

TUYỂN TẬP BỘ ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 12 CÁC NĂM

CÓ ĐÁP ÁN

ĐƯỢC SƯU TẦM BỞI CÔ NGUYỄN QUỲNH TRANG

Cô: Nguyễn Quỳnh Trang

Giảng viên Đại học Ngoại Ngữ, Đại học Quốc Gia Hà Nội



Thành tích học tập, giảng dạy

- Học ở Australia từ cấp 2 lên Đại học, trúng tuyển 9 trường Đại học hàng đầu của Úc
- Từng học Đại học Sydney (Australia)
- Tốt nghiệp xuất sắc thạc sỹ và bắt đầu năm 2011 làm TS về phương pháp và lý luận giảng dạy
- Nghiên cứu chuyên sâu chuyên ngành Lý Luận và Phương Pháp giảng dạy Tiếng Anh
- Làm quản lý và xây dựng chương trình đào tạo giáo viên Tiếng Anh ở nhiều đơn vị.
- Được mời dạy Tiếng Anh ở: ĐH Kinh tế Quốc Dân, ĐH Bách Khoa, ĐH FPT
- Có rất nhiều học sinh đạt điểm IELTS, Toefl cao.
- Cô có nhiều em sinh viên đạt giải NCKH, có nhiều em bảo vệ thạc sỹ thành công do cô hướng dẫn

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC**

**KỶ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI QUỐC GIA
LỚP 12 THPT NĂM 2011**

Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH**
Thời gian thi: **180 phút** (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: **11/01/2011**
Đề thi có: **10 trang**

SỐ PHÁCH

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

I. LISTENING (4/20 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 3 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 15 giây, mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc. Thí sinh có 3 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài trước tín hiệu nhạc kết thúc bài nghe.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1: A VOA reporter is hosting a discussion of a research report on how the world is fighting hunger. Listen to the discussion and circle the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions.

1. This coming Saturday will be marked as _____.
A. World's Peace Day B. UN's Nutrition Day C. World's Food Day D. UN's Agriculture Day
2. It is aimed to push forward a program to _____.
A. fight terrorism B. alleviate hunger C. investigate hunger D. eliminate hunger
3. The findings have revealed that early childhood is also the critical time for reducing _____.
A. violence B. terrorism C. sexism D. poverty
4. Experts have concluded that undernourishment between conception and _____ can have a serious and lasting impacts.
A. one's third birthday B. one's second birthday C. one's first birthday D. one's fifth birthday
5. Undernourished children are likely to get _____ and are likely to get sick and die.
A. physically stunted B. mentally retarded C. emotionally problematic D. physically incapable
6. According to the report, a nation's productivity of future generations largely depends on the _____.
A. natural environment B. family's income source C. first 1,000 days of life D. health services
7. Damages after the critical time is _____.
A. highly irreversible B. scarcely retrievable C. difficult to overcome D. highly reserved
8. Who should be "on board" with nutritionists to make the project a success?
A. Professionals. B. Statesmen. C. Executives. D. Politicians.
9. In the 1980's, Thailand sent its volunteers to the country teaching about _____.
A. health and productivity B. foods and nutrients C. health and nutrition D. health and foods
10. Many major donors and the United Nations are targeting the program at _____ and young children.
A. pregnant women B. working parents C. breastfeeding mothers D. low-income parents

Part 2: Listen to a radio interview with a volcanologist and circle the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions.

11. What the scientist finds the most amazing about volcanoes is the fact that _____.
A. they can kill a large number of people very quickly B. you never know when they will erupt
C. volcanoes have enormous power D. their eruptions are highly predictable
12. How powerful is a volcanic eruption as described in the expert's words?
A. It can burn out a village within seconds. B. It can clean a village within seconds.
C. It can wipe out a village within seconds. D. It can bury a village within seconds.
13. The old assumption that the moon affects volcanic eruptions _____.
A. has never been tested B. has been tested only recently
C. is based on old-time legends D. is a classical myth
14. What gives rise to the old idea comes from the observation that a volcano is likely to erupt when _____.
A. the moon comes down B. there is a new moon
C. there is a full moon D. the moon is high in the sky
15. Mount Etna is nicknamed "a _____ giant".
A. friendly B. hostile C. unfriendly D. dangerous

