for something = khả năng lắng nghe cái gì

10. **A. when** **B. for** **C. of** **D. during**

During + something = trong suốt khoảng thời gian gì. When + mệnh đề/Ving = trong khi (ai) làm gì

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One should be wary, however, of assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud was a distraction to others. Examinations of factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased, the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century, there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully and over whether the reading of materials such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed, this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised readership on the other.

By the end of the twentieth century, students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use reading skills which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term "reading" implied.

Question 1: Reading aloud was more common in the medieval world because:

- A. people relied on reading for entertainment
- B. silent reading had not been discovered
- C. there were few places available for private reading
- D. few people could read to themselves

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. (Tự đọc (đọc thầm) hầu như chưa được biết đến bởi các độc giả của: thời cổ đại và trung đại, đến tận thế kỉ XV, thuật ngữ "đọc" vẫn mang nghĩa "đọc to" => chứng tỏ thời kì trung đại rất ít người có thể tự đọc)

Question 2: The word "commonplace" in the first paragraph mostly means:

- A. for everybody's use

- B. most preferable
- C. attracting attention
- D. widely used

commonplace (adj): done very often, or existing in many places, and therefore not unusual -
phổ biến, bình thường, được sử dụng rộng rãi

Question 3: The development of silent reading during the last century indicated _____

- A. an increase in the average age of readers
- B. an increase in the number of books
- C. a change in the nature of reading
- D. a change in the status of literate people

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased, the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud.

Question 4: Silent reading, especially in public places, flourished mainly because of:

- A. the decreasing need to read aloud
- B. the development of libraries
- C. the increase in literacy
- D. the decreasing number of listeners

Silent reading, especially in public places, flourished mainly because of: The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers.

Question 5 It can be inferred that the emergence of the mass media and specialised reading materials was an indication of _____.

- A. a decline of standards of literacy
- B. a change in the readers' interest
- C. an alteration in educationalists' attitudes
- D. an improvement of printing techniques.

Sự xuất hiện của các phương tiện truyền thông đại chúng và những ấn phẩm đặc biệt chỉ ra rằng:

- A. sự giảm về các tiêu chuẩn của việc biết đọc, biết viết
- B. sự thay đổi về mối quan tâm của độc giả
- C. sự thay đổi về thái độ của các nhà giáo dục
- D. sự cải tiến về công nghệ in ấn

However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised

readership on the other, (văn hóa đọc cũ đã mất và được thay thế bằng phương tiện truyền thông đại chúng được in ấn cùng với sách và các ấn phẩm => mối quan tâm của độc giả đã thay đổi)

Question 6: The phrase "a specialised readership" in paragraph 4 mostly means:

A. a requirement for readers in a particular area of knowledge

B. a limited number of readers in a particular area of knowledge

C. a reading volume for particular professionals

D. a status for readers specialised in mass media

A. một yêu cầu dành cho những người đọc ở 1 lĩnh vực tri thức cụ thể

B. một lượng độc giả nhất định ở 1 lĩnh vực tri thức cụ thể

C. một khối lượng đọc dành cho những chuyên gia nào đó

D. một đẳng cấp dành cho những người đọc tập trung vào truyền thông đại chúng

a specialised readership: một đối tượng độc giả riêng

Question 7: The phrase "oral reader" in the last paragraph mostly means a person who:

A. is good at public speaking

B. practises reading to an audience

C. takes part in an audition

D. is interested in spoken language

A. giỏi nói chuyện trước công chúng

B. thực hiện việc đọc trước khán giả

C. tham gia vào cuộc thử giọng

D. hứng thú với ngôn ngữ nói

oral reader: những người làm nghề đọc các thông tin cho một nhóm thính giả

Question 8: All of the following might be the factors that affected the continuation of the old shared literacy culture EXCEPT _____.

A. the inappropriate reading skills

B. the specialised readership

C. the diversity of reading materials

D. the printed mass media

Tất cả các nhân tố đều ảnh hưởng đến văn hóa đọc cũ TRỪ the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised readership on the other

Question 9: Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. Reading aloud was more common in the past than it is today.

B. Not all printed mass media was appropriate for reading aloud.

C. The decline of reading aloud was wholly due to its distracting effect.

D. The change in reading habits was partly due to the social, cultural and technological changes.

A. Đọc to phổ biến trong quá khứ hơn so với ngày nay (Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become commonplace - chỉ đến thế kỉ XIX việc đọc thầm mới trở nên phổ biến).

B. Không phải tất cả các phương tiện truyền thông đại chúng được in ấn đều phù hợp cho việc đọc to (students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use reading skills which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the oral reader - học sinh được khuyến khích sử dụng sách và kĩ năng đọc không thích hợp cho những người làm nghề đọc)

C. Việc đọc to giảm sút chủ yếu là do tác động làm sao nhãng. (Examinations of factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character. – việc đọc thầm trở nên phổ biến so với việc đọc to chủ yếu là do những yêu cầu công việc đã thay đổi, chứ không phải hoàn toàn (wholly) do đọc to làm sao nhãng người khác).

D. Việc thay đổi thói quen đọc một phần do sự thay đổi về xã hội, văn hóa và công nghệ. (However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised readership on the other. - văn hóa đọc chia sẻ cũ đã mất, và nhường chỗ cho các phương tiện in ấn, sách, ấn phẩm dành cho các đối tượng đọc giả riêng)

Question 10: The writer of this passage is attempting to _____ .

A. explain how reading habits have developed

B. change people's attitudes to reading

C. show how reading methods have improved

D. encourage the growth of reading

Từ đầu đến cuối bài tác giả đều đề cập đến sự phát triển của văn hóa đọc trong đó có thói quen đọc to từ thời trung cổ cho đến việc đọc thầm phát triển đến ngày nay.

II. FIVE PARAGRAPH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE.

READ THE ARTICLE AND THEN CHOOSING FROM THE LIST A-F

GIVEN BELOW THE BEST PARAGRAPH TO FILL IN EACH OF THE

BLANKS (1-5). THERE IS ONE PARAGRAPH YOU DO NEED NOT TO USE.

(5 PTS)

We are all explorers. Our desire to discover, and then share that new-found knowledge, is part of what makes us human – indeed, this has played an important part in our success as a species. (1) E _____. This questing nature of ours undoubtedly helped our species spread around the globe, just as it nowadays no doubt helps the last nomadic Penan maintain their existence in the depleted forests of Borneo, and a visitor negotiate the subways of New York .

Over the years, we've come to think of explorers as a peculiar breed – different from the rest of us, different from those of us who are merely 'well travelled', even; and perhaps there is a type of person more suited to seeking out the new, a type of caveman more inclined to risk venturing out. (2) A _____ Thomas Hardy set some of his novels in Egdon Heath, a fictional area of uncultivated land, and used the landscape to suggest the desires and fears of his characters. (3) C _____. This is surely an act of exploration, and into a world as remote as the author chooses. Explorer and travel writer Peter Fleming talks of the moment when the explorer returns to the existence he has left behind with his loved ones.

(4) B _____

In this book about the exploration of the earth's surface, I have confined myself to those whose travels were real and who also aimed at more than personal discovery. But that still left me with another problem: the word 'explorer' has become associated with a past era. (5) D _____. We have studied only 5 per cent of the species we know. We have scarcely mapped the ocean floors, and know even less about ourselves; we fully understand the workings of only 10 per cent of our brains.

- A. That, however, doesn't take away from the fact that we all have this enquiring instinct, even today; and that in all sorts of professions – whether artist, marine biologist or astronomer – borders of the unknown are being tested each day.
- B. The traveller 'who has for weeks or months seen himself only as a puny and irrelevant alien crawling laboriously over a country in which he has no roots and no background, suddenly encounters his other self, a relatively solid figure, with a place in the minds of certain people'
- C. He is delving into matters we all recognise because they are common to humanity
- D. We think back to a golden age, as if exploration peaked somehow in the 19th century – as if the process of discovery is now on the decline, though the truth is that we have named only one and a half million of this planet's species, and there may be more than 10 million – and that's not including bacteria

E. Long before the first caveman slumped down beside the fire and grunted news that there were plenty of wildebeest over yonder, our ancestors had learnt the value of sending out scouts to investigate the unknown

DỊCH:

Tất cả chúng ta đều là những người khám phá. Chúng ta khao khát được khám phá và chia sẻ những kiến thức mới phát hiện, đó là một phần tạo nên con người chúng ta, thực sự điều này đóng một vai trò quan trọng trong thành công của con người với tư cách là một loài. Rất lâu về trước, người thượng cổ đã ngồi chụm bên đồng lửa và xì xầm về các tin tức rằng có nhiều linh dương ở trên đó, tổ tiên của chúng ta đã học về giá trị của việc cử người do thám để điều tra những điều chưa biết. Bản chất nghi vấn này của chúng ta chắc chắn giúp loài người lan rộng khắp toàn cầu, như ngày nay không nghi ngờ rằng sự tò mò giúp những người Penan đi mục cuối cùng duy trì sự tồn tại trong những khu rừng cận kiệt của Borneo, và giúp một du khách đã vượt qua được việc dùng tàu điện ngầm ở New York.

Qua nhiều năm, chúng ta nghĩ về những người khám phá như một nòi giống lập dị - khác biệt với số còn lại chúng ta, khác với giống nòi của chúng ta những người chỉ đơn thuần đi du lịch nhiều, và có lẽ có một kiểu người phù hợp hơn với việc tìm kiếm điều mới mẻ, một loại người tối thượng có xu hướng mạo hiểm. Tuy nhiên điều đó không làm quên đi thực tế rằng tất cả chúng ta đều có bản năng ham học hỏi kể cả ngày nay; và bản năng ham học hỏi đó có trong tất cả các ngành nghề dù cho họa sĩ, nhà sinh vật biển hay du hành vũ trụ - ranh giới của điều chưa biết luôn được thử nghiệm mỗi ngày

Thomas bắt đầu một vài cuốn tiểu thuyết của ông ta ở Egdon Heath, vùng đất hoang sơ hù dọa, và đã sử dụng khung cảnh để gợi mở những khát khao và nỗi sợ của các nhân vật của ông ta. Ông ta đào sâu vào các vấn đề mà tất cả chúng ta đều biết vì chúng khá bình thường với con người. Đây chắc chắn là một hành động của sự khám phá, và ở một thế giới biệt lập như tác giả chọn. Những người khám phá và viết về du lịch Peter Fleming nói về phút giây khi mà nhà khám phá quay trở lại hiện thực mà anh ta đã bỏ lại phía sau cùng với những người anh ta yêu mến. Lữ khách có hàng tuần, hàng tháng tự nhìn thấy mình như người xa lạ, bé nhỏ cặm cui lê bước qua một đất nước nơi mà anh ta không có gốc rễ hay quan hệ gia đình và bất ngờ gặp phải một con người khác của anh ta, một hình dáng tương đối cứng cỏi với một vị trí trong lòng những người nhất định.

Trong cuốn sách này nói về sự khám phá bề mặt của trái đất, tôi đã tự giới hạn chỉ những người mà chuyến đi của họ có thực và những người cũng hướng đến ngoài sự khám phá cá nhân. Nhưng điều đó vẫn để lại trong tôi một vấn đề khác: từ “khám phá” trở nên liên quan đến một kỷ nguyên quá khứ. Chúng ta nghĩ về kỷ nguyên vàng như thể sự khám phá đạt đỉnh

cao đầu đó vào thế kỷ thứ 19 - như thể quy trình khám phá bây giờ đã suy giảm, mặc dù sự thật rằng chúng ta chỉ đặt tên cho 1,5 triệu loài trên hành tinh này, tuy nhiên có hơn 10 triệu loài và không bao gồm vi khuẩn. Chúng ta chỉ nghiên cứu 5% các loài mà chúng ta biết. Chúng ta hiếm khi vẽ bản đồ bề mặt biển và thậm chí biết khá ít về chính chúng ta, chúng ta chỉ hiểu đầy đủ về cách vận hành 10% bộ não chúng ta.

PART C: SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL PASSAGE. (20PTS)

PASSAGE 1:

I was raised on a farm in a remote village in the 1950s. The winter months were endless and everything was covered in snow. I was always (1) eager for the warmer weather to come. When spring arrived, everything came alive- flowers would bloom and the animals would come out of hibernation. I would follow the bear tracks and search for them. Once, however, I (2) came an angry mother bear who saw me (3) as a threat. (4) at the sight of the bear, I did what my father had told me. I stood still until she stopped growling and walked away. The trick was effective, but looking back now, I realized that the situation was (5) far more serious than I thought at the time. By the age of twelve, I had lots of camping (6) experience, as I used to go camping with my dog on my school holidays. We would spend days (7) exploring the forest, catching fish for dinner, (8) exploring at the frogs and the (9) flocks of birds and the insects hopping up and down on the surface of the water. Of course, this was possible only during the warm months. When the autumn came, everything went quiet, which was quite usual in those parts. It wasn't long before the animals disappeared, the birds (10) flew south and the snow took over. The place became deserted once again.

NOTES:

“eager for something” hoặc “eager to do something”: háo hức, mong đợi về cái gì

“come across”: gặp tình cờ

“see” somebody/something as...: nhìn nhận ai/cái gì như

“at the sight of the bear”: ngay khi nhìn thấy con gấu,...

“far/much more” dùng để nhấn mạnh hơn khi so sánh

“camping experience”: kinh nghiệm về cắm trại, về sau có đề cập “as I used to go camping with my dog on my school holidays.

“explore”: khám phá. “spend” +doing something

“look at”: quan sát, nhìn

“bird” đi với danh từ chỉ số lượng là “flock”: đàn

Động từ fly được chia quá khứ “flew”,

PASSAGE 2:

Earth is the only place we know of in the universe that can support human life. (1) yet human activities are making the planet less fit to live on. As the western world carries on consuming two-thirds (2) of the world's resources while half of the world's population do so just to stay (3) alive we are rapidly destroying the only resource we have (4) by which all people can survive and prosper. Everywhere fertile soil is (5) either built on or washed into the sea. Renewable resources are exploited so much that they will never be able to recover (6) completely. We discharge pollutants into the atmosphere without any thought of the consequences. As a (7) result, the planet's ability to support people is being reduced at the very time when rising human numbers and consumption are making increasingly heavy demands on it.

The Earth's (8) natural resources are there for us to use. We need food, water, air, energy, medicines, warmth, shelter and minerals to (9) keep us fed, comfortable, healthy and active. If we are sensible in how we use the resources they will last indefinitely. But if we use them wastefully and excessively they will soon (10) run out and everyone will suffer.

NOTES:

Yet = thế nhưng

Stay + adj = sống; duy trì ở tình trạng nào. Alive (adj) = còn sống

By = bằng cách nào

Either ... or... = ...hoặc là...

Completely = hoàn toàn

As a result, mệnh đề = Kết quả là,...

Natural resources = các nguồn tài nguyên thiên nhiên

Keep somebody + adj/Ved = duy trì ai ở tình trạng nào

Run out = hết, cạn kiệt

III. ERROR CORRECTION: IDENTIFY THE FIVE MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND CORRECT THEM. (5PTS)

1. To remove stains from permanent press clothing, **carefully soaking** in cold water before washing with a regular detergent

Đây là câu mệnh lệnh, đưa ra hướng dẫn , bắt đầu bằng động từ- V(carefully wash, và không có chủ ngữ

-Dịch: để loại bỏ chất bẩn khỏi quần áo vĩnh viễn, hãy ngâm kỹ trong nước lạnh trước khi giặt với một lượng xà phòng như thường lệ.

2. So far this term, the students in writing class have learnt how to write the statements, organize their materials, and **summarizing** their conclusion.

D- Khi liệt kê trước động từ, trước “and” là dạng động từ gì thì sau nó là dạng động từ ấy

Dịch: Cho đến bây giờ kỳ này, học sinh ở trong lớp học viết học cách viết những câu văn, sắp xếp những bản báo cáo, và tóm tắt kết luận của chúng.

Summarize

3. Crime invention is as crucial in the work place **like** it is in the home or neighborhood.

Like+Sth/sb= như thể là sb,sth

As + sth/sb= với vai trò là

Like~ as

4. Because of the expense of traditional fuels and the concern that they **will** run out, many countries have been investigating alternative sources of power.

Concern= sự lo lắng, run out= cạn kiệt- việc có thể xảy ra trong tương lai

5. In a hot, sunny climate, man acclimatizes by eating less, drinking more liquids, wearing lighter clothing, and experience a darkening of the skin.

D- Khi liệt kê động từ, trước “and” là dạng động từ gì thì sau nó là dạng động từ ấy

Experiencing

IV. WORD FORM: SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE WORDS
IN BRACKETS (10 PTS)

I saw some badminton on TV and found it quite (1)... interesting ..., so I thought I'd see if there was a club or (2) association ... in my area. I looked everywhere but, (3)... unfortunately ., the nearest club was 80 kilometre away. So, without any (4)... knowledge ., I decided to form my own club. It was very hard in the beginning- I didn't have any (5) equipment And I had to convince a few people that it was an (6) enjoyable way to keep fit. I organised a small (7)... competition ., which was a lot of fun, and things started to grow from there. Now we've got a full-time (8) trainer And our(9) opponents ... come from all over the country. One of our	INTEREST ASSOCIATE FORTUNE KNOW EQUIP ENJOY COMPETE TRAIN OPPOSE MEDAL
--	---

members was even a bronze (10)... medalist in the national championship!	
---	--

V. COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCES SO THAT IT MEANS THE SAME AS THE FIRST ONE, USING THE GIVEN WORLD.

- Police said there hadn't been a crime as bad as this in over ten years. **THE**
Police described itover ten years.
- Some people don't respect the law. **HAVE**
Some people the law
- The laws in some countries are so strict that people have very little freedom. **SUCH**
Some countries..... people have very little freedom.
- The girl was too young to go to prison. **OLD**
The girl.....to go to prison.
- The witness thought I was the thief, but relised that she was wrong. **FOR**
The witness....., but realised that she was wrong.
- Nobody in the country knows the law as well as Mr Parkhurst. **THAN**
Mr Parkhust knows the law..... in the country.
- There have been so many robberies lately that people are afraid. **SUCH**
There have been.... Robberries lately that people are afraid.
- Even though we weren't old enough, we managed to get into the night club. **TOO**
Even though we, we managed to get into the night club.
- The judge told the jury to the man's past life **ACCOUNT**
The judge told the jury tothe man's past life
- His lights are on so I'm pretty sure that Dan is at home **AS**
Dan..... his lights are on.

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH Đề thi thử số 2	ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT NĂM HỌC 2023-2024 THPT MÔN THI CHUYÊN: TIẾNG ANH Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút <i>(không kể thời gian phát đề)</i>
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I. USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS)

PART A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK. (10 PTS)

1. How longbefore Val finally turned up?
A. Have you been waiting
B. are you waiting
C. You waited
D. Had you been
2. You.....be so good at backgammon, did you?
A. Never used to
B. Got used to
C. Are used to
D. Wouldn't
3. Don't throw the paper away because I..... it yet.
A. Haven't read
B. Hadn't read
C. Haven't been reading
D. Hadn't been reading
4. By the time we arrived, the film.....
A. Has already started
B. Would already start
C. Already started
D. Had already started
5. I'd love to have lived in the old days, when peopleto market by horse and carriage.
A. Have been travelling
B. Would travel
C. Got used to travelling
D. Had been travelling
6. 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
7. Analysts suggested the country _____ its infrastructure to get foreign investment.
A. improve B. to improve C. improves D. improving

8. The children _____ to the zoo.
A. were enjoyed taken B. were enjoyed taking
C. enjoyed being taken D. enjoyed taking
9. _____ my friends were unsuccessful at the job interviews.
A. Most B. The most of
C. Most of D. Most out of
10. _____ hard it is, we'll finish solving it before you come back.
A. No matter what B. How far
C. No matter how D. Whichever
11. It was clear that the young couple were _____ of taking charge of the restaurant.
A. responsible B. reliable C. capable D. able
12. _____ he loved her, he didn't forgive her for what she had done.
A. Much as B. Because C. No matter D. However
13. _____ for the intolerable heat in the hall, we would have stayed much longer.
A. If it weren't B. Unless it were
C. Hadn't it been D. Had it not been
14. Last year, Matt earned.....his brother
A. twice as much as B. twice as many as
C. twice more than D. twice as more as
15. Rarely.....about the environment enough to give up their cars
A. do people care B. are people care
C. people are care D. care people
16. Tom always.....the crossword in the paper before breakfast
A. makes B. writes
C. does D. works
17. I do not mind your using my bike.....you take care of it
A. although B. for the fear that
C. provided that D. unless
18. What time are you _____ duty? Let's have a coffee after that.
A. over B. on C. off D. out of
19. Don't give up your harboring dream. _____ working harder and harder.
A. Try out B. Keep on
C. Speed up D. Go off

20. It's been a good year. I've written two books and a couple of articles, and _____ are now in print.

- A. both of which B. both of them
C. all of which D. all of them

PART B: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE

PASSAGE 1:

Radar is an electronic device that can “see” great distances (51)_____ fog, rain, snow, cloud, and darkness. It can find and (52)_____ locate missiles, aircraft, ships, cities, rainstorms, and mountains. Radar uses radio waves, (53)_____ light waves, which the human eye uses in seeing. This makes it (54)_____ for radar to locate many kinds of objects at (55)_____ greater distances than the eye can see. Radar became an important military device during World War II. Today, networks of radar lookout stations guard the United States and Canada 24 hours a day against (56)_____ missiles and airplanes. Patrol planes and ships (57)_____ the oceans with radar for hostile ships and aircraft. Airports use radar to (58)_____ planes safely to earth in fog or storms. Ships use it to steer clear of other (59)_____ or icebergs. Radar helps weathermen warn of (60)_____ hurricanes or tornadoes.

