

ĐỀ THI + ĐÁP ÁN

TIẾNG ANH 9 – TUYỂN SINH 10

Bộ đề thi vào lớp 10 trường chuyên Anh Văn 2024

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SỞ GIÁO DỰC 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

Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)

I.USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS)

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

1	from John, all th	ne students said t	hey would go	0.
A. Except	B. Only	C. Apart	D.	Separate
2. If you work	for us, you'll get	somewhere to li	ve free	2.
A. for	B. at	C. out	D.	of
3. The new man	ager explained to	the staff that sh	e hoped to _	new procedures to save
time and money	7.			
A. manufacture	B. esta	blish	C. control	D. restore
4. They took pri	ide bein	g the best player	s of the school	ol.
A. in	B. with	C. on	D. for	
5. She'd prefer	to go out	home.		
A. than to stay	B. than stayi	ng C. rathe	r than staying	D. rather than stay
6. They received	d advice	e from their pare	nts that they l	became successful.
A. so good	B. such a good	C. so good a	n D. suc	ch good
7. Have you got	a car	?		
A. of your own	B. of y	ourself	C. of you	D. of your
8. There is a fau	ılt at our televisio	on station. Please	do not	your television set.
A. change	B. adjust	C. repair	r D	. switch
9. If you want to	o attend the cours	se, you must pass	s the	examination.
A. write	B. written	C. wrote	D. v	writing
10. Either Peter	and his brothers	the key	s to the car.	
A. has been take	en B. has tak	cen C.	have taken	D. have been taken
11. We can tell	you that we often	n have a friendly	in o	our class.
A. atmosphere	B. air	C. matt	er]	D. impression
	es are fashionable			
A. only	B. merely	C. un	ique	D. uniquely
13. He	to have a very b	ig fortune and a	beautiful wife	ė.
A. rumors	B. rumored	C. has	rumored	D. was rumored
14. Did you use	to do a	when you were	at the univers	sity.

A. full-time job	B. part-time	C. ful	l-time	D. part-time job
15. My house is just _	I live in	the nearby neig	ghborhood	
A. near here	B. near to	C. near by	-	D. near from
16. Tom: He's the bes	t guitarist in our	school.		
Mary:				
A. You can say that a	gain.	B. That's fin	e.	
C. That's OK!		D. Never mind		
17. The pop group	for photog	raphs with their	fans.	
A. joined B.	set C.	afforded	D	. posed
18. Mr. Larry Page	to the last n	neeting, but he d	idn't becau	use of sickness.
A. must go B. ha	d to go	C. should go	D.	should have gone
19. It's vital that our	children's handw	riting should be		
A. legible B. leg	itimate C. li	terate	D. illiterat	re
20. She bought	_jacket when sh	e was in Paris la	st year.	
A. a brown leather exp	pensive	B. a leathe	er brown e	xpensive
C. an expensive brown	n leather	D. an exp	pensive lea	ather brow
PART B: CHOOSE	THE WORD O	R PHRASE TH	AT BEST	FITS EACH SPACE IN
THE FOLLOWING	PASSAGE			
PASSAGE 1:				
Nearly 200 of the 150	0 native plant sp	ecies in Hawaii a	are at risk	of going extinct in the near
future because they ha	ave been (1)	to such low	numbers.	Approximately 90 percent
of Hawaii's plants are	found nowhere e	else in the world	but they a	re (2) by alien
invasive species such	as feral goats, pi	gs, rodents and	(3)	_ plants.
The Hawaii Rare Plan	t Restoration Gro	oup is striving to	(4)	the extinction of the 182
rare Hawaiian plants v	with fewer than 5	0 individuals rea	maining in	the (5) Since
1990, (6) a r	esult of their "Pla	ant Extinction Pr	evention I	Program", sixteen species
have been brought int	o (7) an	d three species h	nave been	reintroduced. Invasive
weeds have been remo	oved in key areas	and fencing put	up in ord	er to (8) plants in
the wild.				
In the future the Hawa	aii Rare Plant Re	storation Prograi	m aims (9) collecting
genetic material from	the remaining	plants in the v	vild for st	orage as a safety net for the
future. They also aim	to manage wild p	opulations and	where pos	sible reintroduce species
into (10)				
1. A. developed	B. reduced	C. di	sappeared	D. increased

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2. A.conserved	B. guarded	C. invested	D. threatened
3. A.native	B. national	C. internation	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	e might ask is: Wha	t can you learn in colle	ge that will help you in being
an employee? The so	chools teach (1)	many things of v	alue to the future accountant,
doctor or electrician.	Do they also teach	anything of value to th	e future employee? Yes, they
teach the one thing the	hat it is perhaps mo	st valuable for the futur	re employee (2) But
very few students bo	other to learn it. This	s basic skill is the abilit	y to organize and express
ideas in writing and	in speaking. This m	eans that your success	as an employee will depend
on your ability to con	mmunicate with peo	ople and to (3)	your own thoughts and ideas
to them so they will	(4) unders	tand what you are drivi	ing and be persuaded.
Of course, skill in ex	pression is not enough	ugh (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 underst	and your work as th	ney do on the quality of	the work itself.
Expressing one'	s thoughts is one sk	ill that the school can (7) teach. The
foundations for skill	in expression have	to be (8) early	y: an interest in and an ear (9)
language; e	experience in organi	zing ideas and data, in	brushing aside the irrelevant,
and above all the hal	oit of verbal express	sion. If you do not these	e foundations (10)
your school years, yo	ou 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 then in eleenth century did 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 FIVE PARAGRAPH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE. II. 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

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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 or
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)

- To remove stains from permanent press clothing, carefully soaking in cold water 1. 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.

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

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

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

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 theif, but relised 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 Parkhust knows the law.... in the country.

7. There have been so many robberies lately that people are afraid.

SUCH

There have been.... Robberries 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. <u>USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS</u>)

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

PTS)					
1	_ from John	, all the stude	ents said they w	ould go.	
A. Except	B. Only	C. Apart	D. Separate	2	
2. If you work	for us, you'	ll get somew	here to live	free.	
A. for	B. at	C. out	D. of		
3. The new ma	nager explai	ned to the sta	iff that she hope	ed to	new procedures to
save time and mo	oney.				
A. manufactur	e E	3. establish	C. con	trol D	. restore
4. They took p	ride	being the be	est players of th	ne school.	
A. in	B. with	C. on	D. for	r	
5. She'd prefe	er to go out _	hon	ne.		
A. than to stay	B. than	staying	C. rather than	staying	D. rather than stay
6. They receive	ed a	dvice from t	heir parents tha	nt they beca	ame successful.
A. so good	B. such a g	good C.	so good an	D. such g	ood
7. Have you go	ot a car	?			
A. of your own	n B	. of yourself	C. of you	D. of	your
8. There is a fa	ult at our tel	evision statio	n. Please do no	ot y	our television set.
A. change	B. adj	ust	C. repair	D. switch	
9. If you want	to attend the	course, you	must pass the		examination.
A. write	B. writte	n (C. wrote	D. writ	ing
10. Either Pete	er and his bro	thers	_ the keys to th	ne car.	
A. has been tal	ken B. h	as taken	C. have t	aken	D. have been taken
11. We can tel	l you that we	often have a	friendly	in our	class.
A. atmosphere	e B	. air	C. matter	D. i	mpression
12. These cloth	nes are fashio	onable and _	Do yo	u agree wit	th me?
A. only	B. n	nerely	C. unique	D	. uniquely
13. He	_ to have a v	ery big fortu	ne and a beauti	ful wife.	
A. rumors	B. rum	ored	C. has rumo	red D	. was rumored
14. Did you us	e to do a	when y	you were at the	university.	
A. full-time jo	b l	3. part-time	C. ful	1-time	D. part-time job
15. My house	is just	I live in	the nearby neig	hborhood.	
A. near here	B. n	ear to	C. near by	Ι	O. near from