16. Mount Etna is so nicknamed because _____.
 A. its cone is a playground
 B. its lava cools down very fast
 C. its cone is narrow
 D. its lava moves slowly
17. For 3,000 years, Mount Etna has killed _____ people.
 A. 73
 B. 69
 C. 3,000
 D. 4,000
18. How many people were killed by Mount Etna in 1669?
 A. 69 deaths were recorded.
 B. 73 deaths were recorded.
 C. No case of death was recorded.
 D. 3,000 deaths were recorded.
19. A new volcano may be formed when _____.
 A. lava flows fast
 B. a cone closes up
 C. lava cools down
 D. a cone explodes
20. Mount Fuji in Japan is the _____ volcano on that site.
 A. 2nd
 B. 1st
 C. 3rd
 D. 4th
21. How large is the number of visitors visiting Mount Fuji every year?
 A. 4,000 people.
 B. 400,000 people.
 C. 20,000 people.
 D. 400 people.
22. The word "volcano" comes from Italian meaning "_____".
 A. a burnt mountain
 B. a falling mountain
 C. a burning mountain
 D. a forming mountain
23. The first volcano to have the name "Vulcanus" was _____.
 A. Vesuvius
 B. Mount Etna
 C. Mount Fuji
 D. Vesuvius and Etna
24. The Romans gave the Mount the name because they thought it was the _____ of the God of Fire *Vulcanus*.
 A. den
 B. home
 C. cave
 D. house
25. According to the expert, volcanoes _____.
 A. have more than one cone
 B. are all famous tourist sites
 C. will all become extinct
 D. are always changing

Part 3: A new student took notes of the introduction of the Department of Printed Word but she missed out some details. Listen to the man introducing his department and supply the blanks with missing information for her.

- Department: short history, founded: (26) _____
- size of first intake of undergraduates: (27) _____
- number of students on a taught M.A. course: (28) _____
- number of part-time lecturers: (29) _____
- percentage of students from outside the country: (30) _____
- English level requirements for students from outside the country: (31) _____
- students from outside the country get help from: (32) _____
- Department's external links: (33) _____
- series of workshops built with: (34) _____
- modern printing highly technological
- all students have to be: (35) _____
- despite being a modern department, it is also interested in: (36) _____
- main work of Department: (37) teaching _____
- former students employed as: (38) _____ conservationists
- Dr Yu, expert on early Chinese manuscript and: (39) _____
- post-graduate research students should apply: (40) _____

II. LEXICO- GRAMMAR (5/20 points)

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Write your answer (A, B, C, or D) in the numbered box.

41. He was so _____ in the book that he did not hear her footsteps.
 A. distracted
 B. engrossed
 C. gripped
 D. attracted
42. I felt that he lacked the _____ to pursue a difficult task to the very end.
 A. persuasion
 B. obligation
 C. engagement
 D. commitment
43. The government decided to _____ down on income tax evasion.
 A. press
 B. crack
 C. push
 D. snap
44. Check the apparatus carefully to make sure it has not been _____.
 A. broken into
 B. tempered with
 C. touched up
 D. taken out

45. We believe that the cumulative effects of renewed prosperity will _____ expectations.
A. overcome B. undermine C. surpass D. succeed
46. John's got very _____ feelings about taking on more responsibility at the moment.
A. puzzled B. mixed C. jumbled D. muddled
47. The college will soon be ready to _____ candidates for new courses.
A. enrol B. involve C. call D. recall
48. After the concert, everyone had to _____ home through the thick snow.
A. trudge B. tread C. trace D. trickle
49. The captain realized that unless immediate action was taken to discipline the crew, there could be a _____ on the ship.
A. riot B. rebellion C. mutiny D. strike
50. Her enthusiasm _____ her lack of experience.
A. makes up for B. makes off C. makes out at D. makes up

Your answers:

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
46.	47.	48.	49.	50.