1 A. in spite	B. despite	C. though	D. although
2 A. cure	B. exact	C. accurately	D. accurate
3 A. instead of	B. in addition	C. in stead	D. in addition to
4 A. possibility	B. possible		D. can
5 A. well	B. farther	C. possibly	D. further
6 A. long range	B. low range	C. far	D. length range
7 A. use	B. find	C. ranged	D. search
8 .A. find	B. take	C. seek	D. guidance
9 .A. vessel	B. vessels	C. guide	D. sails
10. A to approach	B. approaches	C. sail	D. approaching
		C. approach	

PASSAGE 2

The online encyclopaedia Wikipedia challenges our pre conceptions about factual information. Before Wikipedia, it was (1)_____ as read that encyclopaedias were written by paid experts. In other (2)....., before Wikipedia, the reader of an encyclopaedia had no contral over the content. Wikipedia has changed all that, as anyone is allowed to edit and add

content. The idea has certainly (3)..... on and, for millions of people, Wikipedia (4)..... A virtual need.

Wikipedia's founders (5)..... that, on the whole, the information on the site for its inaccuracies. Articles on the site have certainly (7)..... things which are not in fact.

However, although these have received wide media (8)....., they essentially (9)..... the problem. Most people have little (10)..... how many inaccuracies there are in traditional printed encyclopaedias too.

1.A. Given	B.Taken	C. Made	D. Put
2.A. speech	B.Ways	C. Words	D. Items
3.A. Got	B.Put	C. Taken	D.Caught
4.A. says	B.Responds	C. Tells	D. Answers
5A. insist	B.Assist	C. Consist	D. Desist
6A pronounced	B.Renounced	C. Denounced	D. Announced
7A assented	B.Assigned	C. Asserted	D. Associated
8A. treatment	B. Coverage	C. Handling	D. Usage
9A. exaggerate	B.Boast	C. Flatter	D. Extended
10Agist	B. Hint	C. Hunch	D. Inkling

II) READING

A. READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO THE QUESTION. (10 PTS)

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effect of global warming, Scientists have already observed shifts in the lifecycles of many plants and animals, such as flowers blooming earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring. Many species have begun shifting where they live or their annual migration patterns due to warmer temperatures.

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations. Plants will also attempt to shift their ranges, seeking new areas as old habitats grow too warm. In many places, however, human development will prevent these shifts. Species that find cities or farmland blocking their way north or south may become extinct. Species living in unique ecosystems, such as those found in polar and mountaintop regions, are especially at risk because migration to new habitats is not possible. For example, polar bears and marine mammals in the Arctic are already threatened by dwindling sea ice but have nowhere farther to go.

Projecting species extinction due to global warming is extremely difficult. Some scientists have estimated that 20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming. The rate of warming, not just the magnitude, is extremely important for plants and animals. Some species and even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear. Ocean ecosystems, especially fragile ones like coral reefs, will also be affected by global warming. Warmer ocean temperatures can cause coral to “bleach”, a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral. Scientists estimate that even 1 Celsius degree of additional warming could lead to widespread bleaching and death of coral reefs around the world. Also increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of ocean waters. This acidification further stresses ocean ecosystems.

Question 1: Scientists have observed that warmer temperatures in the spring cause flowers to.

- A. die instantly
- B. bloom earlier
- C. become lighter
- D. lose color

Question 2: According to paragraph 2, when their habitats grow warmer, animals tend to move .

- A. south – eastwards and down mountainsides toward lower
- B. north – westwards and up mountainsides toward higher
- C. toward the North Pole and down mountainsides toward lower
- D. toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher

Question 3: The pronoun “those” in paragraph 2 refers to .

- A. species
- B. ecosystems
- C. habitats
- D. areas

Question 4: The phrase “dwindling sea ice” in paragraph 2 refers to .

- A. the frozen water in the Arctic.
- B. the violent Arctic Ocean.
- C. the melting ice in the Arctic.
- D. the cold ice in the Arctic.

Question 5: It is mentioned in the passage that if the global temperature rose by 2 or 3 Celsius degrees, .

- A.half of the earth's surface would be
- B.the sea level would rise by 20
- C.water supply would decrease by 50
- D.20 to 50 percent of species could become

Question 6: According to the passage, if some species are not able to adjust quickly to warmer temperatures, .

- A.they may be endangered
- B.they can begin to develop
- C.they will certainly need water.
- D.they move to tropical forests.

Question 7: The word “fragile” in paragraph 4 most probably means .

- A.very large
- B.easily damaged
- C.rather strong
- D.pretty hard

Question 8: The bleaching of coral reefs as mentioned in paragraph 4 indicates .

- A.the water absorption of coral reefs.
- B.the quick growth of marine mammals.
- C.the blooming phase of sea weeds.
- D.the slow death of coral reefs.

Question 9: The level of acidity in the ocean is increased by .

- A.the rising amount of carbon dioxide entering the
- B.the decrease of acidity of the pole
- C.the extinction of species in coastal
- D.the lose of acidity in the atmosphere around the

Question 10: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A.Influence of climate changes on human
- B.Effects of global warming on animals and
- C. Global warming and possible solutions
- D. Global warming and species

B. FIVE PARAGRAPH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE. READ THE ARTICLE AND THEN CHOOSING FROM THE LIST A-F GIVEN BELOW

THE BEST PARAGRAPH TO FILL IN EACH OF THE BLANKS (1-5). THERE IS ONE PARAGRAPH YOU DO NEED NOT TO USE. (5 PTS)

Ingenuity, as I define it here, consists not only of ideas for new technologies like computers or drought-resistant crops but, more fundamentally, of ideas for better institutions and social arrangements, like efficient markets and competent governments. (1)_____. How much and what kinds of ingenuity a society supplies also depends on many factors, such as the nature of human inventiveness and understanding, the rewards an economy gives to the producers of useful knowledge, and the strength of political opposition to social and institutional reforms. A good supply of the right kind of ingenuity is essential, but it isn't, of course, enough by itself. (2)_____. Similarly, prosperity, stability and justice usually depend on the resolution, or at least the containment, of major political struggles over wealth and power. (3)_____. And in our political systems, we need great ingenuity to set up institutions that successfully manage struggles over wealth and power. (4)_____. The past century's countless incremental changes in our societies around the planet, in our technologies and our interactions with our surrounding natural environments, have accumulated to create a qualitatively new world. (5)_____. They include far larger and denser populations; much higher per capita consumption of natural resources; and far better and more widely available technologies for the movement of people, materials, and especially information

A- Clearly, our economic and political processes are intimately entangled with the production and use of ingenuity

B-How much and what kinds of ingenuity a society requires depends on a range of factors, including the society's goals and the circumstances within which it must achieve those goals—whether it has a young population or an aging one, an abundance of natural resources or a scarcity of them, an easy climate or a punishing one, whatever the case may be

C- Because these changes have accumulated slowly, it's often hard for us to recognize how profound and sweeping they've been

D-Yet within our economies ingenuity often supplants labor, and growth in the stock of physical plant is usually accompanied by growth in the stock of ingenuity

E-We know that the creation of wealth, for example, depends not only on an adequate supply of useful ideas but also on the availability of other, more conventional factors of production, like capital and labor

PART C: SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL PASSAGE. (20PTS)

PASSAGE 1:

On April Fools' Day, people in many countries play tricks on each other. Usually, the tricks (1) _____ making friends believe something ridiculous. On this day you could, for example, tell a friend there is a huge spider on their shoulder. If they believe you, you have succeeded (2) _____ fooling them, and even if you only trick them for a second, you have (3) _____ right to shout "April Fool!" This day, 1 st April, is also known as All Fools' Day. In some countries, such as Ireland or Cyprus, you can only try to fool someone before twelve noon. If you do play tricks after midday, you will become the fool (4) _____. So it is advisable for you to do that in the morning. (5) _____ you do for, all you want is fun rather than do harm to others. And if you don't want to be foolish, be sensitive!

But how did this (6) _____ begin? Some say April Fools' Day originated in France when that country adopted the new Gregorian calendar. In the previous calendar, New Year was celebrated (7) _____ 25th March until 1 st April, not on 1 st January, as in the Gregorian calendar. Some people refused to (8) _____ the new calendar, and continued to celebrate the New Year in spring. Other people made fun of them and laughed at them (9) _____ they were old-fashioned and didn't want to change. Now April Fools' Day has become a global tradition, and no one is safe! People play tricks on anyone, not just on (10) _____ who don't want to change with the times.

PASSAGE 2:

Isn't it amazing how much time we spend (1) _____ about food? "Have you ever eaten...?" "What did you have for lunch?" and so on. And when you travel from one country to another, you find that people have quite different (2) _____ about food. People often feel that what they eat is normal, and that what other people eat is strange or silly.

In most parts of Asia, for example, no (3) _____ is complete without rice. In England, people (4) _____ potatoes every day. In the Middle East, bread is the main part of every meal. Eating, like so many things we do, becomes a (5) _____ which is difficult to change. Americans like to drink a lot of orange juice and coffee. The English (6) _____ tea four or five times every day. Australians drink large amount of beer and the French drink (7) _____ every day.

The sort of meat people like to eat also differs from one country to another. Horse (8) _____ is thought to be delicious in France. In Hong Kong, some people enjoy eating snakes. New Zealanders eat sheep, but they never eat goat meat. The Japanese don't like to eat sheep meat because of its smell, but they enjoy raw fish.

So it (9) that although eating is a topic that we can talk about for hours, there is very little (10) sense in what we say about it. People everywhere enjoy eating what they have always been eating, and there is very little we can do to change our eating habits.

III. ERROR CORRECTION: IDENTIFY THE FIVE MISTAKES AND CORRECT THEM. (5PTS)

1. Developing new technologies are time-consuming and expensive.
2. The assumption that smoking has bad effects on our health have been proved.
3. The assumption that smoking has bad effects on our health have been proved.
4. The leader demanded from his members a serious attitude towards work, good team spirit, and that they work hard.
5. The earth is the only planet with a large number of oxygen in its atmosphere.

IV. WORD FORM: SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS (10 PTS)

Frank Tuner, the (1)..... In a trial that há attracted national attention, was today convicted of murder. The police (2)..... lasted for a tear and during the trial over 100 hours of (3)..... were heard. Tuner's (4)..... had all argued that he was not in the area at the time, but could not provide the necessary (5)..... Police described Tuner as a well-known (6)..... who was responsible for many (7)... in the loval region. This is not Tuner's first (8)..... Seven years agi, he was found guilty of (9)..... and served three years in prison. The judge is expected to sentence tuner to a period of (10)later this week.	ACCUSE INVESTIGATE EVIDENT LAW PROVE THEFT ROB CONVICT FORGE PRISON
---	--

V. COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCES SO THAT IT MEANS THE SAME AS THE FIRST ONE, USING THE GIVEN WORD.

1. I got the impression that they weren't enjoying themselves. SEEM They enjoying themselves.
2. We don't have any sugar left, so we must go and buy some. RUN
We sugar, so we must go and buy some.
3. Parking here is free after 5 p.m. PARK
It doesn't here after 5 p.m.

4. You should book your ticket beforehand if you want to get a good seat. ADVANCE
Your ticket if you want to get a good seat.
5. Was the film as good as you expected it to be or was it disappointing? LIVE
Did the film.....of it or was it disappointing?
6. The job received over a hundred applications. (applied)
Over a hundred people.....the job.
7. Our future is in your hands, my dear! (depends)
Our future my dear!
8. I'd rather you didn't use the office phone. (mind)
Would you.....the office phone.
9. I'm sorry I can't give you all the expensive things in life. (wish)
I.....give you all the expensive things in life.
10. If I were you, I'd try to get some sleep. (advise)
I to try to get some sleep.

ĐÁP ÁN CHI TIẾT ĐỀ 2

I. USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS)

PART A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK. (10 PTS)

1. How longbefore Val finally turned up?
A. Have you been waiting
B. are you waiting
C. You waited
D. Had you been
2. You.....be so good at backgammon, did you?
A. Never used to
B. Got used to
C. Are used to
D. Wouldn't
3. Don't throw the paper away because I..... it yet.
A. Haven't read
B. Hadn't read

- C. Haven't been reading
D. Hadn't been reading
4. By the time we arrived, the film.....
A. Has already started
B. Would already start
C. Already started
D. Had already started
5. I'd love to have lived in the old days, when peopleto market by horse and carriage.
A. Have been travelling
B. Would travel
C. Got used to travelling
D. Had been travelling
6. 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
7. Analysts suggested the country _____its infrastructure to get foreign investment.
A. improve B. to improve C. improves D. improving
8. The children _____to the zoo.
A. were enjoyed taken B. were enjoyed taking
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9. _____ my friends were unsuccessful at the job interviews.
A. Most B. The most of
C. Most of D. Most out of
10. _____ hard it is, we'll finish solving it before you come back.
A. No matter what B. How far
C. No matter how D. Whichever
11. It was clear that the young couple were _____ of taking charge of the restaurant.
A. responsible B. reliable **C. capable** D. able
12. _____ he loved her, he didn't forgive her for what she had done.
A. Much as B. Because C. No matter D. However

13. _____ for the intolerable heat in the hall, we would have stayed much longer.
A. If it weren't B. Unless it were
C. Hadn't it been D. Had it not been
14. Last year, Matt earned.....his brother
A. twice as much as B. twice as many as
C. twice more than D. twice as more as
15. Rarely.....about the environment enough to give up their cars
A. do people care B. are people care
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16. Tom always.....the crossword in the paper before breakfast
A. makes B. writes
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A. although B. for the fear that
C. provided that D. unless
18. What time are you _____ duty? Let's have a coffee after that.
A. over B. on
C. off D. out of
19. Don't give up your harboring dream. _____ working harder and harder.
A. Try out **B. Keep on**
C. Speed up D. Go off
20. It's been a good year. I've written two books and a couple of articles, and _____ are now in print.
A. both of which B. both of them C. all of which **D. all of them**

PART B: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE

PASSAGE 1:

Radar is an electronic device that can "see" great distances (51)_____ fog, rain, snow, cloud, and darkness. It can find and (52)_____ locate missiles, aircraft, ships, cities, rainstorms, and mountains. Radar uses radio waves, (53)_____ light waves, which the human eye uses in seeing. This makes it (54)_____ for radar to locate many kinds of objects at (55)_____ greater distances than the eye can see. Radar became an important military device during World War II. Today, networks of radar lookout stations guard the United States and Canada 24 hours a day against (56)_____ missiles and airplanes. Patrol planes and ships (57)_____ the oceans

with radar for hostile ships and aircraft. Airports use radar to (58)_____planes safety to earth in fog or storms. Ships use it to steer clear of other (59)_____or icebergs. Radar helps weathermen warn of (60)_____ hurricanes or tornadoes.

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7 A. use	B. find	C. ranged	D. search
8 A. find	B. take	C. seek	D. guidance
9 A. vessel	B. vessels	C. guide	D. sails
10 A. to approach	B. approaches	C. sail	D. approaching
		C. approach	

PASSAGE 2

The online encyclopaedia Wikipedia challenges our pre conceptions about factual information. Before Wikipedia, it was (1)_____ as read that encyclopaedias were written by paid experts. In other (2)....., before Wikipedia, the reader of an encyclopaedia had no contral over the content. Wikipedia has changed all that, as anyone is allowed to edit and add content. The idea has certainly (3)..... on and, for millions of people, Wikipedia (4)..... A virtual need.

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9A. exaggerate	B. Boast	C. Flatter	D. Extended
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II) READING

A. READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO THE QUESTION. (10 PTS)

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effect of global warming. Scientists have already observed shifts in the lifecycles of many plants and animals, such as flowers blooming earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring. Many species have begun shifting where they live or their annual migration patterns due to warmer temperatures.

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations. Plants will also attempt to shift their ranges, seeking new areas as old habitats grow too warm. In many places, however, human development will prevent these shifts. Species that find cities or farmland blocking their way north or south may become extinct. Species living in unique ecosystems, such as those found in polar and mountaintop regions, are especially at risk because migration to new habitats is not possible. For example, polar bears and marine mammals in the Arctic are already threatened by dwindling sea ice but have nowhere farther to go.

Projecting species extinction due to global warming is extremely difficult. Some scientists have estimated that 20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming. The rate of warming, not just the magnitude, is extremely important for plants and animals. Some species and even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.

Ocean ecosystems, especially fragile ones like coral reefs, will also be affected by global warming. Warmer ocean temperatures can cause coral to “bleach”, a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral. Scientists estimate that even 1 Celsius degree of additional warming could lead to widespread bleaching and death of coral reefs around the world. Also increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of ocean waters. This acidification further stresses ocean ecosystems.

Question 1: Scientists have observed that warmer temperatures in the spring cause flowers to.

A. die instantly

- B. bloom earlier
- C. become lighter
- D. lose color

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effect of global warming. Scientists have already observed shifts in the lifecycles of many plants and animals, such as flowers blooming earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring.

Các nhà khoa học thấy rằng nhiệt độ ấm hơn vào mùa xuân khiến cho các loài hoa:

Question 2: According to paragraph 2, when their habitats grow warmer, animals tend to move .

- A. south – eastwards and down mountainsides toward lower
- B. north – westwards and up mountainsides toward higher
- C. toward the North Pole and down mountainsides toward lower
- D. toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations.

Khi môi trường sống của chúng trở nên ấm hơn, động vật có xu hướng di chuyển tới:

Question 3: The pronoun “those” in paragraph 2 refers to .

- A. species
- B. ecosystems
- C. habitats
- D. areas

Species living in unique ecosystems, such as those found in polar and mountaintop regions, are especially at risk because migration to new habitats is not possible.

Question 4: The phrase “dwindling sea ice” in paragraph 2 refers to .

- A. the frozen water in the Arctic.
- B. the violent Arctic Ocean.
- C. the melting ice in the Arctic.
- D. the cold ice in the Arctic.

For example, polar bears and marine mammals in the Arctic are already threatened by dwindling sea ice but have nowhere farther to go.

“dwindling sea ice” có thể đoán trong tình huống này là sự giảm dần băng trên biển Bắc Cực do ảnh hưởng của sự nóng lên toàn cầu.

Question 5: It is mentioned in the passage that if the global temperature rose by 2 or 3 Celsius degrees, .

- A. half of the earth's surface would be
- B. the sea level would rise by 20
- C. water supply would decrease by 50
- D. 20 to 50 percent of species could become

Some scientists have estimated that 20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming.

Question 6: According to the passage, if some species are not able to adjust quickly to warmer temperatures, .

- A. they may be endangered
- B. they can begin to develop
- C. they will certainly need water.
- D. they move to tropical forests.

Some species and even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.

Nếu một vài loài không thể thích nghi nhanh với nhiệt độ nóng lên.

Question 7: The word “fragile” in paragraph 4 most probably means .

- A. very large
- B. easily damaged
- C. rather strong
- D. pretty hard

“fragile”: easily broken or damaged (theo từ điển Oxford learner's dictionaries)

Question 8: The bleaching of coral reefs as mentioned in paragraph 4 indicates .

- A. the water absorption of coral reefs.
- B. the quick growth of marine mammals.
- C. the blooming phase of sea weeds.
- D. the slow death of coral reefs.

Warmer ocean temperatures can cause coral to “bleach”, a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral.