16. Tom: He's th	e best guitarist in o	ur school.	
Mary:			
A. You can say	that again.	B. That's fine	
C. That's OK!		D. Never mind	
17. The pop grou	ip for photo	ographs with their fa	ns.
A. joined	B. set	C. afforded	D. posed
18. Mr. Larry Pa	ge to the las	st meeting, but he did	dn't because of sickness.
A. must go	B. had to go	C. should go	D. should have gone
19. It's vital that	t our children's hand	dwriting should be _	
A. legible	B. legitimate C	C. literate I	D. illiterate
20. She bought _	jacket when	she was in Paris las	t year.
A. a brown leath	er expensive	B. a leather	brown expensive
C. an expensive	brown leather	D. an expensive	e leather brow
PART B: CHOO	OSE THE WORD	OR PHRASE THA	T BEST FITS
EACH SPACE	IN THE FOLLOW	VING PASSAGE	
PASSAGE 1:			
Nearly 200 of the 15	00 native plant spec	cies in Hawaii are at	risk of going extinct in the near
future because they l	nave been (1)	to such low num	bers. Approximately 90 percent
of Hawaii's plants an	re found nowhere e	else in the world bu	t they are (2) by alien
invasive species such	as feral goats, pigs	s, rodents and (3)	plants.
The Hawaii Rare Pla	ant Restoration Gro	oup is striving to (4) the extinction of the
182 rare Hawaiian p	plants with fewer t	than 50 individuals	remaining in the (5)
Since 1990, (6)	a result of th	neir "Plant Extinctio	n Prevention Program", sixteen
species have been b	prought into (7)_	and three sp	pecies have been reintroduced.
Invasive weeds have	been removed in k	tey areas and fencing	g put up in order to (8)
plants in the wild.			
In the future the H	awaii Rare Plant	Restoration Progran	n aims (9) collecting
genetic material from	n the remaining	plants in the wild	for storage as a safety net for
the future. They als	so aim to manage	wild populations a	and where possible reintroduce
species into (10)			
1. A. developed	B. reduced	C. disappe	ared D. increased
"have been reduced t	o such low number	s": bị giảm đến một	số lượng thấp
2. A.conserved	B. guarded	C. invested	D. threatened
"to be threatened by"	'· hi đe doa hởi		

3. A.native	B. national	C. international	D. non-native
"non-native pla	nts": loại thực vật sống	ở vùng mà không phải nơi	nó thường sống
4. A. prevent	B. influence	C. encourage	D. stimulate
"prevent the ex	tinction": ngăn chặn sự	tuyệt chủng	
5. A. wild	B. sky	C. hole	D. atmosphere
"in the wild": o	noi hoang dã		
6. A. so	B. due	C. as	D. but
"as a result of":	Theo như kết quả của.		
7. A.contamina	ation B. production	c. cultivation	D. generation
"bring into prod	duction": đem vào tiến l	nành sản xuất/trồng trọt	
8. A.derive	B. vary	C. remain	D. protect
"protect": bảo v	vệ; "remain":duy trì, cò	n sót lại; "vary": thay đổi, b	iến đổi; "derive":thu được
từ, tìm thấy từ			
9.A. at	B. on	C. with	D. for
"aim" (nhắm và	ào việc gì, quyết tâm làn	n gì) đi với giới từ "at" +	doing something
10.A. shelters	B. reserves	C. gardens	D. halls
"reserves" ở đâ	y chúng ta có thể dịch l	à hạn chế, vì trước đó có dì	ing cụm "manage wild
populations" ki	ềm chế số lượng		
PASSAGE	2:		
The first questi	on we might ask is: W	hat can you learn in college	that will help you in being
an employee?	The schools teach (1) _	many things of val	ue to the future accountant,
doctor or electr	rician. Do they also tead	ch anything of value to the	future employee? Yes, they
teach the one th	ning that it is perhaps n	nost valuable for the future	employee (2) But
very few stude	ents bother to learn it.	This basic skill is the abili	ty to organize and express
ideas in writing	g and in speaking. This	means that your success a	s an employee will depend
on your ability	to communicate with p	eople and to (3) y	our own thoughts and ideas
to them so they	will (4) under	stand what you are driving	and be persuaded.
Of course, skill	in expression is not er	nough (5) itself. Y	ou must have something to
say in the first p	place. The effectiveness	of your job depends (6)	your ability to make
other people un	derstand your work as t	they do on the quality of the	e work itself.
Expressin	g one's thoughts is or	ne skill that the school ca	in (7) teach. The
foundations for	skill in expression hav	re to be (8) early:	an interest in and an ear (9)
langua	age; experience in orga	nizing ideas and data, in bi	rushing aside the irrelevant,

and above all the	habit of verbal exp	ression. If you do	not these foundations (10)
your school years,	you may never hav	e an opportunity a	gain.
1.A. a great	B. large	C. a large	D. great
Bản thân từ "many	" nghĩa là nhiều. Đ	ể nhấn mạnh mức	độ rất nhiều ta có thể dùng: a great
many			
2. A. to know	B. how to know	w C. knowing	D. of knowing
It + is/was + adj +	(for somebody) to V	$V = d\acute{o}$ là thế nào (đối với ai đó) để làm việc gì. it is
perhaps most valua	able for the future en	mployee to know	= có thể đó là điều giá trị nhất để
những nhân viên tư	rong 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 = v	ừa và vừa The	y will both unders	stand what you are driving and be
persuaded. = học s	ẽ vừa hiểu điều bạn	đang nhắm tới và	vừa bị thuyết phục
5.A. on	B. by	C. in	D. for
By itself = một mì	nh nó. Dịch: dĩ nhiê	n là chỉ mình kĩ nà	ăng trong việc thể hiện, bày tỏ là
không đủ			
6.A. on most	B. much on	C. most on	D. on much
Depend on someth	ing = phụ thuộc vào	cái gì. Depend m	uch on = phụ thuộc nhiều vào
7. A. truly	B. really	C. quite	D. hardly
Really = thật sự. T	ruly = một cách đúr	ng sự thực. Quite =	= khá là. Hardly = hiếm khi
8. A. lied	B. lain	C. lay	D. laid
Lay foundation (fo	or something) = đặt	nền móng cho cái	gì. The foundations have to be
laid early = nền tản	ng cho kĩ năng trình	bày cần được đặt	nền móng từ sớm
9.A. in	B. by	C. if	D. for
An ear for somethi	ng = khả năng lắng	nghe cái gì	
10. A. when	B. for	C. of	D. during
During + somethin	g = trong suốt khoả	ng thời gian gì. W	Then + mệnh đề/Ving = trong khi (ai)
làm gì			
II) <u>READING</u>	<u> </u>		
I DEAD T	THE DASSACE AN	ID CHAASE TH	IE DECT ANCWED

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"

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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

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 va 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 biển, 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

the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised

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However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by

C. sự thay đổi về thái độ của các nhà giáo dục

D. sự cải tiến về công nghệ in ấn

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 chung 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 gi

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 TRÙ 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 phố 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 độc giả riêng)

Question 10: The writer of this passage is attempting to

A. expl	lain how	reading	habits	have c	level	oped
---------	----------	---------	--------	--------	-------	------

- 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

DICH:

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 đống 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 di mục cuối cùng duy trì sự tồn tại trong những khu rừng cạn 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 hư cấu, 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 cụi 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 đâu 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:

[&]quot;eager for something" hoặc "eager to do something": háo hức, mong đợi về cái gI

[&]quot;come across": gặp tình cờ

[&]quot;see" somebody/something as...: nhìn nhận ai/cái gì như

[&]quot;at the sight of the bear": ngay khi nhìn thấy con gấu,...

[&]quot;far/much more" dùng để nhấn mạnh hơn khi so sánh

[&]quot;camping experience": kinh nghiệm về cắm trại, vế sau có đề cập "as I used to go camping with my dog on my school holidays.

[&]quot;explore" :khám phá. "spend" +doing something

[&]quot;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 + $adj = s\delta ng$; duy trì ở tình trạng nào. Alive $(adj) = c\delta n s\delta ng$

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 kiết

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

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 theif, but relised 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 Parkhust knows the law.... in the country.

7. There have been so many robberies lately that people are afraid. **SUCH** There have been... Robberries 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

 Dan..... his lights are on.

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

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

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C. improves

D. improving

7. Analysts suggested the country its infrastructure to get foreign investment.

D. No problem

A. improve

B. to improve

8. The children	to the zoo.		
A. were enjoyed taken	B. were enjoye	d taking	
C. enjoyed being taken	D. enjoyed tak	ing	
9 my friends w	ere unsuccessful a	t the job interviews.	
A. Most B. The mos	t of		
C. Most of D. Most o	ut of		
10 hard it is, we	'll finish solving i	t before you come b	oack.
A. No matter what	B. How far		
C. No matter how	D. Whichever		
11. It was clear that the yo	oung couple were	of taking c	harge of the restaurant.
A. responsible	B. reliable	C. capable	D. able
12 he loved her,	he didn't forgive	her for what she had	d done.
A. Much as	B. Because	C. No matter	D. However
13 for the intole	rable heat in the h	all, we would have	stayed much longer.
A. If it weren't	B. Unless it wer	re	
C. Hadn't it been	D. Had it not be	en	
14. Last year, Matt earned	h	is brother	
			as
C. twice more than		D. twice as more a	as
15. Rarelyabout the	e environment eno	ugh to give up their	cars
A. do people care		B. are people care	
C. people are care	D	care people	
16. Tom alwaysth	e crossword in the	paper before break	fast
A. makes	B. writes		
C. does D.	works		
17. I do not mind your us	ing my bike	you take care o	of it
A. although	B.for the fear th	at	
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 ha	rboring dream	working hard	der 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	f articles, and	_ are
now in print.				
A. both of which	B. both of ther	n		
C. all of which	D. all of them			
PART B: CHOOSE	THE WORD OR P	HRASE THAT BEST	Г FITS EACH SPAC	E IN
THE FOLLOWING	G PASSAGE			
PASSAGE 1:				
Radar is an electroni	c device that can "see	" great distances (51)	fog, rain, snow,	cloud,
and darkness. It can	find and (52)loc	cate missiles, aircraft,	ships, cities, rainstorn	ns, and
mountains. Radar us	es radio waves, (53)_	light waves, which	ch the human eye uses	in
seeing. This makes i	t (54)for radar to	o locate many kinds o	f objects at (55)	greater
distances than the ey	ve can see. Radar becar	me an important milit	ary device during Wor	rld War
II. Today, networks	of radar lookout station	ns guard the United S	tates and Canada 24 h	ours a
day against (56)	_missiles and airplane	es. Patrol planes and s	ships (57)the oc	eans
with radar for hostile	e ships and aircraft. Ai	rports use radar to (58	B)planes safety t	to earth
in fog or storms. Shi	ps 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	1	1	1	_
The online encyclop	aedia Wikipedia challe	enges our pre concept	ions about factual	

information. Before Wikipedia, it was (1)_____ as read that encyclopaedias were written by

contral over the content. Wikipedia has changed all that, as anyone is allowed to edit and add

paid experts. In other (2)....., before Wikipedia, the reader of an encyclopaedia had no

