

Điểm	Chữ kí GK

Số phách:

(Thí sinh làm bài vào tờ giấy này)
 (Không được dùng bất cứ loại từ điển hay tài liệu nào)

PART A: PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. Write your answer (A, B, C or D) in the column on the right. (0,5 pt.)

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|
| 1. A. <u>needed</u> | B. <u>worked</u> | C. <u>stopped</u> | D. <u>watched</u> | 1. _____ |
| 2. A. <u>brochure</u> | B. <u>character</u> | C. <u>chemistry</u> | D. <u>Christmas</u> | 2. _____ |
| 3. A. <u>mount</u> | B. <u>country</u> | C. <u>ground</u> | D. <u>found</u> | 3. _____ |
| 4. A. <u>behavior</u> | B. <u>nature</u> | C. <u>arrange</u> | D. <u>separate</u> | 4. _____ |
| 5. A. <u>good</u> | B. <u>book</u> | C. <u>foot</u> | D. <u>school</u> | 5. _____ |

PART B: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. Write your answer (A, B, C or D) in the box provided. (1,6 pts.)

- Time management skills are very important for school children to _____ with school work.
 A. make B. handle C. cope D. manage
- My best friend has a positive influence _____ me. His work commitment is an inspiration for me.
 A. for B. with C. at D. on
- Mary arrived in _____ car, but John came by _____ bus.
 A. x ... x B. a ... a C. a ... x D. x ... a
- 'Did you call John?' - 'No, because I _____ go out. I'll call him later today.'
 A. had to B. must C. might D. need
- If you hadn't lost the pieces, we _____ a game of chess.
 A. couldn't have had B. can't have C. may have D. could have
- 'Why are you taking your comic books?' - 'Oh, just _____ Tommy wants to borrow them.'
 A. as long as B. in case C. provided that D. unless
- For most North American households, lighting _____ 10 percent to 15 percent of electricity bill.
 A. explains to B. says to C. accounts for D. tells about
- The boy _____ next to me in my class is very good at Math.
 A. sit B. sat C. sits D. sitting
- You can't have both of these products. Take one _____ the other.
 A. with B. but C. or D. and
- Do you find these questions _____?
 A. differ B. difficult C. difficultly D. difficulty
- Our organization suggests _____ to protect the environment.
 A. to recycle B. recycle C. recycling D. recycled
- I don't think Susan will leave this Sunday.
 - I wish she _____.
 A. will B. wouldn't C. won't D. isn't
- The hotel has a poor reputation and _____ people want to stay there.
 A. little B. a few C. a little D. few
- My grandfather, _____ an intelligent man, has greatly influenced my life
 A. who is B. that is C. he is D. who he is
- There _____ be a lot more open space around here before they built the new underground station.
 A. would B. used to C. used D. got used to
- My parents sometimes don't understand me. I wish they were in my _____.
 A. sleeves B. hands C. shoes D. Boots

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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II. Give the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following passage. Write your answer in the place provided below. (1.2 pts.)

HOW TO LEARN VOCABULARY

Students are under enormous (1. *press*) to learn huge amounts of vocabulary, but they are rarely given (2. *guide*) as to how to go about it. They have a (3. *tend*) to try and learn long lists by heart but this is hardly the most (4. *efficiency*) approach to the problem. The golden rule is to do lots of (5. *revise*) at regular intervals. Secondly, students should concentrate on words with the highest (6. *frequent*), particularly, everyday words which also improve the students' (7. *fluent*). They should also take every (8. *opportune*) to use the words in communication – there is (9. *consider*) (10. *psychology*) evidence that learners who like using the foreign language improve their oral performance and their overall (11. *acquire*) of the language much more rapidly than students who are (12. *reluctance*) to practice the language in real-life situations.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12

III. Fill in each blank with one suitable preposition to complete the following passage. (1.2 pts.)

Internet: for and against

Recently, there has been a huge increase 1_____ the number of people using the Internet. At the same time, there has also been much debate about the influence of the Internet 2_____ our lives. The World Wide Web has connected people across cities and continents, but in other ways it has adversely affected relationships 3_____ people. It has indeed succeeded 4_____ making contact between people quick and easy but it is important to also remind ourselves 5_____ the dangers, especially in the area of security and privacy. We need to find a solution 6_____ this problem. Nowadays, we hear a lot 7_____ cybercrime and hackers, and everyone agrees we must deal 8_____ these kinds of threat 9_____ Internet users, which discourage many people 10_____ using the net at all. And, of course, parents also worry a lot 11_____ children being exposed 12_____ material that isn't suitable for their age group.

IV. Circle the letter A, B, C or D which has a mistake and give the correction in the space on the right. (1pt.)

1. A British man had someone designed a card to send Christmas greetings to his friends.

A B C D

1 _____

2. Preverving natural resources mean reserving them for the future.

A B C D

2 _____

3. This is the book that I bought it at the store near my school.

A B C D

3 _____

4. The breaking glass was still on the floor, which was dangerous for the children.

A B C D

4 _____

5. After living in London for two months, my brother got used to drive on the left.

A B C D

5 _____

6. She said to her mother that she would fly to Canada tomorrow.

A B C D

6 _____

7. Do you remember the name of the hotel, that is at the end of this street?

A B C D

7 _____

8. He does not play table tennis as good as his younger brother does.

A B C D

8 _____

9. It has been a long time since we last have talked to our uncle, hasn't it?

A B C D

9 _____

10. In their countries, the doctors are very well-paid and highly respected.

A B C D

10 _____

PART C: READING

I. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the place provided below. (1,1 pts.)