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- A. the rising amount of carbon dioxide entering the the ocean
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Also, increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of ocean waters

Question 10: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Influence of climate changes on human
- B. Effects of global warming on animals and plants**
- C. Global warming and possible solutions
- D. Global warming and species

Bài viết chủ yếu đề cập đến các ảnh hưởng của sự nóng lên toàn cầu đối với động vật và thực vật.

B. FIVE PARAGRAPH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE. READ THE ARTICLE AND THEN CHOOSING FROM THE LIST A-F GIVEN BELOW THE BEST PARAGRAPH TO FILL IN EACH OF THE BLANKS (1-5). THERE IS ONE PARAGRAPH YOU DO NEED NOT TO USE. (5 PTS)

Ingenuity, as I define it here, consists not only of ideas for new technologies like computers or drought-resistant crops but, more fundamentally, of ideas for better institutions and social arrangements, like efficient markets and competent governments. (1)_____ **B** _____. How much and what kinds of ingenuity a society supplies also depends on many factors, such as the nature of human inventiveness and understanding, the rewards an economy gives to the producers of useful knowledge, and the strength of political opposition to social and institutional reforms. A good supply of the right kind of ingenuity is essential, but it isn't, of course, enough by itself. (2)_____ **E** _____. Similarly, prosperity, stability and justice usually depend on the resolution, or at least the containment, of major political struggles over wealth and power. (3)_____ **D** _____. And in our political systems, we need great ingenuity to set up institutions that successfully manage struggles over wealth and power. (4)_____ **A** _____. The past century's countless incremental changes in our societies around the planet, in our technologies and our interactions with our surrounding natural environments, have accumulated to create a qualitatively new world. (5)_____ **C** _____. They include far larger and denser populations; much higher per capita consumption of natural resources; and far better and more widely available technologies for the movement of people, materials, and especially information

A- Clearly, our economic and political processes are intimately entangled with the production and use of ingenuity

B-How much and what kinds of ingenuity a society requires depends on a range of factors, including the society's goals and the circumstances within which it must achieve those goals—whether it has a young population or an aging one, an abundance of natural resources or a scarcity of them, an easy climate or a punishing one, whatever the case may be

C- Because these changes have accumulated slowly, it's often hard for us to recognize how profound and sweeping they've been

D-Yet within our economies ingenuity often supplants labor, and growth in the stock of physical plant is usually accompanied by growth in the stock of ingenuity

E-We know that the creation of wealth, for example, depends not only on an adequate supply of useful ideas but also on the availability of other, more conventional factors of production, like capital and labor

Dịch: Sáng kiến, như tôi định nghĩa ở đây, không chỉ bao gồm các ý tưởng về công nghệ mới như máy tính hoặc giống cây trồng chịu hạn nhưng cơ bản hơn là các ý tưởng về các thể chế và sắp đặt xã hội tốt hơn, như những thị trường hiệu quả và các chính phủ có năng lực.

Có bao nhiêu loại sáng kiến và nó gồm những loại nào mà một xã hội yêu cầu sẽ phụ thuộc vào nhiều yếu tố bao gồm những mục tiêu và hoàn cảnh của xã hội mà nó cần đạt được – liệu xã hội đó có dân số trẻ hay già, tài nguyên thiên nhiên dồi dào hay khan hiếm, khí hậu dễ chịu hay cay nghiệt, bất kể trường hợp nào cũng có thể xảy ra. Có bao nhiêu loại và gồm những loại sáng kiến nào mà một xã hội tạo ra cũng phụ thuộc vào nhiều yếu tố như bản chất của sự hiểu biết và tài năng sáng chế của con người, sự tưởng thưởng mà một nền kinh tế mang lại cho những người tạo ra kiến thức hữu dụng, và sức mạnh của sự phản đối chính trị đối với các cải cách xã hội và cải cách thể chế. Một nguồn cung có giá trị cho loại sáng kiến phù hợp thì rất quan trọng nhưng dĩ nhiên bấy nhiêu thôi là chưa đủ.

Chúng ta biết rằng, ví dụ sự tạo ra của cải không những phụ thuộc vào một nguồn ý tưởng đầy đủ, hữu ích mà còn phụ thuộc vào sự sẵn có của các yếu tố khác, nhiều yếu tố sản xuất thông thường khác như vốn và sức lao động. Tương tự, sự thịnh vượng, ổn định và công bằng thường phụ thuộc vào sự giải quyết hoặc ít nhất là chính sách ngăn chặn của các cuộc đấu tranh chính trị chính về của cải và quyền lực. Nhưng trong các nền kinh tế của chúng ta sáng kiến thường thay thế lao động tay chân và sự tăng lên của các nhà máy vật lý thường kèm theo việc tăng các sáng kiến. Và trong hệ thống chính trị của chúng ta, chúng ta cần những sáng kiến vĩ đại để thiết lập các thể chế nhằm quản lý thành công những cuộc tranh giành của cải và quyền lực. Rõ ràng các tiến trình kinh tế và chính trị gắn bó mật thiết với sự tạo ra và sự sử dụng các sáng kiến.

Vô số các thay đổi gia tăng của thế kỷ vừa qua trong xã hội của chúng ta trên hành tinh, trong kỹ thuật và trong sự tác động qua lại với môi trường tự nhiên xung quanh đã tích lũy để tạo ra một thế giới mới chất lượng. Bởi vì sự thay đổi tích lũy từ từ nên chúng ta khó có thể nhận ra chúng diễn ra sâu và rộng đến mức nào. Chúng bao gồm các quần thể lớn và dày đặc hơn; mức tiêu thụ tài nguyên thiên nhiên bình quân đầu người cao hơn, các công nghệ sẵn có phổ biến và tốt hơn nhiều cho sự di chuyển của con người, vật chất và đặc biệt là thông tin.

PART C: SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD TP MSKE A MEANINGFUL PASSAGE. (20PTS)

PASSAGE 1:

On April Fools' Day, people in many countries play tricks on each other. Usually, the tricks (1) involve making friends believe something ridiculous. On this day you could, for example, tell a friend there is a huge spider on their shoulder. If they believe you, you have succeeded (2) in fooling them, and even if you only trick them for a second, you have (3) the right to shout "April Fool!" This day, 1 st April, is also known as All Fools' Day. In some countries, such as Ireland or Cyprus, you can only try to fool someone before twelve noon. If you do play tricks after midday, you will become the fool (4) instead/then. So it is advisable for you to do that in the morning. (5) whatever you do for, all you want is fun rather than do harm to others. And if you don't want to be foolish, be sensitive!

But how did this (6) tradition begin? Some say April Fools' Day originated in France when that country adopted the new Gregorian calendar. In the previous calendar, New Year was celebrated (7) from 25th March until 1 st April, not on 1 st January, as in the Gregorian calendar. Some people refused to (8) follow the new calendar, and continued to celebrate the New Year in spring. Other people made fun of them and laughed at them (9) because/as/since they were old-fashioned and didn't want to change. Now April Fools' Day has become a global tradition, and no one is safe! People play tricks on anyone, not just on (10) those who don't want to change with the times.

PASSAGE 2:

Isn't it amazing how much time we spend (1) TALKING about food? "Have you ever eaten...?" "What did you have for lunch?" and so on. And when you travel from one country to another, you find that people have quite different (2) feelings about

food. People often feel that what they eat is normal, and that what other people eat is strange or silly.

In most parts of Asia, for example, no (3) meal is complete without rice. In England, people (4) eat potatoes every day. In the Middle East, bread is the main part of every meal. Eating, like so many things we do, becomes a (5) habit which is difficult to change. Americans like to drink a lot of orange juice and coffee. The English (6) drink tea four or five times every day. Australians drink large amount of beer and the French drink (7) wine every day.

The sort of meat people like to eat also differs from one country to another. Horse (8) meat is thought to be delicious in France. In Hong Kong, some people enjoy eating snakes. New Zealanders eat sheep, but they never eat goat meat. The Japanese don't like to eat sheep meat because of its smell, but they enjoy raw fish.

So it (9) seems that although eating is a topic that we can talk about for hours, there is very little (10) common sense in what we say about it. People everywhere enjoy eating what they have always been eating, and there is very little we can do to change our eating habits.

III. ERROR CORRECTION: IDENTIFY THE FIVE MISTAKES AND CORRECT THEM. (5PTS)

1. Developing new technologies **are** time-consuming and expensive. **is**
2. The assumption that smoking has bad effects on our health **have been proved**. **has been proved**
3. The assumption **that** smoking has bad effects on our health have been proved. **which**
4. The leader demanded from his members a serious attitude towards work, good team spirit, and **that they work** hard. **Working**
5. The earth is the only planet with a large **number** of oxygen in its atmosphere. **Amount**
The amount of + danh từ không đếm được. The number of + danh từ đếm được Trong câu hỏi này, danh từ đằng sau là "oxygen" không đếm được nên ta dùng "amount"

IV. WORD FORM: SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS (10 PTS)

Frank Tuner, the (1) Accused In a trial that há attracted national attention, was today convicted of murder. The police (2) investgated lasted for a tear and during the trial over 100 hours of (3) evidence were heard. Tuner's (4) lawyers had all argued	ACCUSE INVESTIGATE EVIDENT LAW
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that he was not in the area at the time, but could not provide the necessary (5)proof.....Police described Tuner as a well-known (6)thief.....who was responsible for many (7)robberies... in the loval region.This is not Tuner’s first (8)conviction.....Seven years agi, he was found guilty of (9)forgery..... and served three years in prison. The judge is expected to sentence tuner to a period of (10) imprisonment....later this week. <u>V. COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCES SO THAT IT MEANS THE SAME AS THE FIRST ONE, USING THE GIVEN WORLD.</u> 1. I got the impression that they weren't enjoying themselves. SEEM Theydidn’t seem to be.. enjoying themselves. 2. We don't have any sugar left, so we must go and buy some. RUN Wehave run out of...sugar, so we must go and buy some. 3. Parking here is free after 5 p.m. PARK It doesn't ..cost anything to park.. here after 5 p.m. 4. You should book your ticket beforehand if you want to get a good seat. ADVANCE Your ticketshould be booked in advance... if you want to get a good seat. 5. Was the film as good as you expected it to be or was it disappointing?LIVE Did the film.....live up to your expectation....of it or was it disappointing? 6. The job received over a hundred applications. (applied) Over a hundred people....applied for....the job. 7. Our future is in your hands, my dear! (depends) Our futuredepends on you... my dear! 8. I’d rather you didn’t use the office phone. (mind) Would you....mind not using..the office phone. 9. I’m sorry I can’t give you all the expensive things in life. (wish) I.....wish I could.give you all the expensive things in life. 10. If I were you, I’d try to get some sleep. (advise)	PROVE THEFT ROB CONVICT FORGE PRISON
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I ..advise you.... to try to get some sleep	
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SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH Đề thi thử số 3	ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT NĂM HỌC 2023-2024 THPT MÔN THI CHUYÊN: TIẾNG ANH Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút <i>(không kể thời gian phát đề)</i>
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I. USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS)

PART A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK. (10 PTS)

1.- 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

2. Analysts suggested the country _____ its infrastructure to get foreign investment.

- A. improve B. to improve
C. improves D. improving

3. The children _____ to the zoo.

- A. were enjoyed taken B. were enjoyed taking
C. enjoyed being taken D. enjoyed taking

4. _____ my friends were unsuccessful at the job interviews.

- A. Most B. The most of
C. Most of D. Most out of

5. _____ hard it is, we'll finish solving it before you come back.

- A. No matter what B. How far
C. No matter how D. Whichever

6. It was clear that the young couple were _____ of taking charge of the restaurant.

- A. responsible B. reliable
C. capable D. able

7. _____ he loved her, he didn't forgive her for what she had done.

- A. Much as B. Because
C. No matter D. However

8. _____ for the intolerable heat in the hall, we would have stayed much longer.

- A. If it weren't B. Unless it were
C. Hadn't it been D. Had it not been
9. Last year, Matt earned.....his brother
A. twice as much as B. twice as many as
C. twice more than D. twice as more as
10. Rarely.....about the environment enough to give up their cars
A. do people B. are people care
C. people are care D. care people
11. Tom always.....the crossword in the paper before breakfast
A. makes B. writes C. does D. works
12. I do not mind your using my bike.....you take care of it
A. although B. for the fear that C. provided that D. unless
13. What time are you _____ duty? Let's have a coffee after that.
A. over B. on C. off D. out of
14. Don't give up your harboring dream. _____ working harder and harder.
A. Try out B. Keep on C. Speed up D. Go off
15. It's been a good year. I've written two books and a couple of articles, and _____ are now in print.
A. both of which B. both of them
C. all of which D. all of them
16. The meal Mary cooked tastes _____.
A. well B. badly C. good D. worse
17. _____ at the party, we saw Ruth standing alone.
A. Arriving B. We arrived C. Arrived D. We were arriving
18. He was turned down for the job because he is _____.
A. qualified B. qualifying C. unqualified D. qualification
19. Everyone hopes to pass the next final exam, _____?
A. doesn't he B. hasn't he C. haven't they D. don't they
20. _____ had booked in advance were allowed in.
A. Only who B. Only those who
C. Only who were those D. Only were those who

PART B: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE

PASSAGE 1:

It seems entirely (1)...to us that there are teams of scientists in universities and other institutions around the world, attempting to (2).... the way the world works. However, it hasn't always been that (3)....Although the scientific method is now four or five hundred years old, the ancient Greeks, for example, believed that they could work out the (4).... Of natural events just by the power of thought.

During the 17th century, more and more people began to realise that they could (5) their scientific ideas by designing a relevant (6).... And seeing what happened. A lot of (7).... Was made in this way by individual scientists. These men and women often worked alone, carrying out (8).... Into many different areas of science, and they often received very little (9).... That science was becoming more complicated and more expensive. The individual scientist disappeared, to be replaced, by highly qualified teams of experts. Modern science was born.

1.A.Physical	B.natural	C.typical	D.real
2.A create	B. invent	C. Construct	D. Discover
3.ARoute	B.method	C.way	D. technique
4.Aaims	B.reasond	C.causes	D.impulse
5.A calculate	B. estimate	C.measure	D.test
6.A experiment	B. research	C.Attempt	D.analysis
7A. development	B. movement	C.progress	D.evolution
8A.research	B.Experiment	C.discovery	D.Education
9.A.award	B. Prize	C.gift	D.reward
10.Aclear	B. true	C.Accurate	D.Actual

PASSAGE 2:

If the theory about parallel universes (1).... Correct, it (2)....that we're living in more than one universes at the same time. But if that (3) true- if I was doing different things in different universes- (4)about it. And if I (5).... About it, how could it be me doing these things? If I(6) the lottery last year in parallel universe, and decided to sall round the world, how is that "me" ? It doesn't make sense!

And another thing. If Ido something, it (7)...consequences. For example, If I (8).....study. I might not pass my exams. I can't start thinking about different universes

where the consequences are different. I just (9)....about the universe I actually live in, then I'm sure (10)....okay!

1.A will be	B.is	C.would have been	D. Has been
2.A has meant	B.meant	C. had meant	D.means
3.A.willbe	B.was being	C. were	D.has been
4.A.I'd know	B.I'll know	C.I have known	D. I know
5.A.wouldn't know	B.don't know	C. won't know	D.didn't know
6.A.had won	B.was winning	C. Have won	D.win
7.A.would have	B.would have had	C. will have	D.had had
8.Awon't	B.haven't	C. don't	D.hadn't
9.A.think	B. to think	C.am thinking	D.have thought
10.A.I'd be	B.I've been	C. I'd have been	D.I'll be

II) READING

A. READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO THE QUESTION. (10 PTS)

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effect of global warming, Scientists have already observed shifts in the lifecycles of many plants and animals, such as flowers blooming earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring. Many species have begun shifting where they live or their annual migration patterns due to warmer temperatures.

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations. Plants will also attempt to shift their ranges, seeking new areas as old habitats grow too warm. In many places, however, human development will prevent these shifts. Species that find cities or farmland blocking their way north or south may become extinct. Species living in unique ecosystems, such as those found in polar and mountaintop regions, are especially at risk because migration to new habitats is not possible. For example, polar bears and marine mammals in the Arctic are already threatened by dwindling sea ice but have nowhere farther to go.

Projecting species extinction due to global warming is extremely difficult. Some scientists have estimated that 20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming. The rate of warming, not just the magnitude, is extremely important for plants and animals. Some species and even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.

Ocean ecosystems, especially fragile ones like coral reefs, will also be affected by global warming. Warmer ocean temperatures can cause coral to "bleach", a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral. Scientists estimate that even 1 Celsius degree of additional warming could lead to widespread bleaching and death of coral reefs around the world. Also increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of ocean waters. This acidification further stresses ocean ecosystems.

Question 1: Scientists have observed that warmer temperatures in the spring cause flowers to _____.

- A. die instantly B. bloom earlier C. become lighter D. lose color

Question 2: According to paragraph 2, when their habitats grow warmer, animals tend to move _____.

- A. south - eastwards and down mountainsides toward lower elevations.
B. north - westwards and up mountainsides toward higher elevations.
C. toward the North Pole and down mountainsides toward lower elevations.
D. toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations.

Question 3: The pronoun "those" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. species B. ecosystems C. habitats D. areas

Question 4: The phrase "dwindling sea ice" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. the frozen water in the Arctic. B. the violent Arctic Ocean.
C. the melting ice in the Arctic. D. the cold ice in the Arctic.

Question 5: It is mentioned in the passage that if the global temperature rose by 2 or 3 Celsius degrees, _____.

- A. half of the earth's surface would be flooded.
B. the sea level would rise by 20 centimeters.
C. water supply would decrease by 50 percent.
D. 20 to 50 percent of species could become extinct.

Question 6: According to the passage, if some species are not able to adjust quickly to warmer temperatures, _____.

- A. they may be endangered B. they can begin to develop
C. they will certainly need water. D. they move to tropical forests.

Question 7: The word "fragile" in paragraph 4 most probably means _____.

- A. very large B. easily damaged
C. rather strong D. pretty hard

Question 8: The bleaching of coral reefs as mentioned in paragraph 4 indicates _____.

- A. the water absorption of coral reefs. B.the quick growth of marine mammals. C.
the blooming phase of sea weeds. D.the slow death of coral reefs.

Question 9: The level of acidity in the ocean is increased by _____.

- A. the rising amount of carbon dioxide entering the ocean.
B. the decrease of acidity of the pole waters.
C. the extinction of species in coastal areas.
D. the lose of acidity in the atmosphere around the earth.

Question 10: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Influence of climate changes on human lifestyles.
B. Effects of global warming on animals and plants.
C. Global warming and possible solutions
D. Global warming and species migration.

B. FIVE PARAGRAPH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE. READ THE ARTICLE AND THEN CHOOSING FROM THE LIST A-F GIVEN BELOW THE BEST PARAGRAPH TO FILL IN EACH OF THE BLANKS (1-5). THERE IS ONE PARAGRAPH YOU DO NEED NOT TO USE. (5 PTS)

New Zealand is a small country of four million inhabitants, a long-haul flight from all the major tourist-generating markets of the world. Tourism currently makes up 9% of the country's gross domestic product, and is the country's largest export sector. Unlike other export sectors, which make products and then sell them overseas, tourism brings its customers to New Zealand. The product is the country itself – the people, the places and the experiences. In 1999, Tourism New Zealand launched a campaign to communicate a new brand position to the world. (1)_____

A key feature of the campaign was the website www.newzealand.com, which provided potential visitors to New Zealand with a single gateway to everything the destination had to offer. (2)_____. Any tourism-related business could be listed by filling in a simple form. (3)_____. In addition, because participating businesses were able to update the details they gave on a regular basis, the information provided remained accurate. And to maintain and improve standards, Tourism New Zealand organised a scheme whereby organisations appearing on the website underwent an independent evaluation against a set of agreed national standards of quality. (4)_____

To communicate the New Zealand experience, the site also carried features relating to famous people and places. One of the most popular was an interview with former New Zealand All Blacks rugby captain Tana Umaga.(5)_____. As the site developed, additional

features were added to help independent travelers devise their own customised itineraries. To make it easier to plan motoring holidays, the site catalogued the most popular driving routes in the country, highlighting different routes according to the season and indicating distances and times.

A. The heart of the website was a database of tourism services operators, both those based in New Zealand and those based abroad which offered tourism service to the country.

B. Another feature that attracted a lot of attention was an interactive journey through a number of the locations chosen for blockbuster films which had made use of New Zealand's stunning scenery as a backdrop.

C. The campaign focused on New Zealand's scenic beauty, exhilarating outdoor activities and authentic Maori culture, and it made New Zealand one of the strongest national brands in the world.

D. This meant that even the smallest bed and breakfast address or specialist activity provider could gain a web presence with access to an audience of long-haul visitors.