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

Wikipedia's founders (5)...... that, on thr whole, the informatin 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 ptonounced	B.Renounced	C. Denounced	D. Announced
7A assented	B.Assigned	C. Asserted	D. Associated
8A. treatment	B. Coverage	C. Handling	D. Usage
9A. exagerate	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, many 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 furter 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, animali 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 Artie.

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

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

physical plant is usually accompanied by growth in the stock of ingenuity

like capital and labor

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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,

On April Fools' Day, people in many countries play tricks on each other. Usually, the tricks

PASSAGE 1:

(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
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 forhours, there is very little (10) sense in what we say about it. People everywhere enjoy eating what they have always been earing, 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	ACCUSE
attention, was today convicted of murder. The police (2)	INVESTIGATE
lasted for a tear and during the trial over 100 hours of(3)	EVIDENT
were heard. Tuner's (4) had all argued that he was not in	LAW
the area at the time, but could not provide the necessary	PROVE
(5)Police described Tuner as a well-known (6)who	THEFT
was responsible for many (7) in the loval region. This is not	ROB
Tuner's first (8)Seven years agi, he was found guilty of	CONVICT
(9) and served three years in prison. The judge is expected	FORGE
to sentence tuner to a period of (10)later this week.	PRISON

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

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
disappointing?
6. The job received over a hundred applications. (applied)
Over a hundred peoplethe 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 youthe office phone.
9. I'm sorry I can't give you all the expensive things in life. (wish)
Igive 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. <u>USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS</u>)
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. Yoube 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

Haven't been reading					
Hadn't been reading					
By the time we arrived, the film					
Has already started					
Would already start					
Already started					
Had already started					
I'd love to have lived in the old days, when peopleto market by horse and					
carriage.					
. Have been travelling					
Would travel					
Got used to travelling					
Had been travelling					
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 countryits infrastructure to get foreign investment.					
A. improve B. to improve C. improves D. improving					
8. The childrento 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					
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A. If it weren't	B. Unless it w	ere		
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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 tha	t.	
A. over B. on				
C. off D. out of				
19. Don't give up your h	arboring 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 a	rticles, and are	
now in print.				
A. both of which	both of them	C. all of which	D. all of them	
PART B: CHOOSE TH	IE WORD OR P	HRASE THAT BEST	FITS EACH SPACE IN	
THE FOLLOWING P.	ASSAGE			
PASSAGE 1:				
Radar is an electronic de	evice that can "see	" great distances (51)	fog, rain, snow, cloud,	
and darkness. It can find	and (52)loc	cate missiles, aircraft, sh	ips, cities, rainstorms, and	
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distances than the eye ca	n see. Radar beca	me an important military	y device during World War	
II. Today, networks of ra	dar lookout statio	ns guard the United Stat	es and Canada 24 hours a	
day against (56) m	issiles and airplan	es. Patrol planes and shi	ps (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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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 vitual need.

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1.A. Given	B.Taken	C. Made	D. Put
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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, many 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 furter 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 observerd 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 đô ấm hơn vào mùa xuân khiến cho các loài họa:

Question 2: According to paragraph 2, when their habitats grow warmer, animali 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 Artie.
 - 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, many not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.

Nếu một vài loài khổng 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.

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

- A. the rising amount of carbon dioxide entering the the ocean
 - 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

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 vât.

B. <u>FIVE PARAGRAPH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE. READ</u> 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)AThe 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) $\underline{\hspace{0.5cm}}$ C $\underline{\hspace{0.5cm}}$. 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 nhiều 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 nhiều 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 đầu 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 cuả 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 nghê sẵn có phổ biến và tốt hơn nhiều cho sư 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) <u>in</u> 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) _traidition 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) <u>feelings</u> 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) eatpotatoes 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) <u>drink</u> 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 (8meat_ 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 forhours, there is very little (10) common sense in what we say about it. People everywhere enjoy eating what they have always been earing, 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	ACCUSE
attention, was today convicted of murder. The police	INVESTIGATE
(2)investgated lasted for a tear and during the trial over 100 hours	EVIDENT
of(3)evidence were heard. Tuner's (4)lawyers had all argued	LAW

that he was not in the area at the time, but could not provide the PROVE 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.

THEFT ROB CONVICT FORGE

PRISON

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

- 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)

Iadvise you to try to get some sleep	

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH <mark>Đề thi thử số 3</mark>

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)

I. USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS)

i. Col of Livelisin	(
PART A. CHOOSE THE C	CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK. (10 PTS)
1 Daisy: "What a lovely ho	use you have!" - Mary: ""
A. Lovely, I think so	B. Thank you. Hope you will drop in
C. Of course not, it's not cos	tly D. No problem
2. Analysts suggested the con	untryits infrastructure to get foreign investment.
A. improve	B. to improve
C. improves	D. improving
3. The children1	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 f	inish 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 intolerabl	e heat in the hall we would have staved much longer

A. If it weren't B. Unless it w	ere
C. Hadn't it been D. Had it no	t been
9. Last year, Matt earnedhis	orother
A. twice as much as B. twice	as many as
C. twice more than D. twice a	s more as
10. Rarelyabout the environment enough	gh to give up their cars
A. do people B. are people ca	ure
C. people are care D. care pe	ople
11. Tom alwaysthe crossword in the	paper before breakfas
A. makes B. writes C. do	es 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 h	ave 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 bo	ooks and a couple of articles, and are
now in print.	
A. both of which B. both of the	nem
C. all of which D. all of them	
16. The meal Mary cooked tastes	
A. well B. badly C. good D. w	orse
17 at the party, we saw Ruth standing	g alone.
A. Arriving B. We arrived C.	Arrived D. We were arriving
18. He was turned down for the job because	ne is
A. qualified B. qualifying	C. unqualified D. qualification
19. Everyone hopes to pass the next final exa	m,?
A.doesn't he B. hasn't he C. h	aven't they D. don't they
20 had booked in advance were all	owed in.
A. Only who B. Only those w	ho
C. Only who were those D. Only w	ere those who
PART B: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHI	RASE 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 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, annd 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 observerd 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 extiction 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, many 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 furter stresses ocean ecosystems.