Part 2: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

A feminine is a person, usually a woman, who believes that women should be regarded as equally to men. She, or he, deplores discrimination against women in the home, place of work or anywhere, and her principle enemy is the male chauvinist, who believes that men are naturally super. Tired of being referred to as "the weaker sex", women are becoming more and more militancy and are winning the age-old battle of the sexes. They are sick to death of sexy jokes which poke fun at women. They are no longer content to be regarded as second-class citizens in terms of economic, political and social status. They criticize beauty contests and the use of glamour female models in advertisements which they describe as the exploit of female beauty, since women in these situations were represented as mere sex objects. We no longer live in the male-dominate societies of the past. Let us hope, moreover, that the revolution stops before we have a boring world in which sex doesn't make much difference. We already have unisex hairdressers and fashions. What next?

0. feminine feminist

51. _____
52. _____
53. _____
54. _____
55. _____
56. _____
57. _____
58. _____
59. _____
60. _____

Part 3: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

A live broadcast of any public event, such as a space (0) _____ (FLY) or sporting occasion, is almost (61) _____ (VARIABLE) accompanied by the thoughts of a (62) _____ (COMMENT). This may be on television, along with the relevant pictures, alternatively on radio. The technique involved (63) _____ (DIFFERENT) between the two media, with radio broadcasters needing to be more explicit and (64) _____ (DESCRIBE) because of the absence of visual information. TV commentators do not need to paint a picture for their audience; instead, their various (65) _____ (OBSERVE) should add to the images that are already there. There will sometimes be silences and pauses in a TV commentary, although these are becoming (66) _____ (INCREASE) rare. Both types of commentators should try to be informative, but should avoid sounding (67) _____ (OPINION). In sports commentaries, fairness and (68) _____ (IMPART) to both sides is vital, but spontaneity and enthusiasm are valued by those watching or listening. Sports commentators usually broadcast live in an essentially unscripted way, although they may refer to previously prepared materials such as sports statistics. Because of the (69) _____ (PREDICT) nature of live events, thorough preparation in advance is vital. The Internet has helped enormously with this aspect of the job. Anyone interested in becoming a commentator should have excellent (70) _____ (ORGANISE) skills, the willingness to work irregular hours, and a strong voice.

0. flight

61. _____
62. _____
63. _____
64. _____
65. _____
66. _____
67. _____
68. _____
69. _____
70. _____

Part 4: Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the two-word verbs below. Write your answer in the numbered box. Each verb is used only once.

bring out	close down	make up to	sift through	check over
lay down	go round	sit on	work out	do with

71. Business was so bad that they had to _____ two factories.
72. Next year, we intend to _____ several new products. But at the moment, we are still testing them.
73. The operator monitors the pressure by _____ the readings on these gauges.
74. Calculations which used to take ages can now _____ in a few seconds.
75. You give the computer a command and it will _____ the data for you until it finds the information you need.
76. People only _____ him because of his wealth.
77. He _____ my letter for months, why doesn't he answer it?
78. This car could _____ a good polish.
79. There should be enough sweets to _____.
80. It is quite clearly _____ that only amateurs can take part.

Your answers:

71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
76.	77.	78.	79.	80.

Part 5: Fill each gap in the following sentences with one of the prepositions or particles in the box. Use each word only ONCE and write your answer in the numbered box. (Please note that the given words outnumber the gaps.)

after	at	back	through	across	with
forward	off	out	over	up	for

81. I received the news _____ a kind of naive enthusiasm.
82. He felt nervous before he started the first lecture of his life but he carried it _____ very well.
83. My group and yours have arrived _____ the same conclusion quite independently.
84. When he married for the second time, Fred got more than he bargained _____.
85. You can't sit _____ and do nothing like that while much remains to be done.
86. The favourable weather has put the harvest _____.
87. We won't watch that programme if the television is playing _____ again.
88. We made _____ that we had forgotten Jane's birthday, though it was not true.
89. We had to sit _____ nearly two hours of speeches.
90. We're both going _____ the same job.

Your answers:

81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
86.	87.	88.	89.	90.

III. READING (5/20 points)

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box.

There is no doubt at all that the Internet has made a huge difference to our lives. However, most parents worry that their children spend too much time browsing the Internet or playing computer games, hardly (91) _____ doing anything else in their spare time. Naturally, parents want to know if these activities are harmful to their children. What should they do if their children spend hours (92) _____ a computer screen?