E. As part of this, the effect of each business on the environment was considered.

PART C: SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL PASSAGE. (20PTS)

PASSAGE 1:

It can take a long time to become successful in your chosen field, however talented you are. One thing you have to be (1) _____ of is that you will face criticism along the way. The world is (2) _____ of people who would rather say something negative than positive. If you've made up your (3) _____ to achieve a certain goal, such as writing a novel, (4) _____ the negative criticism of others prevent you from reaching your target, and let the constructive criticism have a positive effect on your work. If someone says you're totally in the (5) _____ of talent, ignore them. That's negative criticism. If (6), _____, someone advises you to revise your work and gives you a good reason for doing so, you should consider their suggestions carefully. There are many film stars (7) _____ were once out of work. There are many famous novelists who made a complete mess of their first novel – or who didn't, but had to keep on approaching hundreds of publishers before they could get it (8) _____. Being successful does depend on luck, to a (9) _____ extent. But things are more likely to (10) _____ well if you persevere and stay positive.

PASSAGE 2:

Princess Eugenie (1)..... a member of the British Royal Family. She's (2).....youngest daughter of Princess Andrew and Sara Ferguson. Her parents (3)..... married any more.

They are divorced. Her older siser's name is Beatrice. Beatrice and Eugenie are Prince William and Harry's cousins. Her grandmother is the Queen and her uncle is Prince Charles. Her full name is Princess Eugenie Victoria Helena of York, so she (4).....three first names but no surname.

She studies Art, English, and Politics at university in Newcastle. (5)..... the holidays she sometimes stays (6).... her mother and sometimes with her father. She often travels abroad with her parents. Although she's a member of the royal family, she is a normal 20-year-old. She likes (7)..... out with her friends, she goes to lots of weddings and parties, and enjoys dancing. She's also really (8)..... fashion. But because she's a princess, she never has to (9).....the housework or cook dinner. She hardly ever has to do any official royal duties but she always (10)..... for the charities her mother supports.

III. ERROR CORRECTION: IDENTIFY THE FIVE MISTAKES AND CORRECT THEM. (5PTS)

1. Nam rides his red bicucle to school every morning with his sister, does he?
2. I read in the newspaper that Italy didn't get to the quarter finals last year and france didn't neither.
3. Her passion for helping people have motivated her to found her own charity organization.
4. The economy is heavy dependent on industry, and economic growth has always been of greater concern than environmental preservation.
5. Together with the increase population, the rapid economic growth has put a lot of stress on the water resources and environment in nearly every country in the world.

IV. WORD FORM: SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS (10 PTS)

Students learning English as a second language are sometimes given a word by their teacher and asked to given an (1).....as to what that word means; in other words, to provide a (2)..... The (3).... Is that if you know a word, you can define it.(4)...that might make sense, but in reality it is not always (5) ...to assume that. There are words and phrases that even native speakers use in coversation without much(6).... Which can lead to (7)...when you ask a native speaker to define them. Take the (8)....of 'zeitgeist', for example, which has entered English from German.It's(9)... much more (10).... To test the	EXPLAIN DEFINE ASSUME LOGIC REASON THINK CONFUSE CONCEIVE DOUBT
--	--

student's understanding in ways other than asking them to define it.	SENSE
--	-------

V. COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCES SO THAT IT MEANS THE SAME AS THE FIRST ONE, USING THE GIVEN WORD.

1. I'm never going to forget to consider Darren's view when I make decision again. ACCOUNT

That the last time I..... when I make a decision.

2. I don't know how on the earth she thinks of such brilliant plots for her novels. COME

3. I'm sure Nancy is still presuming that the party starts at nine. IMPRESSION.

I'm sure Nancythat the party starts at nine.

4. Sean, do you know yet what you're doing this evening? Mind

Sean,.....yet what you are doing this evening.

5. I told Jeane, thinking that she'd be supportive- how wrong I was! BELIEVE

I told Jeanethat she'd be supportive- how wrong I was

6. There's no way that you're staying out all night with your friends, I'm afraid .

QUESTION

Your staying out all night with your friends, Im afraid

7. I'm glad you now see sense and agree that your parents are right. SENSE

I'm gladand agree that your parents are right.

8. Jack really likes football and never misses a match. CRAZY

Jack.....football and never misses a match.

9. My uncle worked on a sailing boat until he was thirty. WAS

My uncleuntil he was thirty.

ĐÁP ÁN CHI TIẾT ĐỀ 3

I. USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS)

PART A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK. (10 PTS)

1. 1. - 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

- **Drop in: ghé thăm**

2. Analysts suggested the country _____ its infrastructure to get foreign investment.

A. improve B. to improve

C. improves D. improving

- Suggest + (that)+ s+(should)+v(infi)

3. The children _____ to the zoo.

- A. were enjoyed taken B. were enjoyed taking
C. enjoyed being taken D. enjoyed taking

4. _____ my friends were unsuccessful at the job interviews.

- A. Most B. The most of
C. Most of D. Most out of

-Most of+ N(số nhiều)= Hầu hết

5. _____ hard it is, we'll finish solving it before you come back.

- A. No matter what B. How far
C. No matter how D. Whichever

- No matter how+ Adj= dù có.....như thế nào

6. It was clear that the young couple were _____ of taking charge of the restaurant.

- A. responsible B. reliable
C. capable D. able

- Be capable of= có khả năng

- take charge of= chỉ trả

7. _____ he loved her, he didn't forgive her for what she had done.

- A. Much as B. Because
C. No matter D. However

- Cấu trúc so sánh ngang bằng

8. _____ for the intolerable heat in the hall, we would have stayed much longer.

- A. If it weren't B. Unless it were
C. Hadn't it been D. Had it not been

- Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 3

Intolerable = không thể chịu nổi

9. Last year, Matt earned.....his brother

- A. twice as much as B. twice as many as
C. twice more than D. twice as more as

- Cấu trúc so sánh ngang bằng

10. Rarely.....about the environment enough to give up their cars

- A. do people B. are people care
C. people are care D. care people

- Cấu trúc câu đảo ngữ

11. Tom always.....the crossword in the paper before breakfas

- A. makes B. writes **C. does** D. works

- **do the crossword= chơi trò chơi đồ chữ**

12. I do not mind your using my bike.....you take care of it

- A. although B. for the fear that **C. provided that** D. unless

- **Provided that= giả sử , trong trường hợp**

13. What time are you _____ duty? Let's have a coffee after that.

- A. over B. on **C. off** D. out of

- **off duty= rảnh rồi >< on duty**

14. Don't give up your harboring dream. _____ working harder and harder.

- A. Try out **B. Keep on** C. Speed up D. Go off

- **try out= thử**

- **Keep on= tiếp tục**

- **Speed up= tăng tốc**

- **go off= rời đi**

15. It's been a good year. I've written two books and a couple of articles, and _____ are now in print.

- A. both of which B. both of them
C. all of which **D. all of them**

16. The meal Mary cooked tastes_____.

- A. well B. badly **C. good** D. worse

17. _____ at the party, we saw Ruth standing alone.

- A. Arriving** B. We arrived C. Arrived D. We were arriving

18. He was turned down for the job because he is _____.

- A. qualified B. qualifying **C. unqualified** D. qualification

- **Turn down= từ chối**

- **Dịch: Anh ấy đã bị từ chối công việc bởi vì anh ấy không đủ trình độ**

19. Everyone hopes to pass the next final exam,_____?

- A.doesn't he B. hasn't he C. haven't they **D. don't they**

- Câu trucs câu hỏi đuôi

20. _____ had booked in advance were allowed in.

- A. Only who **B. Only those who**
C. Only who were those D. Only were those who

- **Mệnh đề quan hệ**

-In advance= trước

- Dịch: Chỉ những người đã đặt vé trước mới được phép đi vào

PART B: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS
EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE

PASSAGE 1:

It seems entirely (1)...to us that there are teams of scientists in universities and other institutions around the world, attempting to (2).... the way the world works. However, it hasn't always been that (3)....Although the scientific method is now four or five hundred years old, the ancient Greeks, for example, believed that they could work out the (4).... Of natural events just by the power of thought.

During the 17th century, more and more people began to realise that they could (5) their scientific ideas by designing a relevant (6).... And seeing what happened. A lot of (7).... Was made in this way by individual scientists. These men and women often worked alone, carrying out (8).... Into many different areas of science, and they often received very little (9).... At the start of the 20th century, though, it became (10)_____ that science was becoming more complicated and more expensive. The individual scientist disappeared, to be replaced, by highly qualified teams of experts. Modern science was born.

1.A.Physical	B.natural	C.typical	D.real
2.A create	B. invent	C. Construct	D. Discover
3.ARoute	B.method	C.way	D. technique
4.Aaims	B.reasond	C.causes	D.impulse
5.A calculate	B. estimate	C.measure	D.test
6. A experiment	B. research	C.Attempt	D.analysis
7A. development	B. movement	C.progress	D.evolution
8A.research	B.Experiment	C.discovery	D.Education
9.A.award	B. Prize	C.gift	D.reward
10. Aclear	B. true	C.Accurate	D.Actual

PASSAGE 2:

If the theory about parallel universes (1).... Correct, it (2)....that we're living in more than one universes at the same time. But if that (3) ____-true- if I was doing different things in different universes- (4) ...about it. And if I (5).... About it, how

could it be me doing these things? If I(6) the lottery last year in parallel universe, and decided to sall round the world, how is that “me” ? It doesn’t make sense!

And another thing. If Ido something, it (7)...consequences. For example, If I (8).....study. I might not pass my exams. I can’t start thinking about different universes where the consequences are different. I just (9)....about the universe I actually live in, then I’m sure (10)....okay!

1.A will be	B.is	C.would have been	D. Has been
2.A has meant	B.meant	C. had meant	D.means
3.A.will be	B.was being	C. were	D.has been
4.A.I’d know	B.I’ll know	C.I have known	D. I know
5.A.wouldn’t know	B.don’t know	C. won’t know	D.didn’t know
6.A.had won	B.was winning	C. Have won	D.win
7.A.would have	B.would have had	C. will have	D.had had
8.Awon’t	B.haven’t	C. don’t	D.hadn’t
9.A.think	B. to think	C.am thinking	D.have thought
10.A.I’d be	B.I’ve been	C. I’d have been	D.I’ll be

II) READING

A. READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO THE QUESTION. (10 PTS)

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effect of global warming, Scientists have already observed shifts in the lifecycles of many plants and animals, such as flowers blooming earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring. Many species have begun shifting where they live or their annual migration patterns due to warmer temperatures.

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations. Plants will also attempt to shift their ranges, seeking new areas as old habitats grow too warm. In many places, however, human development will prevent these shifts. Species that find cities or farmland blocking their way north or south may become extinct. Species living in unique ecosystems, such as those found in polar and mountantop regions, are especially at risk because migration to new habitats is not possible. For example, polar bears and marine mammals in the Arctic are already threatened by dwindling sea ice but have nowhere farther to go.

Projecting species extinction due to global warming is extremely difficult. Some scientists have estimated that 20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming. The rate of warming, not just the magnitude, is extremely important for plants and animals. Some species and even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.

Ocean ecosystems, especially fragile ones like coral reefs, will also be affected by global warming. Warmer ocean temperatures can cause coral to "bleach", a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral. Scientists estimate that even 1 Celsius degree of additional warming could lead to widespread bleaching and death of coral reefs around the world. Also increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of ocean waters. This acidification further stresses ocean ecosystems.

Question 1: Scientists have observed that warmer temperatures in the spring cause flowers to _____.

- A. die instantly **B. bloom earlier** C. become lighter D. lose color

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effect of global warming. Scientists have already observed shifts in the lifecycles of many plants and animals, such as flowers blooming earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring. Các nhà khoa học thấy rằng nhiệt độ ấm hơn vào mùa xuân khiến cho các loài hoa:

Question 2: According to paragraph 2, when their habitats grow warmer, animals tend to move _____.

- A. south - eastwards and down mountainsides toward lower elevations.
B. north - westwards and up mountainsides toward higher elevations.
C. toward the North Pole and down mountainsides toward lower elevations.
D. toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations.

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations. Khi môi trường sống của chúng trở nên ấm hơn, động vật có xu hướng di chuyển tới:

Question 3: The pronoun "those" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. species** B. ecosystems C. habitats D. areas

Species living in unique ecosystems, such as those found in polar and mountaintop regions, are especially at risk because migration to new habitats is not possible.

Question 4: The phrase "dwindling sea ice" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. the frozen water in the Arctic. B. the violent Arctic Ocean.

C. the melting ice in the Arctic. D.the cold ice in the Arctic.

"dwindling sea ice" có thể đoán trong tình huống này là sự giảm dần băng trên biển Bắc Cực do ảnh hưởng của sự nóng lên toàn cầu.

Question 5: It is mentioned in the passage that if the global temperature rose by 2 or 3 Celcius degrees, _____.

- A. half of the earth's surface would be flooded.
- B. the sea level would rise by 20 centimeters.
- C. water supply would decrease by 50 percent.
- D. 20 to 50 percent of species could become extinct.

Some scientists have estimated that 20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming. Nếu nhiệt độ toàn cầu tăng thêm 2 hoặc 3 độ C

Question 6: According to the passage, if some species are not able to adjust quickly to warmer temperatures, _____.

- A. they may be endangered B.they can begin to develop
- C. they will certainly need water. D.they move to tropical forests.

Some species and even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear. Nếu một vài loài không thể thích nghi nhanh với nhiệt độ nóng lên.

Question 7: The word "fragile" in paragraph 4 most probably means _____.

- A. very large B. easily damaged
- C. rather strong D. pretty hard

Question 8: The bleaching of coral reefs as mentioned in paragraph 4 indicates _____.

- A. the water absorption of coral reefs. B.the quick growth of marine mammals. C. the blooming phase of sea weeds. D.the slow death of coral reefs.

Warmer ocean temperatures can cause coral to "bleach", a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral.

Question 9: The level of acidity in the ocean is increased by _____.

- A. the rising amount of carbon dioxide entering the ocean.
- B. the decrease of acidity of the pole waters.
- C. the extinction of species in coastal areas.
- D. the loss of acidity in the atmosphere around the earth.

Also, increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of ocean waters

Question 10: What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Influence of climate changes on human lifestyles.

B. Effects of global warming on animals and plants.

C. Global warming and possible solutions

D. Global warming and species migration.

A. Ảnh hưởng của biến đổi khí hậu đối với phong cách sống của con người.

B. Những tác động của sự nóng lên toàn cầu đối với động thực vật

C. Sự nóng lên toàn cầu và những giải pháp.

D. Sự nóng lên toàn cầu và sự di cư của các loài.

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effect of global warming. With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations. Projecting species extinction due to global warming is extremely difficult. Ocean ecosystems, especially fragile ones like coral reefs, will also be affected by global warming. Bài viết chủ yếu đề cập đến các ảnh hưởng của sự nóng lên toàn cầu đối với động vật và thực vật.

B. FIVE PARAGRAPH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE. READ THE ARTICLE AND THEN CHOOSING FROM THE LIST A-F GIVEN BELOW THE BEST PARAGRAPH TO FILL IN EACH OF THE BLANKS (1-5). THERE IS ONE PARAGRAPH YOU DO NEED NOT TO USE. (5 PTS)

New Zealand is a small country of four million inhabitants, a long-haul flight from all the major tourist-generating markets of the world. Tourism currently makes up 9% of the country's gross domestic product, and is the country's largest export sector. Unlike other export sectors, which make products and then sell them overseas, tourism brings its customers to New Zealand. The product is the country itself – the people, the places and the experiences. In 1999, Tourism New Zealand launched a campaign to communicate a new brand position to the world. (1)___ **C** ___

A key feature of the campaign was the website www.newzealand.com, which provided potential visitors to New Zealand with a single gateway to everything the destination had to offer. (2)___ **A** ___. Any tourism-related business could be listed by filling in a simple form. (3)___ **D** ___. In addition, because participating businesses were able to update the details they gave on a regular basis, the information provided remained accurate. And to maintain and improve standards, Tourism New Zealand organised a scheme whereby organisations appearing on the website underwent an independent evaluation against a set of agreed national standards of quality. (4)___ **E** ___

To communicate the New Zealand experience, the site also carried features relating to famous people and places. One of the most popular was an interview with former New Zealand All Blacks rugby captain Tana Umaga.(5) B _____. As the site developed, additional features were added to help independent travelers devise their own customised itineraries. To make it easier to plan motoring holidays, the site catalogued the most popular driving routes in the country, highlighting different routes according to the season and indicating distances and times.

- A. The heart of the website was a database of tourism services operators, both those based in New Zealand and those based abroad which offered tourism service to the country.
- B. Another feature that attracted a lot of attention was an interactive journey through a number of the locations chosen for blockbuster films which had made use of New Zealand's stunning scenery as a backdrop.
- C. The campaign focused on New Zealand's scenic beauty, exhilarating outdoor activities and authentic Maori culture, and it made New Zealand one of the strongest national brands in the world.
- D. This meant that even the smallest bed and breakfast address or specialist activity provider could gain a web presence with access to an audience of long-haul visitors.
- E. As part of this, the effect of each business on the environment was considered.

New Zealand là một quốc gia nhỏ có 4 triệu dân, cách xa tất cả các thị trường du lịch lớn trên thế giới. Gần đây du lịch chiếm 9% tổng sản phẩm quốc nội và là lĩnh vực xuất khẩu lớn nhất quốc gia. Không giống như các lĩnh vực xuất khẩu khác mà sản xuất sản phẩm và bán ra nước ngoài, du lịch mang khách hàng đến New Zealand. Sản phẩm chính là đất nước này – con người, các địa danh và trải nghiệm. Vào năm 1999, ngành Du lịch New Zealand phát động một chiến dịch để giới thiệu một vị trí thương hiệu mới với thế giới. Chiến dịch tập trung vào vẻ đẹp cảnh quan ở New Zealand, các hoạt động ngoài trời hấp dẫn và văn hóa Maori chính thống, và điều này đã làm cho New Zealand trở thành một trong những thương hiệu quốc gia mạnh nhất thế giới.

Một yếu tố chủ chốt trong chiến dịch là website www.newzealand.com, nơi cung cấp cho những khách hàng tiềm năng đến New Zealand một cửa ngõ đến tất cả mọi thứ mà nơi này có thể phục vụ. Trung tâm của website là nguồn dữ liệu của các nhà khai thác dịch vụ du lịch, cả hai đều có trụ sở ở New Zealand và nước ngoài và đều cung cấp dịch vụ du lịch cho đất nước này. Bất cứ một công việc kinh doanh nào liên quan đến du lịch đều được liệt kê ra bằng cách hoàn thành một bản mẫu đơn giản. Điều này có nghĩa rằng thậm chí một

chiếc giường ngủ hay bữa sáng nhỏ nhất hay các nhà cung cấp hoạt động đặc biệt đều có thể hiện diện trên web với cách tiếp cận với khách du lịch phương xa. Thêm vào đó, bởi các doanh nghiệp tham gia đều có thể cập nhật các chi tiết họ đã cung cấp một cách thường xuyên nên thông tin được cung cấp vẫn chính xác. Và để duy trì cũng như cải thiện các tiêu chuẩn, ngành Du lịch New Zealand tổ chức một chương trình theo đó các tổ chức xuất hiện trên website trải qua sự đánh giá độc lập dựa trên các tiêu chuẩn chất lượng quốc gia đã được đồng thuận trước đó. Và như một phần của chương trình này, ảnh hưởng của mỗi doanh nghiệp đến môi trường cũng được xem xét.

Để giới thiệu trải nghiệm ở New Zealand, trang web cũng có những yếu tố liên quan đến những con người và địa danh nổi tiếng. Một trong những yếu tố phổ biến nhất là cuộc phỏng vấn với cựu đội trưởng bóng bầu dục đội Zew Zealand All Blacks Tana Umaga. Một yếu tố khác thu hút rất nhiều sự chú ý là một hành trình tương tác qua rất nhiều địa điểm được lựa chọn bởi những bộ phim bom tấn đã sử dụng phong cảnh tuyệt đẹp ở New Zealand để làm bối cảnh. Bởi trang web này phát triển nên các yếu tố khác cũng được thêm vào để giúp cho những người đi du lịch tự túc có thể đặt ra những lịch trình theo ý họ. Để giúp người ta có thể có những kỳ nghỉ được lên kế hoạch đi dễ dàng hơn, trang web đã lên kế hoạch những tuyến đường lái xe phổ biến nhất ở nước này, làm nổi bật lên những tuyến đường khác nhau theo thời tiết, cũng như chỉ ra khoảng cách và thời gian.