ocean waters. This acidification for	urter stresses oce	an ecosystems	•
Question 1: Scienlists have obser	rved that warmer	temperatures i	n the spring cause flowers
to			
A. die instantly B. bloom ear	clier C, beco	ome lighter	D. lose color
Question 2: According to paragra	aph 2, when their	habitats grow	warmer, animali tend to
move			
A. south - eastwards and down me	ountainsides tow	ard lower eleva	ations.
B. north - westwards and up mou	ıntainsides towar	d higher elevat	ions.
C. toward the North Pole and dow	vn mountainsides	s toward lower	elevations.
D. toward the poles and up moun	itainsides toward	l higher elevation	ons.
Question 3: The pronoun "those"	" in paragraph 2	refers to	
A. species B. ecosystems	C. habitats	D. areas	
Question 4: The phrase "dwindling"	ng sea ice" in par	ragraph 2 refers	s to
A. the frozen water in the Artie.	B.the vi	olent Arctic Oc	cean.
C. the melting ice in the Arctic.	D.the co	old ice in the A	rctic.
Question 5: It is mentioned in th	e passage that if	the global temp	perature rose by 2 or 3
Celcius degrees,			
A. half of the earth's surface wou	ld be flooded.		
B. the sea level would rise by 20 d	centimeters.		
C. water supply would decrease b	by 50 percent.		
D. 20 to 50 percent of species cou	ıld become extin	ct.	
Question 6: According to the pas	sage, if some spe	ecies are not ab	le to adjust quickly to
warmer temperatures,			
A. they may be endangered	B.they can b	pegin to develo	p
C. they will certainly need water.	D.they	y move to tropic	cal forests.
Question 7: The word "fragile" in	n paragraph 4 mo	ost probably me	eans
A. very large	B. easily damag	ged	
C. rather strong	D. pretty hard	l	
Question 8: The bleaching of co	ral reefs as ment	ioned in paragr	aph 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 occ	ean is increased by
A. the rising amount of carbon dioxide en	tering the ocean.
B. the decrease of acidity of the pole water	rs.
C. the extinction of species in coastal area	S.
D. the lose of acidity in the atmosphere are	ound the earth.
Question 10: What does the passage main	lly discuss?
A. Influence of climate changes on human	lifestyles.
B. Effects of global warming on animals a	and plants.
C. Global warming and possible solutions	
D. Global warming and species migration	l.
B. FIVE PARAGRAPH HAVE BEEN R	REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE. READ
THE ARTICLE AND THEN CHOOSI	NG FROM THE LIST A-F GIVEN BELOW
THE BEST PARAGRAPH TO FILL IN	N EACH OF THE BLANKS (1-5). THERE IS
ONE PARAGRAPH YOU DO NEED N	OT TO USE. (5 PTS)
New Zealand is a small country of four m	illion inhabitants, a long-haul flight from all the
major tourist-generating markets of the wo	orld. Tourism currently makes up 9% of the
country's gross domestic product, and is the	ne country's largest export sector. Unlike other
export sectors, which make products and t	hen sell them overseas, tourism brings its
customers to New Zealand. The product is	s the country itself – the people, the places and the
experiences. In 1999, Tourism New Zealan	nd launched a campaign to communicate a new
brand position to the world. (1)	
A key feature of the campaign was the we	bsite www.newzealand.com, which provided
potential visitors to New Zealand with a si	ingle gateway to everything the destination had to
offer. (2) Any tourism-related busin	ness could be listed by filling in a simple form.
(3) In addition, because participating	ng businesses were able to update the details they
gave on a regular basis, the information pr	rovided remained accurate. And to maintain and
improve standards, Tourism New Zealand	organised a scheme whereby organisations
appearing on the website underwent an inc	dependent evaluation against a set of agreed
national standards of quality. (4)	
To communicate the New Zealand experie	ence, the site also carried features relating to
famous people and places. One of the mos	at 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			

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

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

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. 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, 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. 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	d)+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	u 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 d	cónhư thế nào			
6. It was clear that the youn	g couple were of taking charge of the restaurant.			
A. responsible	B. reliable			
C. capable	D. able			
- Be capable of= có khả năn	g			
- take charge of= chi trå				
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 bằ	ng			
8 for the intoleral	ole 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 loạ	i 3			
Intolerable = không thể chịu nổi				
9. Last year, Matt earnedhis 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. Rarelyabout 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 alwaysthe cross	sword in the paper before breakfas
A. makes B. writes C.	does D. works
- do the crossword= chơi trò chơ	i đố chữ
12. I do not mind your using my	bikeyou take care of it
A. although B. for the fear to	hat C. provided that D. unless
- Provided that= giả sử, trong tru	rờng hợp
13. What time are you o	duty? Let's have a coffee after that.
A. over B. on	C. off D. out of
- off duty= rảnh rỗi >< on duty	
14. Don't give up your harboring	g 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 w	ritten 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 I	Ruth standing alone.
A. Arriving B. We arriv	ved C. Arrived D. We were arriving
18. He was turned down for the j	ob because he is
A. qualified B. qualifying	ng C. unqualified D. qualification
- Turn down= từ chối	
- Dịch: Anh ấy đã bị từ chối công	g việc bởi vì anh ấy không đủ trình độ
19. Everyone hopes to pass the n	ext 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 adva	ince were allowed in.
A. Only who B. C	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 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) <u>READING</u>

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 observerd 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 extiction 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, many 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 furter stresses ocean ecosystems.

the acidity of ocean waters. This acidification furter stresses ocean ecosystems.
Question 1: Scienlists 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 observerd 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, animali 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 Artie. 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 tron	g tình huống này là sự giảm dấn bằng trên biển Bắc Cực
do ảnh hưởng của sự nóng lên toàn c	cauf.
Question 5 : It is mentioned in the p	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 cer	ntimeters.
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
extiction 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	ge, 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 ecosys	stems, such as certain types of forest, many not be able to
adjust quickiy enough and may disa	ppear. Nếu một vài loài khổng thể thích nghi nhanh với
nhiệt độ nóng lên.	
Question 7: The word "fragile" in p	aragraph 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 reef	S. 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 cau	se coral to "bleach", a state which if prolonged will lead
to the death of the coral.	
Question 9: The level of acidity in t	he ocean is increased by
A. the rising amount of carbon diox	ide entering the ocean.
B. the decrease of acidity of the pole	e waters.
C. the extinction of species in coasta	al areas.
D. the lose of acidity in the atmosph	ere around the earth.
Also, increasing carbon dioxide in the	ne 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 đối 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 lịch 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 oh: 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 hut cái gì
- 6. however: tuy nhiên
- 7. who => Đại từ quan hệ "who" thay thế "many film stars"
- 8. published (v): xuất bản \Rightarrow 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 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)...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)

- Nam rides his red bicycle to school every morning with his sister, does he?
 Động từ chính rides chia thể số its, khẳng định tì hiện tại đơn, câu hỏi đuôi phải có trợ động từ số ít thể phủ định thì hiện tại đơn ~ doésn'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 y nghĩa phủ định nên không xuất hiện trong câu phủ định tức là sẽ không đi với didn't \sim 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 **EXPLAIN** word by their teacher and asked to given an (1)...explaination..as to DEFINE what that word means; in other words, to provide a (2)...definition.. ASSUME The (3)...assumption. Is that if you know a word, you can define LOGIC it.(4)assumption...that might make sense, but in reality it is not always **REASON** (5) reasonable... to assume that. There are words and phrases that even **THINK** native speakers use in coversation without much(6)thought... Which CONFUSE can lead to (7)confusion.... when you ask a native speaker to define CONCEIVE them. Take the (8)concept....of 'zeitgeist', for example, which has **DOUBT** entered English from German.It's(9)undoubtedly... much more SENSE (10)...sensible. To test the student's understanding in ways other than asking them to define it. NOTES: 1.explaination (n): lời giải thích – explain(v) giải thích 2.definition (n): đinh nghĩa – Define (v) đinh nghĩa 3.assumption (n): giả định – Assume(v) giả sử 4.Logically (adv): một cách lô-gic –Logic (n) chuỗi lập luận, lý luận hoc

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5.reasonable (adj): hợp lí – reason(n) lý do
6.thought (n): ý nghĩ
7.confusion (n): sự lộn xộn -confuse(v) bối rối, nhằm 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
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V. COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCES SO THAT IT MEANS THE SAME AS THE FIRST ONE, USING THE GIVEN WORLD.

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

quan

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 he 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 HÒ CHÍ MINH <mark>Đề thi thử số 4</mark>

ĐỀ THI TUYỀN 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)

I. USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS)

PART A. CHOU	JSE THE CORRI	ECT ANSWER TO	FILL IN THE BLA	NK. (10 P1S)
1.Shhh. I hear so	meone	from the distance. D	o 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 nowaday.

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

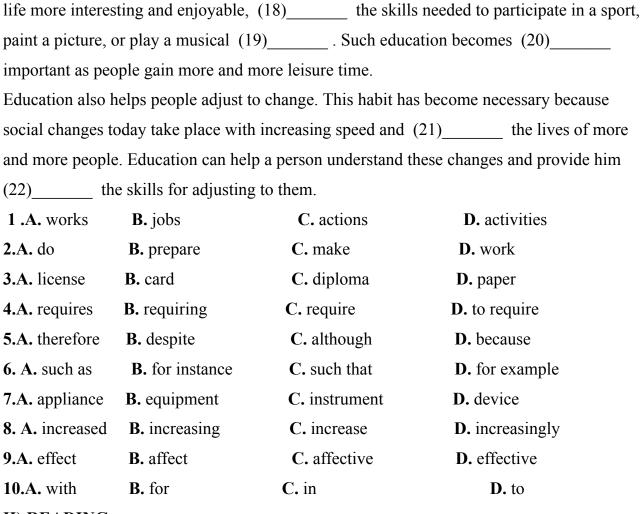
12. Don't let a good chance

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 getwell 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 defir	lition of a family m	ay not change, (3)	relation	isnip of people	
to ea	ach other within the	e family group char	nges as society change	es. More and r	nore wives are	
(4)_	paying jobs, ar	ıd, as a result, the ro	oles of husband, wife	and children a	re changing.	
Toda	ay, men expect to (5) for pay	for about 40 years of	their lives, an	d, in today's	
mari	riages (6) w	hich both spouses h	ave paying jobs, won	nen can expec	t to work for	
abou	it 30 to 35 years of	their lives. This mo	ean that man must lea	rn to do their	share of family	
task	s such as caring for	r the children and da	aily (7)chores.	. Children, too	, especially	
adol	escents, have to (8)with the mo	embers od their famil	y in sharing ho	ousehold tasks.	
The widespread acceptance of contraception has meant that having (9)is as matter of						
choi	ce, not an automat	ic result of marriage	e. Marriage itself has	become a cho	ice. As	
alter	rnatives (10)	common-law rel	ationships and single-	-parent familie	es have become	
soci	ally acceptable, wo	omen will become n	nore 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. perforn	ning	
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. combin	ne	
9)	A. time	B. families	C. happiness	D. children	n	
10)	A. similar to	B. like	C. such as	D. or el	lse	
PAS	SAGE 2:					
Edu	cation is more imp	ortant today than ev	ver before. It helps peo	ople acquire th	ne skills they	
need	l for such everyday	(13) as r	reading a newspaper of	or managing th	eir money. It	
also	gives them the spe	ecialized training the	ey may need to (14)_	for a	job or career.	
For	example, a person	must meet certain e	educational requireme	nts and obtain	a	
(15)	or certifi	cate before he can p	practice law or medical	ine. Many fiel	ds, like	
com	puter operation or	police work, (16)_	satisfactory of	completion of	special training	
cour	rses.					
Edu	cation is also impo	rtant (17)	it helps people get m	ore out of life	. It increases	
their	knowledge and u	nderstanding of the	world. It helps them a	acquire the ski	lls that make	



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.