Obviously, if children spend too much time (93) _____ in some game instead of doing their homework, then something is wrong. It is a good idea if parents and children decide together how much use should be (94) _____ of the Internet, and the child should (95) _____ that it won't interfere with homework. If the child does not (96) _____ to this arrangement, parents can take more drastic (97) _____.

Any parent who is (98) _____ alarmed about a child's behaviour should make an appointment to (99) _____ the matter with a teacher. Spending time in front of a computer screen does not (100) _____ affect a child's performance at school. Even if a youngster seems obsessed with the computer, he or she is probably just going through a phase, and in a few months parents will have something else to worry about!

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 91. | A. always | B. ever | C. never | D. rare |
| 92. | A. peeping at | B. glancing at | C. staring at | D. seeing |
| 93. | A. involved | B. occupied | C. taken | D. absorbed |
| 94. | A. done | B. had | C. made | D. taken |
| 95. | A. promise | B. assure | C. secure | D. claim |
| 96. | A. commit | B. stick | C. follow | D. hold |
| 97. | A. rules | B. procedures | C. steps | D. regulations |

98. A. actually B. heavily C. seriously D. urgently
 99. A. speak B. discuss C. talk D. debate
 100. A. possibly B. consequently C. probably D. necessarily

Your answers:

91.	92.	93.	94.	95.
96.	97.	98.	99.	100.

Part 2: Read the following passage and answer the questions from 101 to 110.

101. _____

Telephone, television, radio, and the telegraph all help people communicate with each other. Because of these devices, ideas and news of events spread quickly all over the world. For example, within seconds, people can know the results of an election in Japan or Argentina. An international soccer match comes into the home of everyone with a television set. News of a disaster such as an earthquake or a flood can bring help from distant countries. Within hours, help is on the way.

102. _____

How has speed of communication changed the world? To many people, the world has become smaller. Of course, this does not mean that the world is physically smaller. Two hundred years ago, communication between the continents took a long time. All news was carried on ships that took weeks or even months to cross the oceans. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it took six weeks for news from Europe to reach the Americas. This time difference influenced people's actions. For example, one battle in the war of 1812 between the English and the United States armies could have been avoided if the warring sides had known that a peace agreement had already been signed. Peace was made in England, but the news of peace took six weeks to reach America. During those six weeks, the large and serious Battle of New Orleans was fought and many lives were lost.

103. _____

An important part of the history of the world is the history of communication. In prehistoric times, people had limited knowledge of the world. They had little information about geography, the study of the Earth. People knew very little beyond their small groups except what was happening near their homes. Later, people were organized into villages, and verbal communication between small towns was possible. Still, the people's knowledge was limited because they had no outside information. Kingdoms and small countries then developed, with a king directing the people. Cities developed, too, but still communication was limited to the small geographical area of the country. Much later in history, after the invention of the printing press, many more people learned to read, and communication was improved.

104. _____

In this modern age, communication is so fast that it is almost instant. People's lives have been changed because of the immediate spread of news. Sometimes the speed is so great that it does not allow people time to think. For example, leaders of countries have only minutes, or, at most, hours to consider all the parts of a problem. They are expected to answer immediately. Once they had days and weeks to think before making decisions.

105. _____

The speed of communication demands a new responsibility from all people of the world. People in different countries must try harder to understand each other. An example is that people with different religions must try to understand each other's beliefs and values, even if they do not accept them. Sometimes their cultures are quite different. What one group considers a normal part of life is strange to another culture. In some cases, a normal part of one culture might be bad or impolite to people of another culture. That kind of difference is a possible basis for misunderstanding. People must learn not to judge others, but to accept them as they are. As the world grows smaller, people must learn to talk to each other more effectively as well as communicate more rapidly.

Match the headings given in the box below with their appropriate numbers (101 - 105) that lead the five paragraphs and write the letters A-H in the corresponding numbered boxes. (The headings outnumber the paragraphs, so you will not use all of them).

- A. A disadvantage of fast communication
- B. High speed of communication and its benefits
- C. Our shrinking world
- D. Communication devices
- E. A brief history of communication development
- F. Modern communication and a change in thinking pattern
- G. The changing world resulting from fast communication
- H. Modern communication and expected responsibility

Then choose the correct answer to each of the following questions by circling A, B, C, or D.