PART C: SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL PASSAGE. (20PTS)

PASSAGE 1:

It can take a long time to become successful in your chosen field, however talented you are. One thing you have to be (1) aware of is that you will face criticism along the way. The world is (2) full of people who would rather say something negative than positive. If you've made up your (3) mind to achieve a certain goal, such as writing a novel, (4) don't let the negative criticism of others prevent you from reaching your target, and let the constructive criticism have a positive effect on your work. If someone says you're totally in the (5) lack of talent, ignore them. That's negative criticism. If (6), however, someone advises you to revise your work and gives you a good reason for doing so, you should consider their suggestions carefully. There are many film stars (7) who were once out of work. There are many famous novelists who made a complete mess of their first novel – or who didn't, but had to keep on approaching hundreds of publishers before they could get it (8) published. Being successful does depend on luck, to a (9) certain extent. But things are more likely to (10) turn out well if you persevere and stay positive.

Notes:

- aware => Be aware of: nhận thức về
- 2. full => Be full of: đầy
- 3. mind => Make up one's mind: quyết định
- 4. don't let => (not) let sb/sth do sth: (không) để ai/cái gì làm gì
- 5. lack => In the lack of: thiếu hụt cái gì
- 6. however: tuy nhiên
- 7. who => Đại từ quan hệ "who" thay thế "many film stars"
- 8. published (v): xuất bản => Get sth + V(pp): có cái gì được làm
- 9. certain => To a certain extent: ở một mức độ nào đó
- 10. turn out => To turn out well: có kết quả tốt

PASSAGE 2:

Princess Eugenie (1)...**is**... a member of the British Royal Family. She's (2)...**the**...youngest daughter of Princess Andrew and Sara Ferguson. Her parents (3)...**haven't**... married any more. They are divorced. Her older sister's name is Beatrice. Beatrice and Eugenie are Prince William and Harry's cousins. Her grandmother is the Queen and her uncle is Prince Charles. Her full name is Princess Eugenie Victoria Helena of York, so she (4)...**has**...three first names but no surname. She studies Art, English, and Politics at university in Newcastle. (5)...**during**.. the holidays she sometimes stays (6)...**with**. her mother and sometimes with her father. She often travels abroad with her parents. Although she's a member of the royal family, she is a normal 20-year-old. She likes (7)...**going** out with her friends, she goes to lots of weddings and parties, and enjoys dancing. She's also really (8)...**like**..... fashion. But because she's a princess, she never has to (9)...**do**...the housework or cook dinner. She hardly ever has to do any official royal duties but she always (10)...**works**... for the charities her mother supports.

III. ERROR CORRECTION: IDENTIFY THE FIVE MISTAKES AND CORRECT THEM. (5PTS)

1. Nam rides his red bicycle to school every morning with his sister, **does** he?
Động từ chính rides chia thể số ít, khẳng định thì hiện tại đơn, câu hỏi đuôi phải có trợ động từ số ít thể phủ định thì hiện tại đơn ~ doesn't he
2. I read in the newspaper that Italy didn't get to the quarter finals last year and france didn't **neither**.

Neither =cũng không - bản thân nó mang ý nghĩa phủ định nên không xuất hiện trong câu phủ định tức là sẽ không đi với didn't ~ didn't either.

3. Her passion for helping people **have** motivated her to found her own charity organization.

Chủ ngữ là Her passion- danh từ số ít, nên động từ phải là has

4. The economy is **heavy** dependent on industry, and economic growth has always been of greater concern than environmental preservation.

Trạng từ đứng trước tính từ để bổ nghĩa cho tính từ ấy. Sửa thành Heavily

5. Together with the **increase population**, the rapid economic growth has put a lot of stress on the water resources and environment in nearly every country in the world.

Together with the +N= cùng với ai, điều gì

Increase population (cụm động từ)

~ sửa thành increase in population

**IV. WORD FORM: SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE WORDS
IN BRACKETS (10 PTS)**

Students learning English as a second language are sometimes given a word by their teacher and asked to give an (1)... explanation ..as to what that word means; in other words, to provide a (2)... definition .. The (3)... assumption . Is that if you know a word, you can define it.(4) assumption ...that might make sense, but in reality it is not always (5) reasonable ... to assume that. There are words and phrases that even native speakers use in conversation without much(6) thought ... Which can lead to (7) confusion when you ask a native speaker to define them. Take the (8) conceptof 'zeitgeist', for example, which has entered English from German.It's(9) undoubtedly ... much more (10)... sensible . To test the student's understanding in ways other than asking them to define it.	EXPLAIN DEFINE ASSUME LOGIC REASON THINK CONFUSE CONCEIVE DOUBT SENSE
NOTES: 1.explanation (n) : lời giải thích – explain(v) giải thích 2.definition (n) : định nghĩa – Define (v) định nghĩa 3.assumption (n) : giả định – Assume(v) giả sử 4.Logically (adv) : một cách lô-gic –Logic (n) chuỗi lập luận, lý luận học	

5.reasonable (adj) : hợp lí – reason(n) lý do	
6.thought (n) : ý nghĩ	
7.confusion (n) : sự lộn xộn -confuse(v) bối rối, nhầm lẫn	
8.concept (n) : khái niệm –conceive (v) hình thành trong đầu, tưởng tượng	
9.undoubtedly (adv) : chắc chắn – dount(v) nghi ngờ	
10.sensible (adj) : có óc phán đoán – sense (v)cảm giác được-(n) giác quan	

V. COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCES SO THAT IT MEANS THE SAME AS THE FIRST ONE, USING THE GIVEN WORD.

1. I'm never going to forget to consider Darren's view when I make decision again. **ACCOUNT**

That the last time I **forget to take Darren's views into account**..... when I make a decision.

2. I don't know how on the earth she thinks of such brilliant plots for her novels . **COME**

How on earth...**dóe she come up with**... such brilliant plots for hẻ novels?

3. I'm sure Nancy is still presuming that the party starts at nine. **IMPRESSION.**
I'm sure Nancy ...**is still under the impression**..that the party starts at nine.

4. Sean, do you know yet what you're doing this evening? **Mind**
Sean,...**have you made up your mind**...yet what you are doing this evening.

5. I told Jeane, thinking that she'd be supportive- how wrong I was! **BELIEVE**
I told Jeane ...**in the mistaken belief**.....that she'd be supportive- how wrong I was

6. Thers's no way that you're staying out all night with your friends,I'm afraid . **QUESTION**

Your staying out all night with your friends ...**is out of question**...., Im afraid

7. I'm glad you now see sense and agree that your parents are right. **SENSE**
I'm glad ...**you've come to your sense**.and agree that your parents are right.

8. Jack really likes football and never misses a match. **CRAZY**
Jack...**is crazy about**...football and never misses a match.

9. My uncle worked on a sailing boat until he was thirty. **WAS**
My uncle ...**was a sailor** .until he was thirty.

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH Đề thi thử số 4	ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT NĂM HỌC 2023-2024 THPT MÔN THI CHUYÊN: TIẾNG ANH Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)
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I. USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS)

PART A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK. (10 PTS)

1. Shhh. I hear someone _____ from the distance. Do you hear anything?
A. interesting B. thinking C. boring D. crying
2. We looked for him everywhere but he was nowhere _____.
A. to be seen B. saw C. seeing D. seen
3. The man and his pets _____ are playing in the garden look so happy.
A. which B. who C. that D. B and C
4. John is working in a factory. His job is _____ broken machines.
A. repairing B. repaired C. to repair D. repair
5. If he had not been absent yester day, everything _____
A. would be ok at the moment. B. wouldn't ok at present.
C. won't be alright now. D. wouldn have been ok now.
6. The letter must have been written _____ different languages.
A. by B. in C. with D. of
7. We all believe that the survival girl _____ better then.
A. was B. is C. be D. to be
8. The more paper we save, the _____ wood we use for making it.
A. fewer B. less C. smaller D. more
9. Computers are products made for _____ in almost all offices nowadays.
A. using B. usage C. to use D. use
10. I wrote to them a fortnight ago but _____ I have not had a reply.
A. as yet B. those days C. so long D. just now
11. A lot of progress has been _____ since the country became independent
A. created B. done C. built D. made
12. Don't let a good chance _____.
A. go by B. go off C. go down D. go over
13. The trees _____

- A. were grown by John yesterday in the backyard.
- B. were grown in the backyard by John yesterday.
- C. were grown in the backyard yesterday by John.
- D. in the backyard were grown yesterday by John.

14. I did not use to like football.

- A. I do not like football.
- B. When I was young I liked football, but now I don't.
- C. Once I didn't like football, but now I do.
- D. I was not accustomed to football.

15. 'Would you like some coffee?' Peter asked me.

- A. Peter asked me if I liked coffee.
- B. Peter offered to give me some coffee.
- C. Peter asked me to make him a cup of coffee.
- D. Peter wanted to know if I would like to make coffee

16. If you want to _____ something useful, why don't you _____ dinner instead of just sitting there?

- A. create/ make B. do/ make C. make/ make D. do / create

17. Every morning, we _____ ready for school by ourselves.

- A. go B. carry C. prepare D. get

18. The new guy, Joe, seems to get....well with the team.

- A. on B.in C.at D.for

19. Eric always _____ the time playing on his computer when he was a boy.

- A. would rather spend B. used to spend
- C. had better spend D. is used to spending

20. - "The Internet connection isn't working again." - "Really? _____ the Helpdesk."

- A. I'll phone B. I am phoning C. I phoned D. I'm going to phone

PART B: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE

PASSAGE 1:

Statesmen define a family as "a group of individuals having a common dwelling and related by blood, adoption or marriage, (1) _____ includes common-law relationships." Most people are born into one of these groups and (2) _____ live their lives as a family in such a group.

Although the definition of a family may not change, (3) _____.relationship of people to each other within the family group changes as society changes. More and more wives are (4)____paying jobs, and, as a result, the roles of husband, wife and children are changing. Today, men expect to (5)_____. for pay for about 40 years of their lives, and, in today's marriages (6)_____. which both spouses have paying jobs, women can expect to work for about 30 to 35 years of their lives. This mean that man must learn to do their share of family tasks such as caring for the children and daily (7)_____chores. Children, too, especially adolescents, have to (8)_____with the members od their family in sharing household tasks. The widespread acceptance of contraception has meant that having (9)_____is as matter of choice, not an automatic result of marriage. Marriage itself has become a choice. As alternatives (10)_____ common-law relationships and single-parent families have become socially acceptable, women will become more independent.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1) | A. which | B. that | C. what | D. it |
| 2) | A. must | B. need | C. would | D. will |
| 3) | A. a | B. any | C. some | D. the |
| 4) | A. taking | B. making | C. keeping | D. performing |
| 5) | A. live | B. work | C. hope | D. ask |
| 6) | A. in | B. for | C. with | D. to |
| 7) | A. home | B. family | C. house | D. household |
| 8) | A. carry | B. deal | C. cooperate | D. combine |
| 9) | A. time | B. families | C. happiness | D. children |
| 10) | A. similar to | B. like | C. such as | D. or else |

PASSAGE 2:

Education is more important today than ever before. It helps people acquire the skills they need for such everyday (13)_____ as reading a newspaper or managing their money. It also gives them the specialized training they may need to (14)_____ for a job or career. For example, a person must meet certain educational requirements and obtain a (15)_____ or certificate before he can practice law or medicine. Many fields, like computer operation or police work, (16)_____ satisfactory completion of special training courses.

Education is also important (17)_____ it helps people get more out of life. It increases their knowledge and understanding of the world. It helps them acquire the skills that make

life more interesting and enjoyable, (18)_____ the skills needed to participate in a sport, paint a picture, or play a musical (19)_____. Such education becomes (20)_____ important as people gain more and more leisure time.

Education also helps people adjust to change. This habit has become necessary because social changes today take place with increasing speed and (21)_____ the lives of more and more people. Education can help a person understand these changes and provide him (22)_____ the skills for adjusting to them.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 .A. works | B. jobs | C. actions | D. activities |
| 2.A. do | B. prepare | C. make | D. work |
| 3.A. license | B. card | C. diploma | D. paper |
| 4.A. requires | B. requiring | C. require | D. to require |
| 5.A. therefore | B. despite | C. although | D. because |
| 6. A. such as | B. for instance | C. such that | D. for example |
| 7.A. appliance | B. equipment | C. instrument | D. device |
| 8. A. increased | B. increasing | C. increase | D. increasingly |
| 9.A. effect | B. affect | C. affective | D. effective |
| 10.A. with | B. for | C. in | D. to |

II) READING

PART A: READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO THE QUESTION. (10 PTS)

The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present state for about four billion six hundred million years and is thousands of times larger than the Earth.

By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About five billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too high for life to exist. Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen over the Earth's surface.

Question 1: It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun_____.

- A. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf star.
- B. will continue to be a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years.
- C. has been in existence for 10 billion years.
- D. is rapidly changing in size and brightness.

Question 2: What will probably be the first stage of change for the Sun to become a red giant?

- A. Its surface will become hotter and shrink.
- B. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.
- C. Its central part will grow smaller and hotter.
- D. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.

Question 3: When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will the atmosphere be like on the Earth?

- A. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the sun.
- B. It will become too hot for life to exist
- C. It will be almost destroyed by nova explosions.
- D. It will freeze and become solid.

Question 4: When the Sun has used up its energy as a red giant, it will _____.

- A. get frozen
- B. cease to exist
- C. stop to expand
- D. become smaller

Question 5: Large amounts of gases may be released from the Sun at the end of its life as a _____.

- A. black dwarf
- B. white dwarf
- C. red giant
- D. yellow dwarf

Question 6: As a white dwarf, the Sun will be _____.

- A. the same size as the planet Mercury
- B. around 35 million miles in diameter
- C. a cool and habitable planet
- D. thousands of times smaller than it is today

Question 7: The Sun will become a black dwarf when_____.

- A. the Sun moves nearer to the Earth
- B. it has used up all its fuel as a white dwarf
- C. the core of the Sun becomes hotter
- D. the outer regions of the Sun expand

Question 8: The word "there" in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to _____

- A. the planet Mercury
- B. the core of a black dwarf
- C. our own planet
- D. the outer surface of the Sun

Question 9: This passage is intended to _____.

- A. describe the changes that the Sun will go through
- B. present a theory about red giant stars
- C. alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun
- D. discuss conditions on the Earth in the far future

Question 10: The passage has probably been taken from _____.

- A. a scientific journal
- B. a news report
- C. a work of science fiction
- D. a scientific chronicle

**PART B: FIVE PARAGRAPH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE.
READ THE ARTICLE AND THEN CHOOSING FROM THE LIST A-F GIVEN
BELOW THE BEST PARAGRAPH TO FILL IN EACH OF THE BLANKS (1-5).
THERE IS ONE PARAGRAPH YOU DO NEED NOT TO USE. (5 PTS)**

We all know how it feels – it's impossible to keep your mind on anything, time stretches out, and all the things you could do seem equally unlikely to make you feel better(1)_____. For a start, it can include a lot of other mental states, such as frustration, apathy, depression and indifference. There isn't even agreement over whether boredom is always a low-energy, flat kind of emotion or whether feeling agitated and restless counts as boredom, too. (2)_____ By asking people about their experiences of boredom, Thomas Goetz and his team at the University of Konstanz in Germany have recently identified five distinct types: indifferent, calibrating, searching, reactant and apathetic. (3)_____ Intriguingly, Goetz has found that while people experience all kinds of boredom, they tend to specialise in one. Of the five types, the most damaging is 'reactant' boredom with its explosive combination of high arousal and negative emotion. (4)_____. However, it remains to be seen whether there are any character traits that predict the kind of boredom each of us might be prone to. Psychologist Sandi Mann at the University of Central Lancashire, UK, goes further. 'All emotions are there for a reason, including boredom,' she says. Mann has found that being bored makes us more creative. 'We're all afraid of being bored but in actual fact it can lead

to all kinds of amazing things,’ she says. In experiments published last year, Mann found that people who had been made to feel bored by copying numbers out of the phone book for 15 minutes came up with more creative ideas about how to use a polystyrene cup than a control group. (5)_____

A. In his book, *Boredom: A Lively History*, Peter Toohey at the University of Calgary, Canada, compares it to disgust – an emotion that motivates us to stay away from certain situations. ‘If disgust protects humans from infection, boredom may protect them from “infectious” social situations,’ he suggests.

A. These can be plotted on two axes – one running left to right, which measures low to high arousal, and the other from top to bottom, which measures how positive or negative the feeling is

C. But defining boredom so that it can be studied in the lab has proved difficult.

D. Mann concluded that a passive, boring activity is best for creativity because it allows the mind to wander. In fact, she goes so far as to suggest that we should seek out more boredom in our lives.

E. The most useful is what Goetz calls ‘indifferent’ boredom: someone isn’t engaged in anything satisfying but still feels relaxed and calm

PART C: SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL PASSAGE. (20PTS)

PASSAGE 1:

Tattooing is an old art. In ancient Greece, people who had tattoos were regarded as members of the (1) _____ classes. On the other hand, tattooing was (2) _____ in Europe by the early Christians, who thought that it was a sinful thing to (3) _____. It was not until the late 18th century, when Captain Cook saw South Sea Islander decorating their bodies with tattoos that attitudes began to change. Sailors came back from these islands with pictures of Christ on their backs and from then on, tattooing (4) _____ in popularity. A survey by the French army in 1881 (5) _____ that among the 387 men (6) _____ there were 1,333 designs.

Nowadays, not everybody finds tattoos acceptable. Some people think that getting one is silly because tattoos are more or less permanent. There is also some (7) _____ about (8) _____ a blood disease from unsterilized needles. Even for those who do want a tattoo, the (9) _____ of getting one is not painless, but the final result, in their eyes, is (10) _____ the pain

PASSAGE 2:

The joys and tribulations of being a pet owner! During our lifetime most of us have some experience of either owning a pet or being in (1) _____ contact with someone who does. Is there such a thing as “the ideal pet”? If so what characterizes the ideal pet? Various (2) _____ influence one’s choice of pet, from your reasons for getting a pet to your lifestyle. For example, although quite a few pets are relatively cheap to buy, the cost of (3) _____ can be considerable. Everything must be (4) _____ into account, from food and bedding, to vaccinations and veterinary bills. You must be prepared to (5) _____ time on your pet, which involves shopping for it, cleaning and feeding it. Pets can be demanding and a big responsibility. Are you prepared to exercise and (6) _____ an animal or do you prefer a more independent pet? How much spare room do you have? Is it right to lock an energetic animal into a (7) _____ space? Do you live near a busy road which may threaten the life of your pet? Pets (8) _____ as turtles and goldfish can be cheap and convenient, but if you prefer affectionate pets, a friendly cat or dog would be more (9) _____. People get pets for a number of reasons, for company, security or to teach responsibility to children. Pets can be affectionate and loyal and an excellent source of company as long as you know what pet (10) _____ you and your lifestyle.

III. ERROR CORRECTION: IDENTIFY THE FIVE MISTAKES AND CORRECT THEM. (5PTS)

1. All of the cities in Texas, San Antonio is probably the most picturesque.
2. It has been said that laser to be the most miraculous to cure patients
3. The format in which the data is presented in this research paper shows how efficient Miss Emma does
4. Van Cliburn who studied piano from 1951 to 1954 and won multiple awards between 1958 and 1960.
5. Because of the approaching storm, the wind began to blow hard and the sky became dark as evening

IV. WORD FORM: SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS (10 PTS)

Have you ever heard of scorpion fish? I was completely (1).....	AWARE
they existed until I trod on one in the sea. I can’t (2).... Enough	EMPHASIS
how painful it was! The fish has a spike which gives you an	INJECT
(3)of a(4)substance. It’s not dangerous , but you begin to	POISON
feel extremly (5)....., and the pain just gets worse and worse.	COMFORT

Luckily, there was a doctor on the beach- she was a (6)...at the local hospital- and she told me what the best (7)....was. I had to bathe my foot in warm, salty water and then apply an ammonia-based solution. After my holiday, my foot still seemed to be a little infected, so my local GP gave me a (8)....for antibiotics. Unfortunately, it turned out I was (9)....to them, so I came out in a red rash all over my body. It was over a week before I had made a complete (10).....	SURGERY TREAT PRESCRIBE ALLERGY RECOVER
--	---

V. COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCES SO THAT IT MEANS THE SAME AS THE FIRST ONE, USING THE GIVEN WORD.

1. I should have taken my medicine this morning but I didn't remember. **FORGOT**

I.....my medicine this morning.