Earth will be dark and c	old. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen over the			
Earth's surface.				
Question 1: It can be in	ferred from the passage that the Sun			
A. is approximately half	way 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 i	n 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	ne 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 S	Sun becomes a red giant, what will the atmosphere be like on the			
Earth?				
A. It will be enveloped i	n the expanding surface of the sun.			
B. It will become too he	ot for life to exist			
C. It will be almost desi	troyed by nova explosions.			
D. It will freeze and bec	ome solid.			
Question 4: When the S	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 amou	unts 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 p	planet Mercury			
B. around 35 million mi	les in diameter			
C. a cool and habitable J	planet			
D. thousands of times s	maller than it is today			
Question 7: The Sun wi	Il become a black dwarf when .			

A. the Sun moves nearer to the	e Earth
B. it has used up all its fuel as	a white dwarf
C. the core of the Sun becomes	s 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 in	tended to
A. describe the changes that th	e 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 E	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 PARAGRAP	TH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE.
READ THE ARTICLE AND	THEN CHOOSING FROM THE LIST A-F GIVEN
BELOW THE BEST PARAC	GRAPH TO FILL IN EACH OF THE BLANKS (1-5).
THERE IS ONE PARAGRA	PH 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 oth	er 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 fee	eling agitated and restless counts as boredom, too. (2)
By asking people about their e	xperiences of boredom, Thomas Goetz and his team at the
University of Konstanz in Ger	many have recently identified five distinct types: indifferent,
calibrating, searching, reactant	and apathetic. (3)Intriguingly, Goetz has found that
while people experience all kin	nds of boredom, they tend to specialise in one. Of the five
types, the most damaging is 're	eactant' 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 predic	t the kind of boredom each of us might be prone to.
Psychologist Sandi Mann at th	e University of Central Lancashire, UK, goes further. 'All
emotions are there for a reason	n, 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 amazin	g things,' she says. In	experiments published las	st year, Mann found
that people who had b	een made to feel bore	d by copying numbers ou	t of the phone book for
15 minutes came up v	vith more creative idea	as about how to use a poly	styrene cup than a
control group. (5)	_		
A.In his book, Boredo	om: A Lively History,	Peter Toohey at the Unive	ersity of Calgary,
Canada, compares it t	o disgust – an emotion	that motivates us to stay	away from certain
situations. 'If disgust	protects humans from	infection, boredom may p	protect them from
"infectious" social sit	uations,' he suggests.		
A. These can be p	olotted on two axes – o	one running left to right, v	which measures low to
high arousal, and the	other from top to botto	om, which measures how	positive or negative the
feeling is			
C.But defining boredo	om so that it can be stu	idied in the lab has proved	d difficult.
D.Mann concluded th	at a passive, boring ac	tivity is best for creativity	because it allows the
mind to wander. In fac	ct, she goes so far as to	suggest that we should s	seek out more boredom
in our lives.			
E.The most useful is v	what Goetz calls 'indif	ferent' boredom: someon	e isn't engaged in
anything satisfying bu	nt still feels relaxed and	d calm	
PART C: SUPPLY E	ACH BLANK WITI	H ONE SUITABLE WO	RD TO MAKE A
MEANINGFUL PA	SSAGE. (20PTS)		
PASSAGE 1:			
Tattooing is an old art	. In ancient Greece, pe	eople who had tattoos wer	re regarded as members
of the (1)	classes. On the other	hand, tattooing was (2) _	in Europe
by the early Christian	s, who thought that it v	was a sinful thing to (3) _	It was not
until the late 18 th cent	ury, when Captain Coo	ok saw South Sea Islander	r decorating their bodies
with tattoos that attitu	des began to change. S	Sailors came back from the	nese islands with
pictures of Christ on t	heir backs and from th	nen on, tattooing (4)	in popularity. A
survey by the French	army in 1881 (5)	that among the 3	87 men (6)
there wer	e 1,333 designs.		
Nowadays, not everyl	oody finds tattoos acce	eptable. Some people thin	g that getting one is
silly because tattoos a	re more or less perman	nent. There is also some (7) about
(8) a blo	od disease from unster	rilized needles. Even for t	hose 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 probadly 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	SURGERY
local hospital- and she told me what the best (7)was. I had to	TREAT
bathe my foot inwarm, salty water and then apply an ammonia-	PRESCRIBE
based solution. After my holiday, my foot still seemed to be a	ALLERGY
little infected, so my local GP gave me a (8)for antibiotics.	RECOVER
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)	

V. 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
Imy medicine this morning.
2. I'll always remember the time when I went up Mont Blanc. NEVER
I'llMont Blanc
3.I must hang up the washing latter. REMEMBER
Iup 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
Jackiethat 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
Ithe car, you know.
8.If I take that job, I'll have to do a lot more travelling. MEAN
Taking that jobto do a lot more travelling.
9.Jim's mum made him tidy his room before he could go and play In the park.
Jimhis 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
Youthat film last night on BBC, did you?

I. <u>USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS)</u>

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Hướng dẫn giải đề 4

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

1.Shhh. I hear someone		rom the distan	ice. Do you	hear anything?
A. interesting B. th	inking	C. boring	;	D. crying
2. We looked for him ev	erywhere but	he was nowh	ere	·
A. to be seen	3. saw	C. seeing	Ι). seen
3. The man and his pets	a	re playing in	the garden	look so happy.
A. which B. w	vho	C. that	D	B and C
4. John is working in a	factory. His j	ob is	_broken n	nachines.
A. repairing E	3. repaired	C. to 1	repair	D. repair
5. If he had not been abs	ent yester da	y, everything		
A. would be ok at the me	oment.	B. would	n't ok at pr	esent.
C. won't be alright now	•	D. wouldn	have been	ok now.
6. The letter must have	been written_	dif	ferent langı	iages.
A. by B. in	C. wi	ith D. of		
7. We all believe that th	e survival gir	·1b	etter then.	
A. was B. is	C. be	D. to be	e	
8. The more paper we sa	ave, the	wood w	e use for m	aking it.
A. fewer B. less C. smaller D. more				
9. Computers are products made forin almost all offices nowaday.				
A. using B. usage	C. to use	D. use		
10. I wrote to them a for	rtnight ago b	utI	have not h	ad a reply.
A. as yet B. those of	lays C. s	so long	D. just	now
11. A lot of progress has	s been	since the	country be	ecame independent
A. created B. o	done	C. built	D. made	
12. Don't let a good chance				
A. go by B. go	off	C. go down	Ι). 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 f	14. I did not use to like football.			
A. I do not like football.				