1 _____ ‘comfort food’ refers to food which we eat in order to feel a little 2 _____ when we are feeling down – we 3 _____ eat comfort food at moments of psychological stress. In some cases, comfort food has to do with feelings of nostalgia – 4 _____ of us has different memories of what our mother or grandmother used to make when we were young. Comfort food can be 5 _____ comforting and healthy as long as it makes us feel better afterwards. So, although comfort foods are not necessarily always good for our health 6 _____, they may be of some benefit if they help to cheer us up.

7 _____ individual has their own ideas of what comfort food is. In one piece of research, it was shown that a lot of males in the USA preferred things like steak, casseroles and soup while the majority of women preferred chocolate and ice cream. And it is well known that teenagers choose 8 _____ when they want to relax. Comfort food, then, must take 9 _____ the responsibility for the obesity in modern society. People do not eat 10 _____ fresh fruit; experts say we should eat a 11 _____ fruit every day – an apple, an orange – whatever. And last but not least, most people usually eat too fast – they are always in a hurry to get the meal over as quickly as they can. Instead of fast food, we should be thinking more of ‘slow food’.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. Term | B. A term | C. The term | D. Each term |
| 2. A. better | B. well | C. good | D. more well |
| 3. A. quickly | B. usually | C. already | D. rarely |
| 4. A. every | B. another | C. each | D. all |
| 5. A. both | B. either | C. and | D. enough |
| 6. A. direct | B. as direct | C. directly | D. most directly |
| 7. A. All | B. Several | C. Other | D. Every |
| 8. A. fast food | B. a fast food | C. the fast food | D. the fast foods |
| 9. A. most | B. every | C. some | D. some of |
| 10. A. plenty | B. enough | C. most | D. a lot |
| 11. A. few | B. piece | C. little | D. more |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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II. Read the texts below and decide whether each statement is true or false. Put a tick in an appropriate box. (1 pt.)

BALI

Bali is a living postcard, an Indonesian paradise that feels like a fantasy. Soak up the sun on a stretch of fine white sand, or commune with the tropical creatures as you dive along coral ridges or the colorful wreck of a WWII war ship. On shore, the lush jungle shelters stone temples and mischievous monkeys. The ‘artistic capital’ of Ubud is the perfect place to see a cultural dance performance, take a batik or silver-smithing workshop, or invigorate your mind and body in a yoga class.

LONDON

There’s so much to see and do in London. It’s easy to be overwhelmed. Major sights like the Tower of London and Buckingham Palace are on most visitors’ itineraries, but no matter what your interests, you’ll probably find something here. Art lovers should make a beeline for the National Gallery and the Tate Modern. If military history’s your thing, don’t miss the Cabinet War Rooms. Finally, forget everything you’ve heard about bland, mushy British food – the restaurant scene here is fabulous.

PARIS

Everyone who visits Paris for the first time probably has the same punch list of major attractions to hit: The Louvre, Notre Dame, The Eiffel Tower, ect. Just make sure you leave some time to wander the city’s grand boulevards and eat in as many cafes, bistros and brasseries as possible. And don’t forget the shopping – whether your tastes run to Louis Vuitton or Les Puces (the flea market), you can find it here.

NEW YORK CITY

The first time you go to New York, go ahead and be a sight-seer – everyone should visit the Statue of Liberty, the Met, Time Square, ect. But on a return trip, pick a neighborhood and go deep. You’ll find hole-in-the-wall bars, great delis, quirky shops Exploring the non-touristy side of New York is an incredibly rewarding experience for a traveler.

	<i>True</i>	<i>False</i>
1. The first thing you should do in New York is to pick a neighborhood and go deep.		
2. Foods in London restaurants just taste bland.		
3. You shouldn't spare time to eat in cafes, bistros and brasseries in Paris.		
4. The Cabinet War Rooms in London are worth visiting if you are interested in military history.		
5. You can invigorate your mind and body in a yoga class in Paris.		
6. Most visitors choose to see the Tower of London and Buckingham Palace when they're in London.		
7. According to the texts, when you are in Paris, don't forget the shopping.		
8. Unfortunately, there are no places for art lovers in London.		
9. Bali is described as a paradise.		
10. The writer advises you to visit only the Statue of Liberty when you're in New York.		

PART D: WRITING

I. Complete the second sentence, so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the words given. (1,6 pts.)

1. "Don't leave the house until I get back, Erick", his mother said.
=> *Erick's mother told* _____
2. We took many photographs even though the sky was dark.
=> *Despite* _____
3. Parents should teach children the difference between right and wrong.
=> *Children* _____
4. People don't like her because she doesn't tell the truth.
=> *If she* _____
5. If you don't get to work on time, you'll be given a sack. (*punctual*)
=> *Unless* _____
6. I talked to the woman at the conference. She was a multilingual. (*whom*)
=> *The* _____
7. It is usually for young children to ask a lot of questions. (*apt*)
=> *Young children* _____
8. The neighbors will look after our house while we are away. (*eye*)
=> *The neighbors* _____

II. Arrange the given words in the correct order to make a meaningful sentence. (0,8 pt.)

1. several/ Cutting/ sugar/ salt/ problems/ on/ or/ of/ and/ you/ diseases/ down/ health/ prevent/ intake/ helps/ your/. // (17 words).....
.....
2. vegetables/ poisonous/ much/ become/ pesticide/ they/ If/ we/ inedible/ on/ will/ use/ and /, / . // (13 words)
.....
.....
3. because/ The/ time-consuming/ not/ dangerous/ programs/ Internet/ viruses/ but/ bad/ of/ and/ and/ is/ costly/ also/ only / . // (17 words)
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.....
4. understanding/ Listening/ allow/ language's/ songs/ focus/ pronunciation/ and/ and/ rhythm/to/ to/ English/ English/ you/ tone/ on/ beat/ your/ of / , / . // (20 words).....
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THE END