2. I'll always remember the time when I went up Mont Blanc. **NEVER**

I'll.....Mont Blanc

3. I must hang up the washing latter. **REMEMBER**

I.....up the washing latter.

4. Darren thinks that wearing a suit to work is appropriate. **LIKES**

Darrena suit to work.

5. Jackie wishes she hadn't said that to Allie. **REGRETS**

Jackie.....that to Allie.

6. I'm sorry but your credit card has been cancelled by the bank **REGRET**

I..... your credit card has been cancelled by the bank.

7. Crashing the car wasn't my intention, you know! **MEAN**

I.....the car, you know.

8. If I take that job, I'll have to do a lot more travelling. **MEAN**

Taking that job.....to do a lot more travelling.

9. Jim's mum made him tidy his room before he could go and play in the park.

Jim.....his room before he could go and play in the park. **MADE**

10. I don't suppose you watched that film last night on BBC, did you? **HAPPEN**

You.....that film last night on BBC, did you?

Hướng dẫn giải đề 4

I. USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS)

PART A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK. (10

PTS)

1. Shhh. I hear someone _____ from the distance. Do you hear anything?
A. interesting B. thinking C. boring **D. crying**
2. We looked for him everywhere but he was nowhere _____.
A. to be seen B. saw C. seeing D. seen
3. The man and his pets _____ are playing in the garden look so happy.
A. which B. who **C. that** D. B and C
4. John is working in a factory. His job is _____ broken machines.
A. repairing B. repaired **C. to repair** D. repair
5. If he had not been absent yesterday, everything _____.
A. would be ok at the moment. B. wouldn't ok at present.
C. won't be alright now. D. wouldn't have been ok now.
6. The letter must have been written _____ different languages.
A. by **B. in** C. with D. of
7. We all believe that the survival girl _____ better then.
A. was B. is **C. be** D. to be
8. The more paper we save, the _____ wood we use for making it.
A. fewer **B. less** C. smaller D. more
9. Computers are products made for _____ in almost all offices nowadays.
A. using **B. usage** C. to use D. use
10. I wrote to them a fortnight ago but _____ I have not had a reply.
A. as yet B. those days C. so long D. just now
11. A lot of progress has been _____ since the country became independent
A. created B. done C. built **D. made**
12. Don't let a good chance _____.
A. go by B. go off C. go down D. go over
13. The trees _____.
A. were grown by John yesterday in the backyard.
B. were grown in the backyard by John yesterday.
C. were grown in the backyard yesterday by John.
D. in the backyard were grown yesterday by John.
14. I did not use to like football.
A. I do not like football.

B. When I was young I liked football, but now I don't.

C. Once I didn't like football, but now I do.

D. I was not accustomed to football.

15. 'Would you like some coffee?' Peter asked me.

A. Peter asked me if I liked coffee.

B. Peter offered to give me some coffee.

C. Peter asked me to make him a cup of coffee.

D. Peter wanted to know if I would like to make coffee

16. If you want to _____ something useful, why don't you _____ dinner instead of just sitting there?

A. create/ make **B. do/ make** C. make/ make D. do / create

17. Every morning, we _____ ready for school by ourselves.

A. go B. carry C. prepare **D. get**

18. The new guy, Joe, seems to get....well with the team.

A. on B.in C.at D.for

19. Eric always _____ the time playing on his computer when he was a boy.

A. would rather spend **B. used to spend**

C. had better spend D. is used to spending

20. - "The Internet connection isn't working again." - "Really? _____ the Helpdesk."

A. I'll phone B. I am phoning C. I phoned **D. I'm going to phone**

PART B: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS

EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE

PASSAGE 1:

Statesmen define a family as "a group of individuals having a common dwelling and related by blood, adoption or marriage, (1) **which** includes common-law relationships." Most people are born into one of these groups and (2) **will** live their lives as a family in such a group.

Although the definition of a family may not change, (3) **the** relationship of people to each other within the family group changes as society changes. More and more wives are (4) **taking** paying jobs, and, as a result, the roles of husband, wife and children are changing. Today, men expect to (5) **work** for pay for about 40 years of their lives, and, in today's marriages (6) **in** which both spouses have paying jobs, women can expect to

work for about 30 to 35 years of their lives. This mean that man must learn to do their share of family tasks such as caring for the children and daily (7) house chores. Children, too, especially adolescents, have to (8) cooperate with the members od their family in sharing household tasks.

The widespread acceptance of contraception has meant that having (9) children is as matter of choice, not an automatic result of marriage. Marriage itself has become a choice. As alternatives (10) such as common-law relationships and single-parent families have become socially acceptable, women will become more independent.

- 1) A. which B. that C. what D. it

Which là đại từ quan hệ thay cho adoption marriage (cái mà bao gồm cả những mối quan hệ thực tế), không dùng “that” vì có dấu phẩy

- 2) A. must B. need C. would D. will
3) A. a B. any C. some D. the
4) A. taking B. making C. keeping D. performing

take paying jobs: đảm nhiệm các công việc

- 5) A. live B. work C. hope D. ask
6) A. in B. for C. with D. to

“in today’s marriages”, “in which” là thay thế cho cụm này

- 7) A. home B. family C. house D. household
8) A. carry B. deal C. cooperate D. combine

cooperate with sb: làm việc cùng với ai đó

- 9) A. time B. families C. happiness D. children
10) A. similar to B. like C. such as D. or else

PASSAGE 2:

Education is more important today than ever before. It helps people acquire the skills they need for such everyday (1) _____ as reading a newspaper or managing their money. It also gives them the specialized training they may need to (2) _____ for a job or career. For example, a person must meet certain educational requirements and obtain a (3) _____ or certificate before he can practice law or medicine. Many fields, like computer operation or police work, (4) _____ satisfactory completion of special training courses.

Education is also important (5) _____ it helps people get more out of life. It increases their knowledge and understanding of the world. It helps them acquire the skills that make

life more interesting and enjoyable, (6)_____ the skills needed to participate in a sport, paint a picture, or play a musical (7)_____. Such education becomes (8)_____ important as people gain more and more leisure time.

Education also helps people adjust to change. This habit has become necessary because social changes today take place with increasing speed and (9)_____ the lives of more and more people. Education can help a person understand these changes and provide him (10)_____ the skills for adjusting to them.

- 1 .A. works B. jobs C. actions **D. activities**

Everyday activities = hoạt động thường ngày, work = công việc (không đếm được), job = nghề nghiệp, action = hành động

- 2.A. do **B. prepare** C. make D. work

Prepare for smt = chuẩn bị cho cái gì

- 3.**A. license** B. card C. diploma D. paper

- 4.A. requires B. requiring **C. require** D. to require

- 5.A. therefore B. despite C. although **D. because**

6. A. **such as** B. for instance C. such that D. for example

- 7.A. appliance B. equipment **C. instrument** D. device

8. A. increased B. increasing C. increase **D. increasingly**

- 9.A. effect **B. affect** C. affective D. effective

- 10.**A. with** B. for C. in D. to

II) READING

PART A: READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST

ANSWER TO THE QUESTION. (10 PTS)

The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present state for about four billion six hundred million years and is thousands of times larger than the Earth. By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About five billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too high for life to exist.

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen over the Earth's surface.

Question 1: It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun_____.

- A. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf star.
- B. will continue to be a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years.
- C. has been in existence for 10 billion years.
- D. is rapidly changing in size and brightness.

The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. The Sun has existed in its present state for about four billion six hundred million years... About five billion years from now, ... The Sun will then be a red giant star (Mặt Trời đã tồn tại ở trạng thái hiện tại 4 tỉ 600 triệu năm... Khoảng 5 tỉ năm từ bây giờ... nó sẽ trở thành hành tinh đỏ khổng lồ.)

Question 2: What will probably be the first stage of change for the Sun to become a red giant?

- A. Its surface will become hotter and shrink.
- B. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.
- C. Its central part will grow smaller and hotter.
- D. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.

About five billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter... The Sun will then be a red giant star. (Phần lõi của Mặt Trời sẽ co lại và trở nên nóng hơn)

Question 3: When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will the atmosphere be like on the Earth?

- A. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the sun.
- B. It will become too hot for life to exist
- C. It will be almost destroyed by nova explosions.
- D. It will freeze and become solid.

The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too high for life to exist. (Nhiệt độ trên Trái Đất sẽ trở nên quá nóng để sự sống có thể tồn tại)

Question 4: When the Sun has used up its energy as a red giant, it will _____.

- A. get frozen
- B. cease to exist
- C. stop to expand
- D. become smaller

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star, (...nó sẽ co lại. Sau khi co lại bằng kích cỡ của Trái Đất, nó sẽ trở thành một hành tinh màu trắng nhỏ)

Question 5: Large amounts of gases may be released from the Sun at the end of its life as a _____.

- A. black dwarf
- B. white dwarf
- C. red giant
- D. yellow dwarf

The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf, (Mặt Trời sẽ thải ra một lượng lớn khí ga ... khi nó thay đổi từ một hành tinh đỏ khổng lồ sang một hành tinh nhỏ màu trắng)

Question 6: As a white dwarf, the Sun will be _____.

- A. the same size as the planet Mercury
- B. around 35 million miles in diameter
- C. a cool and habitable planet
- D. thousands of times smaller than it is today

The Sun ... is thousands of times larger than the Earth. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star (Mặt trời hiện nay có kích thước gấp hàng ngàn lần Trái Đất. Sau khi co lại bằng kích thước của Trái Đất, nó sẽ trở thành hành tinh nhỏ màu trắng => Là một hành tinh nhỏ màu trắng, nó nhỏ hơn hàng nghìn lần so với kích thước hiện tại)

Question 7: The Sun will become a black dwarf when _____.

- A. the Sun moves nearer to the Earth
- B. it has used up all its fuel as a white dwarf
- C. the core of the Sun becomes hotter
- D. the outer regions of the Sun expand

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf (Sau hàng tỉ năm là hành tinh nhỏ màu trắng, Mặt Trời sẽ sử dụng hết nhiên liệu và mất đi sức nóng. Hành tinh như thế trở thành hành tinh đen)

Question 8: The word "there" in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. the planet Mercury B. the core of a black dwarf
C. our own planet D. the outer surface of the Sun

After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen over the Earth's surface.

Question 9: This passage is intended to _____.

- A. describe the changes that the Sun will go through
B. present a theory about red giant stars
C. alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun
D. discuss conditions on the Earth in the far future

Bài viết chủ yếu

- A. mô tả sự thay đổi của Mặt Trời sẽ trải qua
B. đưa ra một nguyên lí về những hành tinh đỏ
C. cảnh báo con người về sự nguy hiểm đến từ Mặt Trời
D. thảo luận những điều kiện trên Trái Đất trong tương lai xa

Trong bài viết tác giả chủ yếu đề cập đến sự thay đổi các điều kiện môi trường diễn ra trên Mặt Trời

Question 10: The passage has probably been taken from _____.

- A. a scientific journal B. a news report
C. a work of science fiction D. a scientific chronicle.

Bài viết là các nghiên cứu và mô tả mang tính khoa học nên có thể sẽ được trích dẫn từ một tạp chí khoa học => A

- B. Một bản tin thời sự
C. Một tài liệu khoa học viễn tưởng
D. Biên niên sử khoa học

PART B: FIVE PARAGRAPH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE.
READ THE ARTICLE AND THEN CHOOSING FROM THE LIST A-F GIVEN
BELOW THE BEST PARAGRAPH TO FILL IN EACH OF THE BLANKS (1-5).
THERE IS ONE PARAGRAPH YOU DO NEED NOT TO USE. (5 PTS)

We all know how it feels – it's impossible to keep your mind on anything, time stretches out, and all the things you could do seem equally unlikely to make you feel better(1)___C___. For a start, it can include a lot of other mental states, such as frustration, apathy, depression and indifference. There isn't even agreement over whether boredom is always a low-energy, flat kind of emotion or whether feeling agitated and restless counts as boredom, too. (2)___A__

By asking people about their experiences of boredom, Thomas Goetz and his team at the University of Konstanz in Germany have recently identified five distinct types: indifferent, calibrating, searching, reactant and apathetic. (3) B Intriguingly, Goetz has found that while people experience all kinds of boredom, they tend to specialise in one. Of the five types, the most damaging is ‘reactant’ boredom with its explosive combination of high arousal and negative emotion. (4) E. However, it remains to be seen whether there are any character traits that predict the kind of boredom each of us might be prone to.

Psychologist Sandi Mann at the University of Central Lancashire, UK, goes further. ‘All emotions are there for a reason, including boredom,’ she says. Mann has found that being bored makes us more creative. ‘We’re all afraid of being bored but in actual fact it can lead to all kinds of amazing things,’ she says. In experiments published last year, Mann found that people who had been made to feel bored by copying numbers out of the phone book for 15 minutes came up with more creative ideas about how to use a polystyrene cup than a control group. (5) D

A. In his book, *Boredom: A Lively History*, Peter Toohey at the University of Calgary, Canada, compares it to disgust – an emotion that motivates us to stay away from certain situations. ‘If disgust protects humans from infection, boredom may protect them from “infectious” social situations,’ he suggests.

B. These can be plotted on two axes – one running left to right, which measures low to high arousal, and the other from top to bottom, which measures how positive or negative the feeling is

C. But defining boredom so that it can be studied in the lab has proved difficult.

D. Mann concluded that a passive, boring activity is best for creativity because it allows the mind to wander. In fact, she goes so far as to suggest that we should seek out more boredom in our lives.

E. The most useful is what Goetz calls ‘indifferent’ boredom: someone isn’t engaged in anything satisfying but still feels relaxed and calm

*Dịch: Tất cả chúng ta đều biết buồn chán là cảm giác như thế nào? Bạn không thể để tâm trí vào bất cứ thứ gì, thời gian thì cứ kéo dài ra, tất cả những gì bạn có thể làm dường như không thể giúp bạn cảm thấy tốt hơn. Tuy nhiên, việc xác định nỗi buồn chán để nghiên cứu trong phòng thí nghiệm thì quả là khó. Đầu tiên là nó bao gồm rất nhiều trạng thái tinh thần như buồn bực, tuyệt vọng, hờ hững và thờ ơ. Thậm chí còn chẳng có sự thống nhất liệu buồn chán có phải là một loại cảm xúc buồn tẻ, ít năng lượng hoặc liệu cảm giác bối rối, bồn chồn có được xem là buồn chán. Trong một cuốn sách của Peter Toohey, *Boredom: A lively**

history tại Đại học Calgary, Canada, so sánh nỗi buồn chán với sự chán ghét - một cảm xúc thúc đẩy chúng ta tránh khỏi những tình huống nhất định. Ông ta cho rằng “ Nếu chán ghét giúp con người tránh khỏi sự lây lan, thì buồn chán có lẽ giúp con người tránh khỏi các hoạt động xã hội “ mang tính lây lan”

==> giải thích thêm: ghê tởm sẽ khiến bạn không tham gia vào các cuộc vui chơi xã hội từ đó giúp bạn tránh được các hoạt động xã hội như đi bar không lành mạnh, uống rượu bia, dùng ma túy, mua bán mại dâm... những hoạt động xã hội mang tính rủi ro này có thể khiến bạn bị kéo theo, nếu bạn cảm thấy ghê tởm thì bạn sẽ không bị ảnh hưởng bởi những hoạt động này.

Bằng cách hỏi mọi người về những trải nghiệm buồn chán của họ Thomas Goetz và nhóm của ông ta tại Đại học Konstanz ở Đức, gần đây đã định ra 5 loại nỗi buồn riêng biệt: thờ ơ, vô định, thối thía, trốn tránh, lãnh đạm. Những loại này được thể hiện trên đồ thị hai trục (tung - hoành) - một trục chạy từ trái sang phải để đo lường mức độ kích thích và trục còn lại chạy từ trên xuống dưới để đo lường cảm xúc tiêu cực và tích cực. Ngạc nhiên là Goetz đã phát hiện ra rằng khi con người trải qua đủ loại cảm xúc buồn chán họ có xu hướng nghiêng về một loại nhất định. Trong năm loại trên thì có một loại gây tổn hại nhất đó là loại nỗi buồn trốn tránh với sự hiện diện của sự kết hợp bùng nổ của cảm xúc tiêu cực và kích động cao độ. Loại hữu ích nhất là loại buồn chán thờ ơ. Một số người không tham gia vào bất cứ điều gì để làm thỏa mãn cho bản thân nhưng họ rất thoải mái và nhẹ nhõm. Tuy nhiên, vẫn có những thắc mắc rằng liệu có bất kỳ đặc điểm tính cách nào có thể dự đoán được loại nỗi buồn mà mỗi người chúng ta dễ gặp phải.

Nhà tâm lý học Sandi Mann tại Đại Học Central Lancashire - Anh - nghiên cứu sâu hơn. Bà ấy nói rằng “ Tất cả các loại cảm xúc đều có lý do bao gồm cả nỗi buồn”. Mann đã phát hiện rằng nỗi buồn giúp chúng ta sáng tạo hơn. Bà ấy cho rằng “ Tất cả chúng ta đều sợ buồn nhưng thực tế thì nỗi buồn có thể đưa chúng ta đến nhiều điều thú vị”. Trong các thử nghiệm được công bố năm ngoái, Mann đã phát hiện ra rằng những người bị làm cho buồn chán bằng việc sao chép các con số từ những cuốn danh bạ điện thoại trong vòng 15 phút thì nảy ra nhiều ý tưởng sáng tạo về cách sử dụng một cái cốc polystyrene hơn nhóm đối chứng. Mann kết luận rằng một hoạt động buồn chán, thụ động là tốt nhất cho sự sáng tạo bởi vì nó cho phép đầu óc được lơ đãng. Thực tế, bà ấy đi xa đến mức gợi ý rằng chúng ta nên tìm kiếm sự buồn chán hơn trong cuộc sống của mình.

PART B: SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL PASSAGE. (20PTS)

PASSAGE 1:

Tattooing is an old art. In ancient Greece, people who had tattoos were regarded as members of the (1) upper classes. On the other hand, tattooing was (2) banned in Europe by the early Christians, who thought that it was a sinful thing to (3) do. It was not until the late 18th century, when Captain Cook saw South Sea Islander decorating their bodies with tattoos that attitudes began to change. Sailors came back from these islands with pictures of Christ on their backs and from then on, tattooing (4) gained in popularity. A survey by the French army in 1881 (5) showed that among the 387 men (6) questioned there were 1,333 designs.

Nowadays, not everybody finds tattoos acceptable. Some people think that getting one is silly because tattoos are more or less permanent. There is also some (7) concern about (8) catching a blood disease from unsterilized needles. Even for those who do want a tattoo, the (9) process of getting one is not painless, but the final result, in their eyes, is (10) worth the pain.

NOTES:

Upper = phía bên trên, cao cấp hơn. Upper class = đẳng cấp trên

It was a sinful thing to do = đó là một việc sai trái để làm. Do something = làm cái gì đó

Gain in something = lớn mạnh, dành được cái gì. Gain in popularity = dành được sự ưa chuộng

Show that = chỉ ra rằng + mệnh đề

Question (v) = hỏi. Ở đây là dạng phân từ 2: questioned – hình thức rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ bị động – nghĩa là “được hỏi”

Concern about something = sự lo lắng, mối e ngại về vấn đề gì

Catch (a disease) = bị mắc (bệnh gì)

Process = quá trình.

Worth something = đáng giá, xứng đáng với cái gì

PASSAGE 2:

The joys and tribulations of being a pet owner! During our lifetime most of us have some experience of either owning a pet or being in (1) close contact with someone who does. Is there such a thing as “the ideal pet”? If so what characterizes the ideal pet? Various (2) factors influence one’s choice of pet, from your reasons for getting a pet to your lifestyle. For example, although quite a few pets are relatively cheap to buy, the cost of (3) upkeep can be considerable. Everything must be (4) taken into account, from food and bedding, to vaccinations and veterinary bills. You must be prepared to (5) spend time on your pet, which involves shopping for it, cleaning and feeding it. Pets can be demanding

and a big responsibility. Are you prepared to exercise and (6) housetrain an animal or do you prefer a more independent pet? How much spare room do you have? Is it right to lock an energetic animal into a (7) confined space? Do you live near a busy road which may threaten the life of your pet? Pets (8) such as turtles and goldfish can be cheap and convenient, but if you prefer affectionate pets, a friendly cat or dog would be more (9) appropriate. People get pets for a number of reasons, for company, security or to teach responsibility to children. Pets can be affectionate and loyal and an excellent source of company as long as you know what pet (10) suits you and your lifestyle.

NOTES:

Be in close contact with somebody = quan hệ gần gũi, thân thiết với ai

Factor = yếu Tố

Upkeep = sự bảo dưỡng.