B. When I	was young I liked fo	otball, but now I	don't.		
C. Once I	C. Once I didn't like football, but now I do.				
D. I was no	ot accustomed to foot	tball.			
15.'Would	you like some coffee	e?' Peter asked m	e.		
A. Peter as	ked me if I liked cof	fee.			
B. Peter of	fered to give me som	e coffee.			
C. Peter as	ked me to make him	a cup of coffee.			
D. Peter w	vanted to know if I w	ould like to make	coffee		
16. If you v	want to som	nething useful, wh	ny don't you _	dinner instead	
of just sitti	ng there?				
A. create/1	make B. do/ mal	ke C. m	ake/ make	D. do / create	
17. Every 1	morning, we	ready for sch	ool by ourselv	es.	
A. go	B. carry	C. prepar	re D	. get	
18. The ne	w guy, Joe, seems to	getwell with t	he team.		
A. on	B.in	C.at	D.fc	or	
19. Eric alv	ways the ti	me playing on hi	s computer wh	nen he was a boy.	
A. would r	ather spend	B. used to	spend		
C. had bett	er spend	D. is use	d to spending		
20 "The	Internet connection	isn't working aga	in." - "Really"	? the	
Helpdesk."	,				
A. I'll phoi	ne B. I am	phoning C. I	l phoned	D. I'm going to	
phone					
PART B: CH	OOSE THE WORL	O OR PHRASE	THAT BEST	<u>FITS</u>	
EACH SPAC	CE IN THE FOLLO	WING PASSAG	E		
PASSAGE 1:					
Statesmen define	a family as "a group	of individuals ha	ving a commo	n dwelling and related	
by blood, adoption	n or marriage, (1)	_whichinclud	es common-la	w relationships." Most	
people are born in	nto one of these group	os and (2) _will_	_live their live	s as a family in such a	
group.					
Although the	definition of a family	y may not change	e, (3) _the1	relationship of people	
to each other with	in the family group o	changes as society	y changes. Mo	re and more wives 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

(4) taking paying jobs, and, as a result, the roles of husband, wife and children are

work	for about 30 to 35	years of their lives. T	This mean that man m	aust learn to do their share
of fan	nily tasks such as	caring for the children	n and daily (7) <mark>hous</mark>	echores. Children,
too, e	specially adolesce	ents, have to (8)co	operatewith the m	embers od their family in
sharin	g household task	S.		
The w	videspread accept	ance of contraception	has meant that having	g (9) <u>children</u> is as
matte	r of choice, not ar	n automatic result of m	narriage. Marriage itse	elf has become a choice.
As alt	ernatives (10)_s	such as common	-law relationships and	d single-parent families
have l	become socially a	acceptable, women wil	ll become more indep	endent.
1)	A. which	B. that	C. what	D. it
Which	h là đại từ quan h	ệ thay cho adoption m	arriage (cái mà bao g	ồm cả những mối quan hệ
thực t	ế), không dùng ''t	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 p	aying jobs: đảm i	nhiệm các công việc		
5)	A. live	B. work	C. hope	D. ask
6)	A. in	B. for	C. with	D. to
"in to	day's marriages",	"in which" là thay the	ế cho cụm này	
7)	A. home	B. family	C. house	D. household
8)	A. carry	B. deal	C. cooperate	D. combine
coope	rate with sb: làm	việc cùng với ai đó		
9)	A. time	B. families	C. happiness	D. children
10) A	a. similar to	B. like	C. such as	D. or else
PASSAGE 2:				
Educa	ntion is more impo	ortant today than ever	before. It helps people	e acquire the skills they
need t	for such everyday	(1) as readi	ing a newspaper or ma	anaging their money. It
also g	ives them the spe	cialized 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				
certifi	certificate before he can practice law or medicine. Many fields, like computer operation or			
police	e work, (4)	satisfactory compl	etion of special traini	ng 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 pec	ople gain more and	more leisure time.		
Education also h	nelps people adjust	to change. This habit has be	ecome necessary because	
social changes to	oday take place wi	th increasing speed and (9)	the lives of more and	
more people. Ed	lucation can help a	person understand these ch	anges and provide him	
(10) th	e skills for adjustir	ng to them.		
1 .A. works	B. jobs	C. actions	D. activities	
Everyday activit	ties = hoạt động th	ường ngày, work = công việ	c (không đếm được), job =	
nghề nghiệp, act	tion = 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) <u>READING</u>

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 ti 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?

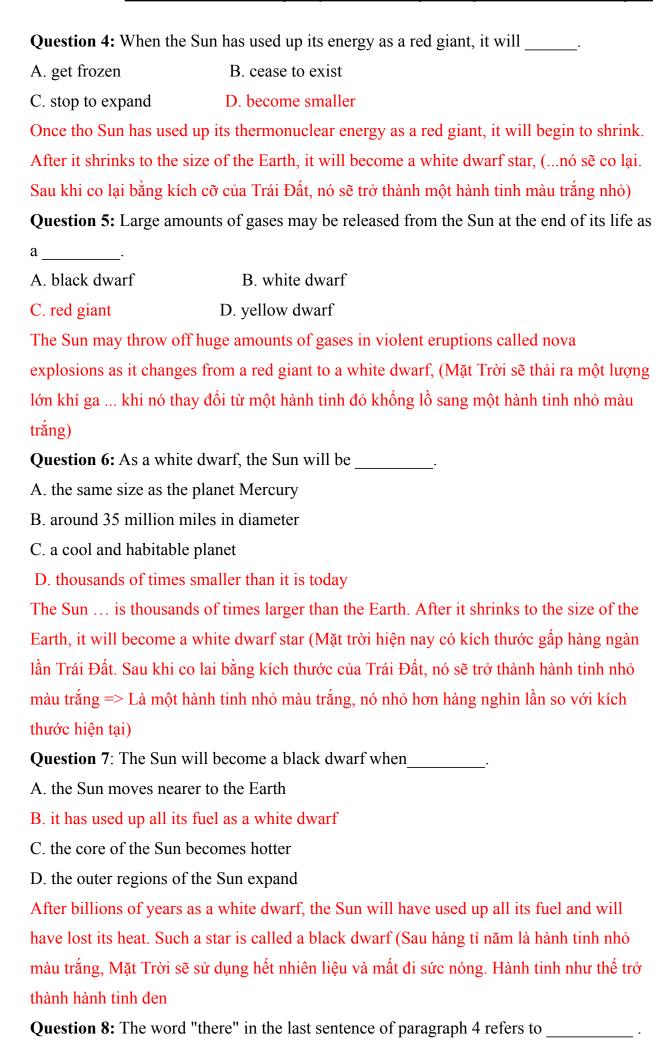
- A. Its surface will become hotter and shrink.
- B. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.
- C. Its central part will grow smaller and hotter.
- D. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.

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)



READ THE ARTICLE AND THEN CHOOSING FROM THE LIST A-F GIVEN
PART B: FIVE PARAGRAPH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE
D. Biên niên sử khoa học
C. Một tài liệu khoa học viễn tưởng
B. Một bản tin thời sự
một tạp chí khoa học => A
Bài viết là các nghiên cứu và mô tả mang tính khoa học nên có thể sẽ được trích dẫn từ
C. a work of science fiction D. a scientific chronicle.
A. a scientific journal B. a news report
Question 10: The passage has probably been taken from
trên Mặt Trời
Trong bài viết tác giả chủ yếu đề cập đến sự thay đổi các điều kiện môi trường diễn ra
D.thảo luận những điều kiện trên Trái Đất trong tương lai xa
C. cảnh báo con người về sự nguy hiểm đến từ MặtTrời
B. đưa ra một nguyên lí về những hãnh tinh đỏ
A.mô tả sự thay đổi của Mặt Trời sẽ trải qua
Bài viết chủ yếu
D. discuss conditions on the Earth in the far future
C. alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun
B. present a theory about red giant stars
A. describe the changes that the Sun will go through
Question 9: This passage is intended to
atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen over the Earth's surface.
After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any
C. our own planet D. the outer surface of the Sun
A. the planet Mercury B. the core of a black dwarf

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 rủ rê 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, thấm thía, trốn tránh, lãnh đạm. Những loại này được thể hiện trên đồ thị hai trực (tung - hoành) - một trực chạy từ trái sang phải để đo lường mức độ kích thích và trực 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 đễnh. 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) <u>showed</u> that among the 387 men (6) <u>questioned</u> there
were 1,333 designs.

Nowadays, not everybody finds tattoos acceptable. Some people thing 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 t 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 = $chi ra r \dot{a} ng + m \dot{e} nh d \dot{e}$

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 g

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 = vi du như là... -> liệt kê

Appropriate = thích hợp, hợp lí.

Suit = hợp với.

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

- All of the cities in Texas, San Antonio is probadly the most picturesque.of all
- 2. It has been said that laser to be the most miraculous to cure patients \sim 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 vou 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) poisonous....substance. **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)...surgeonat 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) prescription....for antibiotics. Unfortunately, it turned out I was (9) allergic....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)...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
ĐÀ OTẠO
LỚP 10 THPT NĂM HỌC
THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ
MINH
MÔN THI CHUYÊN: TIẾNG
Đề thi thử số 5
ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (
không kể thời gian phát đề)

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.

PARI A. CI	PART A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE				
BLANK. (1	0 PTS)				
1.Mary	well in the final ex	cam if she studied h	ard.		
A. Do	B. Could have do	one C. Hav	ve done D. Would do.		
2.People pre	fertheir perso	nal issues because the	his may make them feel		
uncomfortab	ole.				
A.Not to disc	cuss B . Not disc	ussing C.Not ha	ave been		
discussed	D . To discuss	sed.			
3.Had Jack in	nvested his business	, he a big pro	fit from it now.		
A. Would make B. Would have make C. Have been					
made	D. Can make				
4 . As you all probadly 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 waiti	ing 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. lo	oked
8. Nguyen Thuc	Thuy Tien of Vietnam _	Miss (Grand Internati	ional 2021
last night.				
A. is named	B. named	C. had be	een named	
D. was named				
9. If we leave no	w for our trip, we can di	rive half the dist	tance before w	e stop
lunch.				
A. having	B. to have	C. to be had	D. bei	ng had
10. If you had tr	ied your best, you	the e	xam.	
A. will pass	B. passed C.	had passed	D. would hav	e passed
11. I will call an	d tell you something int	eresting	·	
A. when I come l	home after work	B. after	I had come ho	ome after
work				
C. while I was co	oming home after work	D. be:	fore I came hor	me after
work				
12. Although it's	a long day for us, we fe	el we are conte	ntwhat	t we do.
A. with B. or	f C. on	D. for		
13. Mrs. Brown v	was the first owner	dog w	on 3 prizes in	the same show.
A. Whose	B. her	C. who	D. wh	om
14. You should f	find a job to live	_ from your par	rents.	
A.Dependently	B. independent	ce C.	independent	
D. independ	lently			
15. He always di	d well at school	_having his ear	rly education w	vas -
disrupted by illne	ess.			
A. because of	В.			
because	C. though	D. in spite of	of	
16. You should _	your best cl	othes for the int	erview.	
A. take after	B. go or	1	C. give off	D. put
on				
17. A/an	_ is an official documen	t stating that yo	u have passed	an
examination, co	mpleted a course, or ach	nieved some nec	essary qualific	eations.
A. Requirem	ent B. t	est		
C. education	D. cer	tificate		

18. Vietname	se teachers are be	ecoming more and m	ore since they		
encourage students to share their opinions freely.					
A. narrow-min	nded				
В.	kind-hearted	C. open-minded	D. like-minded		
19. Nam and	Hoa are talking a	about relationships.			
- Nam: "I don	't think it's a goo	d idea to start a roma	ntic relationship when we're		
in high school	l." - Hoa: "	We can't conce	entrate on our studies."		
A. It's fine		B. I don't quite agree	e		
C. Only time	can tell	D. I agree with you			
20. She's dedi	cated herself to h	nelping dis	advantaged in the region.		
A. a	B. an	C. the	D. Ø		
21. Mary invit	ted her friend, Sa	rah, to have dinner o	ut that night and Sarah		
accepted M	fary: "Shall we ex	at out tonight?"			
- Sarah: "	.,,				
A. It's kind of			ou are very welcome		
C. That's a gre	eat idea	D. That's	acceptable		
PART B: CH	OOSE THE WO	ORD OR PHRASE	THAT BEST FITS EACH		
SPACE IN T	HE FOLLOWI	NG PASSAGE			
PASSAGE 1:					
The country a	nd the city have a	advantages and (1)	People in the country		
live in more b	eautiful surround	dings. They enjoy (2)	and quietness, and		
can do their w	vork at their (3) _	pace because	no one is in a (4)		
They live in la	arger, more comf	Fortable houses, and the	neir neighbours are more		
friendly, and a	ready to help ther	n (5) they ne	ed 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 a	lways in a hurry	and this (10)	that people have no time to		
get to know each other and make friends.					
1. A. joy	B. enjoyme	ent C. happi	ness D.		
disadvantages	\mathbf{S}				
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 tought 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. Acacdemic	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 thr

ow 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 anthropologist 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 see 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 man	nual tasks that do not
mirror how they use their	hands in the	wild.	
Question 1:.The word "ab	sent" in the	passage is closest in	meaning to
A. using B. resist	ing	C.lacking	D.substituting
Question 2: According to	paragraph 3	, which of the follow	wing is a possible cause
of left-hand dominance?			
A. the dominance of the b	rain's left he	misphere	
B.the natural weakness of	a human's ri	ight side	
C. a child's choice upon re	eaching scho	ol age	
D.brain trauma in birth			
Question 3: The word "add	ept" in the pa	assage is closest in 1	neaning to
A.speedy B.skill	ful	C. careful	D. accustomed
Question 4. According to 1	paragraph 4,	which of the follow	ving are true about the
"warrior and his shield the	eory"?		
A.a left-handed warrior is	favored by 1	natural selection.	
B. a right-handed warrior	holds his we	apon in his left hand	d.
C.a left-handed warrior ho	olds his wear	oon in his right hand	l.
D. a left-handed warrior le	eaves his hea	rt unprotected	
Question 5. The word "tha	it" in the pas	sage refers to	
A.warrior B.hear	t C.p	process of natural se	lection D.trait
Question 6. According to 1	paragraph 6,	left-handers would	have trouble handling
all of the following EXCE	EPT		
A. refrigerators B.vio	lins	C.pencils	D. shirt buttons
Question 7. The word "asy	mmetrical"	in the passage is clo	osest in meaning to
A.deformed B.imbala	nced	C.geometrical	D.variable
Questin 8 . Look at the fo	our letters (A	(A), (B), (C), (D) th	nat indicate where the
following sentence could	be added to	the passage.Left- ha	nders often search for
custom-made versions of	these produc	ets.	
Where would the sentence	best fit?		
A. (A) B.(B)	C.(C)	D.(D)	
Question 9. Why does the	author men	tion "eye and head i	injuries" suffered by
some left-handed soldiers	shooting the	eir rifles?	
A.to illustrate the "warrior	and his shie	eld 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 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
- 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.
- 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 TP MSKE A MEANINGFUL PASSAGE. (20PTS)

PASSAGE 1:

Nowadays people are more aware that wildlife all over the world is in (1)
extinct if wedonot(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)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	ANGER
which I find difficult to	EXPENSE
express. When I am	GOOD
(1) about	ANNOY
something, I say nothing.	CONVERSE
Once, for example, after I	SILENT
had bought a very	TRUE
(2)	EMBARRASS
jacket, I met a friend in a café	EXPLAIN
who said that the jacket	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 WORLD.			
1.I don't know how you can stand getting up so early to go to the pool. PUT			
Idon't know how up so early to go to the pool			
2. I've finally started sorting out my postcard collection.			
ROUND			
I've finallysorting out my postcard collection.			
3. What did you do at the weekend? GET			
What did youat the weekend.			
4. I'm not so keen on skiing now i've discovered snowboarding			
GONE			
Iskiing since I discovered snowboarding			
5. Why do you continue to have riding lesson if you can't afford them? ON			
Why do youriding lesson if you can't afford them			
6. We can't delay the match any longer. PUT			
We can'tany longer			
7. Our tennis match started ai 1 o'clock and we were still playing at four.			
BEEN			
At four o'clock, wefor three hours.			

8. Terry never used to spend so much time playir	ng on his computer	USE
Terryspend so much time playing on hi	s computer.	
9. Before we play, check all the cards are there		
CERTAIN		
Before we play,that all the cards are th	iere	
10. Hang-gliding can be dangerous, but after a w USED	hile you don't mind i	t
Hang-gliding can be dangerous, but after a while	le youit	
ĐÁP ÁN CHI T	TÊT ĐỀ	1
I. <u>USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS</u>)		
PART A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWI	ER TO FILL IN TH	<u>E</u>
BLANK. (10 PTS)		
1. Marywell in the final exam if she studi	ed 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	ã có thể làm tốt ở buổ	oi kiểm tra
cuối kỳ.		
2. People prefertheir personal issues b	because this may mak	te them feel
uncomfortable.		
A.Not to discuss B. Not discussing		
C. Not have been discussed D. To discu	issed.	
-Cấu trúc: Prefer + to V		
- Dịch: Mọi người không thích bàn luận về v	√ấn đề cá nhân của mì	ình 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 a	nnh ấy, bây giờ anh ấy	y đã có
nhiều lợi nhuận		
4. As you all probadly already, election day is	next week.	