Take something into account = tính đến, đưa vào xem xét. Everything must be taken into account = mọi thứ phải được tính đến

Spend time on something/Ving = dành thời gian cho cái gì, việc gì

Housetrain = huấn luyện để biết cư xử đúng trong nhà. Household = hộ gia đình (n); trong gia đình (adj). Housework = việc nhà

Confined = bị giới hạn, không rộng rãi, thoải mái.

Such as + N/Ving = ví dụ như là... -> liệt kê

Appropriate = thích hợp, hợp lí.

Suit = hợp với.

III. ERROR CORRECTION: IDENTIFY THE FIVE MISTAKES AND CORRECT THEM. (5PTS)

1. All of the cities in Texas, San Antonio is probably the most picturesque.
~ of all
2. It has been said that laser to be the most miraculous to cure patients
~ is
3. The format in which the data is presented in this research paper shows how efficient Miss Emma does ~ is
4. Van Cliburn who studied piano from 1951 to 1954 and won multiple awards between 1958 and 1960. ~studied
5. Because of the approaching storm, the wind began to blow hard and the sky became dark as evening ~ like

**V. WORD FORM: SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE WORDS
IN BRACKETS (10 PTS)**

Have you ever heard of scorpion fish? I was completely	AWARE
(1)... Unaware ... they existed until I trod on one in the sea. I can't	EMPHASIS
(2) emphasise Enough how painful it was! The fish has a spike	INJECT
which gives you an (3) ... injection .of a(4) poisonoussubstance.	POISON
It's not dangerous , but you begin to feel extremly	COMFORT
(5)... uncomfortable .., and the pain just gets worse and worse.	SURGERY
Luckily, there was a doctor on the beach- she was a	TREAT
(6)... surgeon at the local hospital- and she told me what the best	PRESCRIBE
(7)... treatment .was. I had to bathe my foot inwarm, salty water	ALLERGY
and then apply an ammonia-based solution. After my holiday, my	RECOVER
foot still seemed to be a little infected, so my local GP gave me a	
(8) prescriptionfor antibiotics. Unfortunately, it turned out I was	
(9) allergicto them, so I came out in a red rash all over my	
body. It was over a week before I had made a complete	
(10)... recovery ..	

**VI. COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCES SO THAT IT MEANS THE SAME
AS THE FIRST ONE, USING THE GIVEN WORLD.**

1.I should have taken my medicine this morning but I didn't remember. **FORGOT**

I...**forgot to take**.....my medicine this morning.

2. I'll always remember the time when I went up Mont Blanc. **NEVER**

I'll...**never forget going up**.....Mont Blanc

3.I must hang up the washing latter. **REMEMBER**

I...**must remember to hang**.....up the washing latter.

4.Darren thinks that wearing a suit to work is appropriate. **LIKES**

Darren ...**likes to wear**.....a suit to work.

5.Jackie wishes she hadn't said that to Allie. **REGRETS**

Jackie.....**regrets saying**.....that to Allie.

6.I'm sorry but your credit card has been cancelled by the bank **REGRET**

I...**regret to tell you (that)**.... your credit card has been cancelled by the bank.

7.Crashing the car wasn't my intention, you know! **MEAN**

I...**didn't mean to crash**....the car, you know.

8.If I take that job, I'll have to do a lot more travelling. **MEAN**

Taking that job.....**will mean having**.....to do a lot more travelling.

9.Jim's mum made him tidy his room before he could go and play in the park. **MADE**

Jim...**was made to tidy**.....his room before he could go and play in the park.

10.I don't suppose you watched that film last night on BBC, did you? **HAPPEN**

You.....**didn't happen to watch**....that film last night on BBC, did you?

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH Đề thi thử số 5	ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT NĂM HỌC 2023-2024 THPT MÔN THI CHUYÊN: TIẾNG ANH Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (<i>không kể thời gian phát đề)</i>
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USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS)

**PART A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE
BLANK. (10 PTS)**

1.Marywell in the final exam if she studied hard.

A.Do B. Could have done C. Have done D. Would do.

2.People prefertheir personal issues because this may make them feel uncomfortable.

A.Not to discuss B. Not discussing C.Not have been discussed
D. To discussed.

3.Had Jack invested his business, he a big profit from it now.

A.Would make B. Would have make C. Have been made
D. Can make

4.As you all probably already....., election day is next week.

A.Know B.To know C. To have known D. Knew

5.She suggestsa while before we make any firm decisions

A.we wait B. To wait C. we waiting D. That wait

6.He picked up three out-standing candidatestwo people than expected.

A.Much B. More C. Less D. Least

7. My sister _____ for you since yesterday.

- A. is looking B. was looking C. has been looking D. looked
8. Nguyen Thuc Thuy Tien of Vietnam _____ Miss Grand International 2021 last night.
- A. is named B. named C. had been named
- D. was named
9. If we leave now for our trip, we can drive half the distance before we stop _____ lunch.
- A. having B. to have C. to be had D. being had
10. If you had tried your best, you _____ the exam.
- A. will pass B. passed C. had passed D. would have passed
11. I will call and tell you something interesting _____.
- A. when I come home after work B. after I had come home after work
- C. while I was coming home after work D. before I came home after work
12. Although it's a long day for us, we feel we are content _____ what we do.
- A. with B. of C. on D. for
13. Mrs. Brown was the first owner _____ dog won 3 prizes in the same show.
- A. Whose B. her C. who D. whom
14. You should find a job to live _____ from your parents.
- A. Dependently B. independence C. independent
- D. independently
15. He always did well at school _____ having his early education was disrupted by illness.
- A. because of B. because C. though D. in spite of
16. You should _____ your best clothes for the interview.
- A. take after B. go on C. give off D. put on
17. A/an _____ is an official document stating that you have passed an examination, completed a course, or achieved some necessary qualifications.
- A. Requirement B. test
- C. education D. certificate

18. Vietnamese teachers are becoming more and more _____ since they encourage students to share their opinions freely.

A. narrow-minded

B. kind-hearted

C. open-minded

D. like-minded

19. Nam and Hoa are talking about relationships.

- Nam: "I don't think it's a good idea to start a romantic relationship when we're in high school." - Hoa: "_____. We can't concentrate on our studies."

A. It's fine

B. I don't quite agree

C. Only time can tell

D. I agree with you

20. She's dedicated herself to helping _____ disadvantaged in the region.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. Ø

21. Mary invited her friend, Sarah, to have dinner out that night and Sarah accepted. - Mary: "Shall we eat out tonight?"

- Sarah: "_____."

A. It's kind of you to invite

B. You are very welcome

C. That's a great idea

D. That's acceptable

PART B: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE

PASSAGE 1:

The country and the city have advantages and (1)_____. People in the country live in more beautiful surroundings. They enjoy (2) _____ and quietness, and can do their work at their (3) _____ pace because no one is in a (4) _____. They live in larger, more comfortable houses, and their neighbours are more friendly, and ready to help them (5) _____ they need it. their life. However, can be (6) _____ and they may be isolated, which is a serious problem (7)_____ they are ill or want to take children to school. The city has all the services that the country lacks, but it (8) _____ has a lot of disadvantages. Cities are often polluted. They not (9)_____ have polluted air bit also have noisy streets. Everyone is always in a hurry and this (10) _____ that people have no time to get to know each other and make friends.

1. A. joy

B. enjoyment

C. happiness

D.

disadvantages

2. A. quiet

B. quietly

C. peace

D. peaceful

3. A. less

B. own

C. just

D. only

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 4. A. hurry | B. hurried | C. hurriedly | D. hurrying |
| 5. A. when | B. which | C. what | D. that |
| 6. A. bore | B. bored | C. boring | D. bores |
| 7. A. unless | B. because | C. although | D. if |
| 8. A. also | B. yet | C. already | D. so |
| 9. A. never | B. ever | C. hardly | D. also |
| 10. A. aims | B. means | C. asks | D. said |

PASSAGE 2:

The Prime Minister's comments yesterday on education spending miss the point, as the secondary education system also needs a major overhaul. Firstly, the system only views the weakest learners as having special (1)_____. The brightest and most (2)_____ students are not encouraged to develop to their full potential. Secondly, there's too much testing and not enough learning. My fifteen-year-old daughter, for example, has just spent the last month or so (3)_____ for exams. These aren't even real, important exams, as her GCSEs will be next year. They're just (4)_____ exams. Is the work she's been doing really going to make her more (5)_____ subjects, or will she forget it tomorrow? I suspect the latter.

Thirdly, the standard (6)_____ doesn't give students any (7)_____ in developing practical work-related, living and social skills, or in skills necessary for higher education. How many students entering university have the first idea what the difference is between (8)_____ someone else's work and making good use of someone else's ideas? Shouldn't they have been taught this at school? How many of them are really able to go about (9)_____ - a skill that's essential at university because there are no teachers to tell you what to do- in an efficient way? Indeed, how many students (10)_____ from university totally unable to spell even simple English words correctly? The system is letting our children down.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A. Requets | B. Desires | C. Needs | D. Wants |
| 2. A inattentive | B. Ignorant | C. Intensive | D. conscientious |
| 3. A. cramming | B. Lecturing | C. Reading | D. Practising |
| 4. A. false | B. Mock | C. Fake | D. Artificial |
| 5. A. Knowledge | B. Intellectual | C. Academic | D. Intelligent |
| 6. A. Timetable | B. Lecture | C. Seminar | D. Curriculum |

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 7. A. Lesson | B. Subject | C. Tuition | D. Tutorial |
| 8.A. Writing | B. Going over | C. Plagiarising | D. Repeating |
| 9.A. Reviewing | B. Revision | C. Distance learning | D. Self-study |
| 10.A. Quality | B. Graduate | C. Depart | D. Exit |

II) READING

A. READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO THE QUESTION. (10 PTS)

RIGHT -HAND DOMINANCE

Humans are disproportionately 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 dominant. 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 estimates is wide. Right-handers are said to make up 85% to 95% of all people and left-handers 5% - 15%, while the remaining tiny percentage are ambidextrous, 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 that the phenomenon is genetic, but genetics cannot agree on the process by which handedness may be passed on by inheritance. Social and cultural forces can also cause a preference for one hand, as when teachers or parents force a naturally left-handed child to use their right hand. And it has been observed by anthropologists that left-handedness tends to be less common in restrictive societies and more common in permissive ones. But no consensus has been reached on how that could occur. The most credible explanations center on functions inside the brain. It has been shown that the brain's two hemispheres control the opposite side of the body. It has been suggested that the nerves in the brain cross over at neck level to the other side of the body so that the right half of the brain governs the left side of the body while the left half governs the right side. Scientists believe that the left half of the brain evolved in such a way as to predominate

over the right half. As a result, the right side of the body is controlled by the more influential left hemisphere, causing the right side to be more adept at physical tasks. But when a person is born with a dominant right hemisphere, that person will be left-handed. Some researchers have argued that some left-handedness may have a pathological origin, having been caused by brain trauma during birth. A theory grounded in evolution is the “warrior and his shield theory”. This theory explains that right-handedness evolved over time to be dominant because a right-handed warrior would hold his shield in his left hand to protect his heart and to leave his right hand to free to hold a weapon. A left-handed warrior, in contrast, would hold his weapon in his left hand and his shield in his right, leaving his heart exposed. Thus a right-handed warrior, with his heart protected against enemy attacks, was more likely to survive. By the process of natural selection, the trait for right-handedness became favored over that for left-handedness. Another theory focuses on the naturally asymmetrical arrangement of the human body. Such asymmetry is evidenced by the observable facts that the right side of the face is slightly different from the left, that one leg is stronger or longer than the other, and that one foot is larger than the other one. Right-handedness, the theory proposes, is just another example of this natural asymmetry.

(A) A consequence of right-hand dominance is that most common consumer products are geared to right-handers only, leaving left-handers to struggle to adapt to designs not made with them in mind. (B) Some of these include scissors, doorknobs, locks, screwdrivers, automobile fixtures, refrigerators, can openers, clothes buttons, and fasteners, and musical instruments. (C) The result of this Design bias can be more than mere inconvenience. (D) Some left-handed soldiers shooting rifles designed for right-handers have sustained eye and head injuries from ejected shell casings.

Hand dominance does not seem to occur in non-human animal species. While some individual animals can be seen developing a preference for one hand or the other, there is no evidence that this preference is common to the species as a whole, as it is in humans. Some scientists claim to have observed such dominance in animals but only in controlled settings, such as a zoo or

laboratory, and only when the animals are performing manual tasks that do not mirror how they use their hands in the wild.

Question 1: The word “absent” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. using B. resisting C. lacking D. substituting

Question 2: According to paragraph 3, which of the following is a possible cause of left-hand dominance?

- A. the dominance of the brain’s left hemisphere
B. the natural weakness of a human’s right side
C. a child’s choice upon reaching school age
D. brain trauma in birth

Question 3: The word “adept” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. speedy B. skillful C. careful D. accustomed

Question 4: According to paragraph 4, which of the following are true about the “warrior and his shield theory”?

- A. a left-handed warrior is favored by natural selection.
B. a right-handed warrior holds his weapon in his left hand.
C. a left-handed warrior holds his weapon in his right hand.
D. a left-handed warrior leaves his heart unprotected

Question 5: The word “that” in the passage refers to _____

- A. warrior B. heart C. process of natural selection D. trait

Question 6: According to paragraph 6, left-handers would have trouble handling all of the following EXCEPT _____

- A. refrigerators B. violins C. pencils D. shirt buttons

Question 7: The word “asymmetrical” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. deformed B. imbalanced C. geometrical D. variable

Question 8 : Look at the four letters (A) , (B) , (C) , (D) that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. Left-handers often search for custom-made versions of these products.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- A. (A) B. (B) C. (C) D. (D)

Question 9. Why does the author mention “eye and head injuries” suffered by some left-handed soldiers shooting their rifles?

- A. to illustrate the “warrior and his shield theory”

- B.to give an example of the problems faced by left-handers
- C.to argue that soldiers should wear head protection
- D.to contrast rifle design with the design of common consumer products

Question 10. According to the last paragraph, which of the following is true about hand dominance in animals?

- A.it is the same as in humans.
- B. it is observed only in the wild.
- C. animals in controlled settings adopt the hand dominance of their handlers.
- D. it has been observed only with manual tasks.

PART B: FIVE PARAGRAPH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE. READ THE ARTICLE AND THEN CHOOSING FROM THE LIST A-F GIVEN BELOW THE BEST PARAGRAPH TO FILL IN EACH OF THE BLANKS (1-5). THERE IS ONE PARAGRAPH YOU DO NEED NOT TO USE. (5 PTS)

Parrots are descendants of an ancient line (1)_____

Much of Gondwana comprised vast rainforests intersected by huge slow-flowing rivers and expansive lakes, but by eight million years ago, great changes were underway. The center of the continent of Australia had begun to dry out, and the rainforests that once covered it gradually contracted to the continental margins, where, to a limited extent, they still exist today.(2)_____

. Reacting to these desperate circumstances, the parrot family, typically found in jungles in other parts of the world, has populated some of Australia's harshest environments. (3)_____

. These evolutionary pressures helped mould keratin, the substance from which breaks are made into a range of tools capable of gathering the new food types favored by various species of parrot. (4)_____

. Some have comparatively long beaks that are perfect for extracting seeds from fruit; others have broader and stronger beaks that are designed for cracking hard seeds. (5)_____

. Like all of Australia's many honey eating birds, the rainbow-coloured lorikeets and the flowers on which they feed have long coevolved with features such as the shape and colour of the flowers adapted to the bird's particular needs, and physical a example, red is the most attractive colour to birds, and thus flowers

which depend on birds for pollination are more often red, and lorikeets' to guess have bristles which help them to collect as much pollen as possible.

- A. The creatures that remained in those shrinking rainforests had to adapt to the drier conditions or face extinction
- B. Due to their great diversity, and since most species inhabit Africa, Australia and South America, it seems almost certain that parrots originated millions of years ago on the ancient southern continent of Gondwana, before it broke up into the separate southern hemisphere continents we know today
- C. The size of a parrot's short, blunt beak and the length of that beak's do curved upper section are related to the type of food each species eats
- D. Differently shaped beaks are not the only adaptations that have been made during the developing relationship between parrots and their food plants.
- E. The parrots spread from ancestral forests through eucalypt woodlands to colonies the central deserts of Australia, and as a consequence they diversified into a wide range of species with adaptations that reflect the many changes animals and plants had to make to survive in these areas

PART C: SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL PASSAGE. (20PTS)

PASSAGE 1:

Nowadays people are more aware that wildlife all over the world is in (1) Many species of animals are threatened, and could easily become extinct if we don't (2) an effort to protect them. There are many reasons for this. In some cases, animals are hunted for their fur or for other (3) parts of their bodies. Some birds, such as parrots, are caught alive, and sold (4) as pets. For many animals and birds, the problem is that their (5) - the place where they live is disappearing. More land is (6) for farms, houses or industry, and there are fewer open spaces (7) there once were. Farmers use powerful chemicals to help them grow better crops, (8) these chemicals pollute the environment and harm wildlife. The most successful animals on earth human (9) - will soon be the only ones left, unless we can (10) this problem

PASSAGE 2:

In these days of high unemployment, it is often difficult (1) _____ young people to find a job. If they are lucky (2) _____ to be asked to go for an interview, they

may find(3)_____there are at least 20 other applicants for the (4) _____. If a company is thinking of offering(5)_____a job, they will ask you for at least one reference from either your previous employer(6)_____someone who knows you well. (7) _____taking up your job, you may have to sign a contract. You will probably have to do some training, (8)_____helps you to do the job more successfully. Once you have decided that this is your chosen career, you will then have to work(9)_____to try and get promotion, which usually brings more responsibility and more money!If you are unlucky, you may be made redundant, and not be able to find (10)_____job. It is also a good idea to pay some money into a pension scheme, which will help you to look after yourself and your family when you are retired. Finally, good luck!

III. ERROR CORRECTION: IDENTIFY THE FIVE MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND CORRECT THEM. (5PTS)

1. Dislike the gorilla, the male adult chimpanzee weighs under 100 kilograms.
2. Among the people present at the bar, the police suspected a thirty-years-old man
3. Tom drove past the police's station on his way to work
4. After driving for twenty miles, he suddenly realized that he has been driving in the wrong direction
5. So far Linda has been writing 5 novels on the problems teenagers have to cope within the new world.

IV. WORD FORM: SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS (10 PTS)

There is one particular feeling which I find difficult to express. When I am (1)..... about something, I say nothing. Once, for example, after I had bought a very (2)..... jacket, I met a friend in a café who said that the jacket	ANGER EXPENSE GOOD ANNOY CONVERSE SILENT TRUE EMBARRASS EXPLAIN SHAME
---	--

didn't fit me very (3)..... I was very (4).....but I said nothing. I didn't feel like continuing our (5).....My friend noticed my (6).....and asked me what was wrong. I couldn't tell him the (7)..... I began to feel rather (8).....and left without giving him an (9).....Later I felt rather (10)of my behavior.	
--	--

V. COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCES SO THAT IT MEANS THE SAME AS THE FIRST ONE, USING THE GIVEN WORD.

1. I don't know how you can stand getting up so early to go to the pool. PUT

I don't know how _____ up so early to go to the pool

2. I've finally started sorting out my postcard collection.

ROUND

I've finally _____ sorting out my postcard collection.

3. What did you do at the weekend?

GET

What did you _____ at the weekend.

4. I'm not so keen on skiing now i've discovered snowboarding

GONE

I _____ skiing since I discovered snowboarding

5. Why do you continue to have riding lesson if you can't afford them? ON

Why do you _____ riding lesson if you can't afford them

6. We can't delay the match any longer.

PUT

We can't _____ any longer

7. Our tennis match started at 1 o'clock and we were still playing at four.

BEEN

At four o'clock, we _____ for three hours.

8. Terry never used to spend so much time playing on his computer USE

Terry _____ spend so much time playing on his computer.

9. Before we play, check all the cards are there

CERTAIN

Before we play, _____ that all the cards are there

10. Hang-gliding can be dangerous, but after a while you don't mind it

USED

Hang-gliding can be dangerous, but after a while you _____ it

ĐÁP ÁN CHI TIẾT ĐỀ 1

I. USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS)

PART A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE

BLANK. (10 PTS)

1. Marywell in the final exam if she studied hard.

A. Do **B. Could have done** C. Have done D. Would do

- Câu điều kiện loại 3 : If + QKĐ, S+ could/would+ have+Vpp

- Dịch: Nếu Mary học tập chăm chỉ, cô ấy đã có thể làm tốt ở buổi kiểm tra cuối kỳ.