A.Know	B.To know	C. To have	known	D. Knew	
-Probadly (có lẽ)+ V					
- Dịch: Như bạn có lẽ đã b	iết, ngày tuyể	n chọn sẽ diễn	ra vào tuần sau	l .	
5. She suggestsa wh	ile before we	make any firm	decisions		
A.we wait B. To wait	C. we wa	aiting	D. That wait		
-suggest+V-ing/(that)+S+	V(infi)				
-Cô ấy gợi ý đợi một lát tr	ước khi đưa ra	a quyết định ch	ắc chắn		
6. He picked up three	out-standing o	candidates	two people tha	n expected.	
A.Much B. More	C. Less	D. Least			
- Cấu trúc so sánh hơn					
- Dịch: Anh ấy chọn 3 ứng	viên nổi bật 1	nhất, nhiều hơn	dự kiến 2 ngư	ời	
7. My sister fo	r you since ye	esterday.			
A. is looking B.	was looking	C. has been	looking D. l	ooked	
- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành ti	ếp diễn- Dấu	hiệu: Since yes	terday		
- S+ has/have+ been + v-ir	ng				
- Dịch: Chị gái của tôi đã t	ìm bạn từ hôn	n qua			
8. Nguyen Thuc Thuy Tier	n of Vietnam _	Miss	Grand Internat	tional 2021	
last night.					
A. is named B	. named	C. had been	named	D. was	
named					
- Bị động của thì quá khứ	r đơn				
- Nguyen Thuc Thuy Tien	đã được nêu t	tên tại Miss Gra	and Internation	al 2021 tối	
qua					
9. If we leave now for our	trip, we can d	rive half the di	stance before w	ve stop	
lunch.					
A. having B. to	have	C. to be had	D. be	eing had	
- Stop + to V: dừng lại để l	àm 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. p	assed C.	had passed	D. would have	ve 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 te	ell you something inte	eresting	·	
A. when I come hon	ne after work	B. after I had cor	me home after	work
C. while I was comi	ng home after work	D. before I came	home after wo	ork
- Sự tương thích của	thì			
-Dịch: Tôi sẽ gọi ch	o bạn và nói với bạn c	điều thú vị khi tôi	về đến nhà sau	ı giờ
làm				
12. Although it's a le	ong day for us, we fee	el we are content_	what we	e do.
A.with B. of	C. on D. for			
_(be) content with s	th = hài lòng với			
13. Mrs. Brown was	the first owner	dog won	3 prizes in the	:
same show.				
A.Whose	B. her C. w	rho D. wh	nom	
-Mệnh đề quan hệ				
14. You should find	a job to live	_ from your parent	ts.	
A. Dependently	B. indepen	idence C	C. independent	
D. independent	:ly			
-Dịch : bạn nên tìm	một công việc để sốn	g độc lập khỏi bố	mę	
_V+ ADV				
15. He always did w	rell at school	_having his early	education was	disrupted by
illness.				
A. because of	B. because	e C	. though	D. in
spite of				
- Because of (Bởi v	ì)+ N/V-ing			
- Because + mệnh đơ	è			
_ Though (mặc dù)	+ mệnh đề			
- In spite of+ V-ing/	N			
-Dịch: Anh ấy luôn	làm tốt ở trên trường	mặc dù việc học t	ừ sớm của anh	ấy đã bị gián
đoạn bởi bệnh				
16. You should	your best clo	othes for the interv	iew.	
A. take after	B. go on	C. give off	D. put	t on
-Take after: chăm só	c			
-Go on : tiếp tục				
Give off : bỏ cuộc				
Put on: măc vào				

17. A/an is an	official docu	ment stating	g that you	have passed an
examination, completed	d a course, or	achieved s	ome nece	essary qualifications.
A. Requirement	B. test	C. educa	tion	D. certificate
- Dịch: Một chứng nhận	là một tài liệ	u chính thứ	rc nêu rằn	ng bạn đã vượt qua một
bài kiểm tra, hoàn thành	ı một khóa họ	ọc, hoặc đạt	được nhí	ững kỹ năng cần thiết.
18. Vietnamese teacher	s are becomin	ng more and	d more	since they
encourage students to s	hare their op	inions freel	y.	
A. narrow-minded	B. kind-h	earted		
C. open-minded). like-minde	ed		
- open-minded: Suy ngh	ĩ thoáng, tho	ải mái, hiệr	đại	
19. Nam and Hoa are ta	alking about	relationship	S.	
- Nam: "I don't think it	s a good idea	ı to start a r	omantic r	relationship when we're
in high school." - Hoa:		We can't co	oncentrate	e on our studies."
A. It's fine		B. I	don't qui	te agree
C. Only time can tell			D. I	agree with you
-Nma và Hoa đàn nói về	è các mối qua	ın hệ		
-Nam: Tôi nghĩ sẽ là mớ	ót ý tưởng tuy	⁄ệt vời nếu	chúng ta l	bắt đầu có một mối
quan hệ lãng mạn thời	học sinh H	Hoa: Tôi kh	ông đồng	ý lắm. Chúng ta không
thể tập trung học được.				
20. She's dedicated hers	self to helping	g	disadvan	taged in the region.
A. a B. an	(C. the		D. Ø
- Cô ấy rất tận tâm giúp	đỡ những nạ	gười khó kh	iăn trong	vùng này
21. Mary invited her fri	end, Sarah, to	o have dinn	er out tha	t night and Sarah
accepted Mary: "Sha	all we eat out	tonight?"		
- Sarah: "	,,,			
A. It's kind of you to inv	ite]	B. You are	e very welcome
C. That's a great idea		D. Th	at's accep	otable
-Mary mời bạn bè của c	ô ấy, Sara đi	ăn tối vào l	ıôm kia v	à Sarah đã đồng ý
:-Mary: Sarah tối nay cl	núng ta ra ngo	oài ăn tối n	né?- Saral	h: Đúng là một ý
tưởng hay!				
PART B: CHOOSE TI	HE WORD (OR PHRAS	SE THAT	T BEST FITS
EACH SPACE IN TH	E FOLLOW	ING PASS	SAGE	

PASSAGE 1:

The country and	d the city have adv	rantages and (1)	People in the country
live in more bea	autiful surrounding	gs. They enjoy (2) _	and quietness, and
can do their wo	ork at their (3)	pace because no	one is in a (4)
They live in la	rger, more comfor	rtable houses, and th	eir neighbours are more
friendly, and rea	ady to help them (5	s) they need it	their life. However, car
be (6) a	and they may be is	solated, which is a se	rious problem (7)
they are ill or v	vant to take childre	en to school. The city	has all the services that
the country lack	xs, but it (8)	has a lot of disadv	vantages. Cities are often
polluted. They	not (9) ha	ave polluted air bit	also have noisy streets
Everyone is alw	ays in a hurry and	l this (10) tha	t people have no time to
get to know each	h other and make f	riends.	
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 Minis	ster's comments ye	esterday on education	spending miss the point,
as the secondary	education system	also needs a major ov	verhaul. Firstly, the
system only view	ws the weakest lear	rners as having specia	1 (1) The
brightest and mo	ost (2) student	s are not encouraged	to develop to their full
potential. Secon	dly, there's too mu	ch testing and not end	ough learning. My
fifteen-year-old	daughter, for exam	pple, has just spent the	e 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 tome	orrow? I suspect the
latter.			
Thirdly, the stan	dard (6)doesn	't give students any ('	7)in developing
practical work-r	elated, living and s	ocial skills, or in skill	ls 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 tought 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 (khoa khát) C. Needs(nhu cầu) D. Wants B. Ignorant(ngu dốt) 2.A inattentive(Không tập trung) C. Intensive D. Conscientious(tận tâm) 3.A. cramming(học nhồi nhét) B. Lecturing C. Reading D. Practising B. Mock(đề thi thử- Mock exam) 4.A.false C. Fake D. Artificial(nhân tạo) 5. A. Knowledge (có kiến thức) B. Intellectual(có tri thức) C. Acacdemic(hoc thuât) 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) B. Graduate (tốt nghiệp) 10.A. Quality

II) READING

C. Depart

A. <u>READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO</u> <u>THE QUESTION. (10 PTS)</u>

RIGHT-HAND DOMINANCE

D. Exit.

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 thr

ow 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 anthropologist 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 see 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.

mirror how the	y use their hands in	n the wild.	
Question 1 :.Th	ne word "absent" in	the passage is close	est in meaning to
A. using	B. resisting	C.lacking	D.substituting
Question 2: Ac	ecording to paragra	ph 3, which of the f	ollowing is a possible cause
of left-hand do	minance?		
A. the dominar	nce of the brain's le	ft hemisphere	
B.the natural w	eakness of a humar	n's right side	
C. a child's cho	oice upon reaching	school age	
D.brain trauma	in birth		
Question 3 :Th	e word "adept" in t	he passage is closes	t 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 Questin 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

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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.

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 TP MSKE 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 wedonot(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)valuable parts of their bodies. Some birds, such as parrots,
are caught alive, and sold (4).aspets. For many animals and birds, the
problem is that their (5)habitat the place where they live is
disappearing. More land is(6)for farms, houses or industry, and
there are fewer open spaces (7)thanthere once were. Farmers use powerful
chemicals to help them grow better crops, (8)butthese 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)solvethis problem
PASSAGE 2:
In these days of high unemployment, it is often difficult (1)_foryoung
people to find a job. If they are lucky (2)_enoughto be asked to go for an
interview, they may find(3)thatthere are at least 20 other applicants for the
(4)job If a company is thinking of offering(5)_youa job, they will
ask you for at least one reference from either your previous
employer(6)_orsomeone who knows you well. (7) _beforetaking up
your job, you may have to sign a contract. You will probably have to do some
training, (8)whichhelps you to do the job more successfully. Once you
have decided that this is your chosen career, you will then have to

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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	ANGER
find difficult to express. When I am	EXPENSE
(1)angry about	GOOD
something, I say nothing. Once, for	ANNOY
example, after I had bought a very	CONVERSE
(2)jacket,	SILENT
I met a friend in a café who said that the	TRUE
jacket didn't fit me very	EMBARRASS
(3) I was very	EXPLAIN
(4)but I said	SHAME
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)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 WORLD.

1.I don't know how you can stand getting up so early to go to the pool. PUT _Idon'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 ai 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

---HÉT---