2. People prefertheir personal issues because this may make them feel uncomfortable.

A. **Not to discuss** B. Not discussing
C. Not have been discussed D. To discussed.

- Cấu trúc: Prefer + to V

- Dịch: Mọi người không thích bàn luận về vấn đề cá nhân của mình vì nó có thể làm họ khó chịu.

3. Had Jack invested his business, he a big profit from it now.

A. **Would make** B. Would have make C. Have been made D. Can make

- Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 3: Had+ S +Vpp, S+ would+v (now)

- Nếu Jack đã đầu tư vào doanh nghiệp của anh ấy, bây giờ anh ấy đã có nhiều lợi nhuận

4. As you all probably already....., election day is next week.

A. **Know** B. To know C. To have known D. Knew

-Probably (có lẽ)+ V

- Dịch: Như bạn có lẽ đã biết, ngày tuyển chọn sẽ diễn ra vào tuần sau.

5. She suggestsa while before we make any firm decisions

A. **we wait** B. To wait C. we waiting D. That wait

-suggest+V-ing/(that)+S+V(infi)

-Cô ấy gợi ý đợi một lát trước khi đưa ra quyết định chắc chắn

6. He picked up three out-standing candidatestwo people than expected.

A. Much **B. More** C. Less D. Least

- Cấu trúc so sánh hơn

- Dịch: Anh ấy chọn 3 ứng viên nổi bật nhất, nhiều hơn dự kiến 2 người

7. My sister _____ for you since yesterday.

A. is looking **B. was looking** C. **has been looking** D. looked

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn- Dấu hiệu: Since yesterday

- S+ has/have+ been + v-ing

- Dịch: Chị gái của tôi đã tìm bạn từ hôm qua

8. Nguyen Thuc Thuy Tien of Vietnam _____ Miss Grand International 2021 last night.

A. is named **B. named** C. had been named **D. was named**

- **Bị động của thì quá khứ đơn**

- Nguyen Thuc Thuy Tien đã được nêu tên tại Miss Grand International 2021 tối qua

9. If we leave now for our trip, we can drive half the distance before we stop ____ lunch.

A. having **B. to have** C. to be had D. being had

- Stop + to V: dừng lại để làm gì

- Stop + V-ing: dừng làm việc gì lại

- Dịch: Nếu chúng ta bắt đầu chuyến đi ngay bây giờ, chúng ta có thể đi được một nửa quãng đường trước khi chúng ta dừng lại để ăn trưa.

10. If you had tried your best, you _____ the exam.

A. will pass **B. passed** C. had passed **D. would have passed**

- Câu điều kiện loại 3

- Dịch: Nếu bạn cố gắng hết sức, bạn đã có thể vượt qua bài kiểm tra

11. I will call and tell you something interesting _____.

- A. when I come home after work B. after I had come home after work
C. while I was coming home after work D. before I came home after work

- Sự tương thích của thì

- Dịch: Tôi sẽ gọi cho bạn và nói với bạn điều thú vị khi tôi về đến nhà sau giờ làm

12. Although it's a long day for us, we feel we are content _____ what we do.

- A. with B. of C. on D. for

_(be) content with sth = hài lòng với.....

13. Mrs. Brown was the first owner _____ dog won 3 prizes in the same show.

- A. Whose B. her C. who D. whom

- Mệnh đề quan hệ

14. You should find a job to live _____ from your parents.

- A. Dependently B. independence C. independent
D. independently

- Dịch : bạn nên tìm một công việc để sống độc lập khỏi bố mẹ

_ V+ ADV

15. He always did well at school _____ having his early education was disrupted by illness.

- A. because of B. because C. though D. in

spite of

- Because of (Bởi vì)+ N/V-ing

- Because + mệnh đề

_ Though (mặc dù) + mệnh đề

- In spite of+ V-ing/N

- Dịch: Anh ấy luôn làm tốt ở trên trường mặc dù việc học từ sớm của anh ấy đã bị gián đoạn bởi bệnh

16. You should _____ your best clothes for the interview.

- A. take after B. go on C. give off D. put on

- Take after: chăm sóc

- Go on : tiếp tục

Give off : bỏ cuộc

Put on: mặc vào

17. A/an _____ is an official document stating that you have passed an examination, completed a course, or achieved some necessary qualifications.

- A. Requirement B. test C. education **D. certificate**

- Dịch: Một chứng nhận là một tài liệu chính thức nêu rằng bạn đã vượt qua một bài kiểm tra, hoàn thành một khóa học, hoặc đạt được những kỹ năng cần thiết.

18. Vietnamese teachers are becoming more and more _____ since they encourage students to share their opinions freely.

- A. narrow-minded B. kind-hearted
C. open-minded D. like-minded

- **open-minded: Suy nghĩ thoáng, thoải mái, hiện đại**

19. Nam and Hoa are talking about relationships.

- Nam: "I don't think it's a good idea to start a romantic relationship when we're in high school." - Hoa: "_____. We can't concentrate on our studies."

- A. It's fine **B. I don't quite agree**
C. Only time can tell D. I agree with you

-Nma và Hoa đàn nói về các mối quan hệ

-Nam: Tôi nghĩ sẽ là một ý tưởng tuyệt vời nếu chúng ta bắt đầu có một mối quan hệ lãng mạn thời học sinh.--- Hoa: Tôi không đồng ý lắm. Chúng ta không thể tập trung học được.

20. She's dedicated herself to helping _____ disadvantaged in the region.

- A. a B. an **C. the** D. Ø

- Cô ấy rất tận tâm giúp đỡ những người khó khăn trong vùng này

21. Mary invited her friend, Sarah, to have dinner out that night and Sarah accepted. - Mary: "Shall we eat out tonight?"

- Sarah: "_____."

- A. It's kind of you to invite B. You are very welcome
C. That's a great idea D. That's acceptable

-Mary mời bạn bè của cô ấy, Sara đi ăn tối vào hôm kia và Sarah đã đồng ý

:-Mary: Sarah tối nay chúng ta ra ngoài ăn tối nhé?- Sarah: Đúng là một ý tưởng hay!

PART B: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS

EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE

PASSAGE 1:

The country and the city have advantages and (1)_____. People in the country live in more beautiful surroundings. They enjoy (2) _____ and quietness, and can do their work at their (3) _____ pace because no one is in a (4) _____. They live in larger, more comfortable houses, and their neighbours are more friendly, and ready to help them (5) _____ they need it. their life. However, can be (6) _____ and they may be isolated, which is a serious problem (7)_____ they are ill or want to take children to school. The city has all the services that the country lacks, but it (8) _____ has a lot of disadvantages. Cities are often polluted. They not (9)_____ have polluted air bit also have noisy streets. Everyone is always in a hurry and this (10) _____ that people have no time to get to know each other and make friends.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A. joy | B. enjoyment | C. happiness | D. disadvantages |
| 2. A. quiet | B. quietly | C. peace | D. peaceful |
| 3. A. less | B. own | C. just | D. only |
| 4. A. hurry | B. hurried | C. hurriedly | D. hurrying |
| 5. A. when | B. which | C. what | D. that |
| 6. A. bore | B. bored | C. boring | D. bores |
| 7. A. unless | B. because | C. although | D. if |
| 8. A. also | B. yet | C. already | D. so |
| 9. A. never | B. ever | C. hardly | D. also |
| 10. A. aims | B. means | C. asks | D. said |

PASSAGE 2:

The Prime Minister's comments yesterday on education spending miss the point, as the secondary education system also needs a major overhaul. Firstly, the system only views the weakest learners as having special (1)_____. The brightest and most (2)_____ students are not encouraged to develop to their full potential. Secondly, there's too much testing and not enough learning. My fifteen-year-old daughter, for example, has just spent the last month or so (3) _____ for exams. These aren't even real, important exams, as her GCSEs will be next year. They're just (4) exams. Is the work she's been doing really going to make her more (5) ___subjects, or will she forget it tomorrow? I suspect the latter.

Thirdly, the standard (6)_____ doesn't give students any (7)_____ in developing practical work-related, living and social skills, or in skills necessary for higher

education. How many students entering university have the first idea what the difference is between (8)___ someone else's work and making good use of someone else's ideas? Shouldn't they have been taught this at school? How many of them are really able to go about (9)_____ - a skill that's essential at university because there are no teachers to tell you what to do- in an efficient way ? Indeed, how many students (10)_____ from university totally unable to spell even simple English words correctly? The system is letting our children down.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.A. Requests(Yêu cầu) | B. Desires(khao khát) |
| C. Needs(nhu cầu) | D. Wants |
| 2.A inattentive(Không tập trung) | B. Ignorant(ngu dốt) |
| C. Intensive | D. Conscientious(tận tâm) |
| 3.A. cramming(học nhồi nhét) | B. Lecturing |
| C. Reading | D. Practising |
| 4.A.false | B. Mock(đề thi thử- Mock exam) |
| C. Fake | D. Artificial(nhân tạo) |
| 5. A. Knowledge (có kiến thức) | B. Intellectual(có tri thức) |
| C. Academic(học thuật) | D. Intelligent(thông minh) |
| 6.A. Timetable | B. Lecture |
| C. Seminar | D. Curriculum (chương trình học) |
| 7. A. Lesson | B. Subject |
| C. Tuition (học phí) | D. Tutorial |
| 8.A. Writing | B. Going over |
| C. Plagiarising (đạo văn) | D. Repeating |
| 9.A. Reviewing | B. Revision |
| C. Distance learning | D. Self-study(Tự học) |
| 10.A. Quality | B. Graduate (tốt nghiệp) |
| C. Depart | D. Exit |

II) READING

A. READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO THE QUESTION. (10 PTS)

RIGHT -HAND DOMINANCE

Humans are disproportionately 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 dominant. 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 estimates is wide. Right-handers are said to make up 85% to 95% of all people and left-handers 5% - 15%, while the remaining tiny percentage are ambidextrous, 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 that the phenomenon is genetic, but genetics cannot agree on the process by which handedness may be passed on by inheritance. Social and cultural forces can also cause a preference for one hand, as when teachers or parents force a naturally left-handed child to use their right hand. And it has been observed by anthropologists that left-handedness tends to be less common in restrictive societies and more common in permissive ones. But no consensus has been reached on how that could occur. The most credible explanations center on functions inside the brain. It has been shown that the brain's two hemispheres control the opposite side of the body. It has been suggested that the nerves in the brain cross over at neck level to the other side of the body so that the right half of the brain governs the left side of the body while the left half governs the right side. Scientists believe that the left half of the brain evolved in such a way as to predominate over the right half. As a result, the right side of the body is controlled by the more influential left hemisphere, causing the right side to be more adept at physical tasks. But when a person is born with a dominant right hemisphere, that person will be left-handed. Some researchers have argued that some left-handedness may have a pathological origin, having been caused by brain trauma during birth. A theory grounded in evolution is the "warrior and his shield theory". This theory explains that right-handedness evolved over time to be dominant because a right-handed warrior would hold his shield in his left hand to protect his heart and to leave his right hand free to hold a weapon. A left-handed warrior, in contrast, would hold his weapon in his left hand and his shield in his right, leaving his heart exposed. Thus a right-handed warrior, with his heart protected against enemy attacks, was more likely to survive. By the process of natural selection, the trait

for right-handedness became favored over that for left-handedness. Another theory focuses on the naturally asymmetrical arrangement of the human body. Such asymmetry is evidenced by the observable facts that the right side of the face is slightly different from the left, that one leg is stronger or longer than the other, and that one foot is larger than the other one. Right-handedness, the theory proposes, is just another example of this natural asymmetry.

(A) A consequence of right-hand dominance is that most common consumer products are geared to right-handers only, leaving left-handers to struggle to adapt to designs not made with them in mind. (B) Some of these include scissors, doorknobs, locks, screwdrivers, automobile fixtures, refrigerators, can openers, clothes buttons, and fasteners, and musical instruments. (C) The result of this Design bias can be more than mere inconvenience. (D) Some left-handed soldiers shooting rifles designed for right-handers have sustained eye and head injuries from ejected shell casings.

Hand dominance does not seem to occur in non-human animal species. While some individual animals can be seen developing a preference for one hand or the other, there is no evidence that this preference is common to the species as a whole, as it is in humans. Some scientists claim to have observed such dominance in animals but only in controlled settings, such as a zoo or laboratory, and only when the animals are performing manual tasks that do not mirror how they use their hands in the wild.

Question 1: The word “absent” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. using B. resisting **C. lacking** D. substituting

Question 2: According to paragraph 3, which of the following is a possible cause of left-hand dominance?

- A. the dominance of the brain’s left hemisphere
B. the natural weakness of a human’s right side
C. a child’s choice upon reaching school age

D. brain trauma in birth

Question 3: The word “adept” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. speedy **B. skillful** C. careful D. accustomed

Question 4. According to paragraph 4, which of the following are true about the “warrior and his shield theory”?

- A. a left-handed warrior is favored by natural selection.
- B. a right-handed warrior holds his weapon in his left hand.
- C. a left-handed warrior holds his weapon in his right hand.

D. a left-handed warrior leaves his heart unprotected

Question 5. The word “that” in the passage refers to _____

- A. warrior
- B. heart
- C. process of natural selection
- D. trait**

Question 6. According to paragraph 6, left-handers would have trouble handling all of the following EXCEPT _____

- A. refrigerators
- B. violins
- C. pencils**
- D. shirt buttons

Question 7. The word “asymmetrical” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. deformed
- B. imbalanced**
- C. geometrical
- D. variable

Question 8 . Look at the four letters (A) , (B), (C) , (D) that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. Left-handers often search for custom-made versions of these products.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- A. (A)
- B. (B)
- C. (C)**
- D. (D)

Question 9. Why does the author mention “eye and head injuries” suffered by some left-handed soldiers shooting their rifles?

- A. to illustrate the “warrior and his shield theory”
- B. to give an example of the problems faced by left-handers**
- C. to argue that soldiers should wear head protection
- D. to contrast rifle design with the design of common consumer products

Question 10. According to the last paragraph, which of the following is true about hand dominance in animals?

- A. it is the same as in humans.
- B. it is observed only in the wild.
- C. animals in controlled settings adopt the hand dominance of their handlers.
- D. it has been observed only with manual tasks.**

PART B: FIVE PARAGRAPH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE. READ THE ARTICLE AND THEN CHOOSING FROM THE LIST A-F GIVEN BELOW THE BEST PARAGRAPH TO FILL IN

EACH OF THE BLANKS (1-5). THERE IS ONE PARAGRAPH YOU DO NEED NOT TO USE. (5 PTS)

Parrots are descendants of an ancient line (1)___ **B** ___

Much of Gondwana comprised vast rainforests intersected by huge slow-flowing rivers and expansive lakes, but by eight million years ago, great changes were underway. The center of the continent of Australia had begun to dry out, and the rainforests that once covered it gradually contracted to the continental margins, where, to a limited extent, they still exist today.(2)___ **A** ___

. Reacting to these desperate circumstances, the parrot family, typically found in jungles in other parts of the world, has populated some of Australia's harshest environments. (3)___ **E** ___. These evolutionary pressures helped mould keratin, the substance from which breaks are made into a range of tools capable of gathering the new food types favored by various species of parrot. (4)___ **C** ___

. Some have comparatively long beaks that are perfect for extracting seeds from fruit; others have broader and stronger beaks that are designed for cracking hard seeds. (5)___ **D** ___

. Like all of Australia's many honey eating birds, the rainbow-coloured lorikeets and the flowers on which they feed have long coevolved with features such as the shape and colour of the flowers adapted to the bird's particular needs, and physical a example, red is the most attractive colour to birds, and thus flowers which depend on birds for pollination are more often red, and lorikeets' to gues have bristles which help them to collect as much pollen as possible.

- A. The creatures that remained in those shrinking rainforests had to adapt to the drier conditions or face extinction
- B. Due to their great diversity, and since most species inhabit Africa, Australia and South America, it seems almost certain that parrots originated millions of years ago on the ancient southern continent of Gondwana, before it broke up into the separate southern hemisphere continents we know today
- C. The size of a parrot's short, blunt beak and the length of that beak's do curved upper section are related to the type of food each species eats
- D. Differently shaped beaks are not the only adaptations that have been made during the developing relationship between parrots and their food plants.

- E. The parrots spread from ancestral forests through eucalypt woodlands to colonies the central deserts of Australia, and as a consequence they diversified into a wide range of species with adaptations that reflect the many changes animals and plants had to make to survive in these areas

PART C: SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD TO

MAKE A MEANINGFUL PASSAGE. (20PTS)

PASSAGE 1:

Nowadays people are more aware that wildlife all over the world is in (1) **...danger**..... Many species of animals are threatened, and could easily become extinct if we don't (2).....**make**.....an effort to protect them. There are many reasons for this. In some cases, animals are hunted for their fur or for other (3).....**valuable**..... parts of their bodies. Some birds, such as parrots, are caught alive, and sold (4).**as**.....pets. For many animals and birds, the problem is that their (5).....**habitat**.....- the place where they live is disappearing. More land is (6).....**used**.....for farms, houses or industry, and there are fewer open spaces (7)....**than**.....there once were. Farmers use powerful chemicals to help them grow better crops, (8).....**but**.....these chemicals pollute the environment and harm wildlife. The most successful animals on earth human (9)..**beings**.....- will soon be the only ones left, unless we can (10).....**solve**.....this problem

PASSAGE 2:

In these days of high unemployment, it is often difficult (1) **_for_** young people to find a job. If they are lucky (2) **_enough_** to be asked to go for an interview, they may find (3) **that** there are at least 20 other applicants for the (4) **_job_**. If a company is thinking of offering (5) **_you_** a job, they will ask you for at least one reference from either your previous employer (6) **_or_** someone who knows you well. (7) **_before_** taking up your job, you may have to sign a contract. You will probably have to do some training, (8) **which** helps you to do the job more successfully. Once you have decided that this is your chosen career, you will then have to work (9) **_hard_** to try and get promotion, which usually brings more responsibility and more money! If you are unlucky, you may be made redundant, and not be able to find (10) **_another_** job. It is also a good idea to pay some

money into a pension scheme, which will help you to look after yourself and your family when you are retired. Finally, good luck!

III. ERROR CORRECTION: IDENTIFY THE FIVE MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND CORRECT THEM. (5PTS)

1. **Dislike** the gorilla, the male adult chimpanzee weighs under 100 kilograms.
2. Among the people present at the bar, the police suspected
a **thirty-years-old** man
3. Tom drove past the police's station **on** his way to work
4. After driving for twenty miles, he suddenly realized that he **has been**
driving in the wrong direction
5. So far Linda **has been writing** 5 novels on the problems teenagers have to cope within the new world.

IV. WORD FORM: SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS (10 PTS)

There is one particular feeling which I find difficult to express. When I am (1)..... angry about something, I say nothing. Once, for example, after I had bought a very (2)..... expensive jacket, I met a friend in a café who said that the jacket didn't fit me very (3)..... well I was very (4)..... annoyed but I said nothing. I didn't feel like continuing our (5)..... conversation My friend noticed my (6)..... silence and asked me what was wrong. I couldn't tell him the (7)..... truth I began to feel rather (8)..... embarrassed and left without giving him an	ANGER EXPENSE GOOD ANNOY CONVERSE SILENT TRUE EMBARRASS EXPLAIN SHAME
---	--

(9).....**explanation**.....

Later I felt rather (10)

.....**ashamed**..... of my
behavior.

**V. COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCES SO THAT IT MEANS THE
SAME AS THE FIRST ONE, USING THE GIVEN WORD.**

1. I don't know how you can stand getting up so early to go to the pool. PUT

I don't know how you can **put up with getting** up so early to go to the pool

2. I've finally started sorting out my postcard collection.

ROUND

I've finally **got round to** sorting out my postcard collection.

3. What did you do at the weekend?

GET

What did you **get up to** at the weekend.

4. I'm not so keen on skiing now i've discovered snowboarding

GONE

I've **gone off skiing** since I discovered snowboarding

5. Why do you continue to have riding lesson if you can't afford them? ON

Why do you **carry on having** riding lesson if you can't afford them

6. We can't delay the match any longer.

PUT

We can't **put off the match off** any longer

7. Our tennis match started at 1 o'clock and we were still playing at four.

BEEN

At four o'clock, we **had been playing tennis for** three hours.

8. Terry never used to spend so much time playing on his computer

USE

Terry **did not use to** spend so much time playing on his computer.

9. Before we play, check all the cards are there

CERTAIN

Before we play, **make certain that** all the cards are there

10. Hang-gliding can be dangerous, but after a while you don't mind it

USED

Hang-gliding can be dangerous, but after a while you **get used to** it

---HẾT---