106. Modern communications have _____.
 A. affected the results of elections and news of disasters
 B. only allowed people to see world sports events at home
 C. kept people better informed of their world and beyond
 D. made people happier, busier, but less informed
107. Before the invention of communication devices, _____.
 A. people gave better care to their local affairs
 B. there was no transportation between countries
 C. people were much interested in world affairs
 D. people were mostly kept in the dark about the world
108. A negative aspect of fast communication is that it _____.
 A. makes people think too fast
 B. will push governments into dead ends
 C. deprives decision makers of correct information
 D. may rush governments into decisions
109. There were instances in which lives could have been saved if _____.
 A. intercommunication had been established
 B. there had not been a delay in communication
 C. officers' demands of information had been met
 D. carrier pigeons had arrived in time
110. The speed of communication has helped create opportunity for _____.
 A. mutual understanding and cultural tolerance
 B. better understanding and freer trade
 C. the expansion of cultural differences
 D. the growth of the physical world

Your answers:

101.	102.	103.	104.	105.
106.	107.	108.	109.	110.

Part 3: Read the following passage and complete the statements that follow by circling A, B, C, or D to indicate your answer which you think fits best.

Bringing up children

Where one stage of child development has been left out, or not sufficiently experienced, the child may have to go back and capture the experience of it. A good home makes this possible - for example, by providing the opportunity for the child to play with a clockwork car or toy railway train up to any age if he still needs to do so. This principle, in fact, underlies all psychological treatment of children in difficulties with their development, and is the basic of work in child clinics.

The beginnings of discipline are in the nursery. Even the youngest baby is taught by gradual stages to wait for food, to sleep and wake at regular intervals and so on. If the child feels the world around him is a warm and friendly one, he slowly accepts its rhythm and accustoms himself to conforming to its demands. Learning to wait for things, particularly for food, is a very important element in upbringing, and is achieved successfully only if too great demands are not made before the child can understand them. Every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill: the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of anxiety in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural zest for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Learning together is a fruitful source of relationship between children and parents. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents. Toys and games which both parents and children can share are an important means of achieving this co-operation. Building-block toys, jigsaw puzzles and crosswords are good examples.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness or indulgence towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters; others are severe over times of coming home at night, punctuality for meals or personal cleanliness. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness and well-being.

With regard to the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also, parents should realize that

"example is better than precept". If they are hypocritical and do not practise what they preach, their children may grow confused and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been, to some extent, deceived. A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' ethics and their morals can be a dangerous disillusion.

111. The principle underlying all treatment of developmental difficulties in children _____.
 A. is in the provision of clockwork toys and trains
 B. is to send them to clinics
 C. is to capture them before they are sufficiently experienced
 D. offers recapture of earlier experiences
112. Learning to wait for things is successfully taught _____.
 A. in spite of excessive demands being made
 B. only if excessive demands are avoided
 C. because excessive demands are not advisable
 D. is achieved successfully by all children
113. The encouragement of children to achieve new skills _____.
 A. should be focused on only at school
 B. can never be taken too far
 C. will always assist their development
 D. should be balanced and moderate
114. Parental controls and discipline _____.
 A. serve a dual purpose
 B. are designed to promote the child's happiness
 C. reflect only the values of the community
 D. should be avoided as far as possible
115. The practice of the rule "Example is better than precept" _____.
 A. only works when the children grow old enough to think for themselves
 B. would help avoid the necessity for ethics and morals
 C. will free a child from disillusion when he grows up
 D. is too difficult for all parents to exercise
116. In the 1st paragraph, the author lays some emphasis on the role of the _____ in helping the child in trouble.
 A. psychiatrists B. community C. family D. nursery
117. The phrase 'conforming to' in the 2nd paragraph means _____.
 A. adapting to B. accepting C. agreeing with D. following
118. The word 'zest' in the 2nd paragraph can be best replaced by _____.
 A. appetite B. excitement C. enthusiasm D. enjoyment
119. The word 'imposed' in the 4th paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. excepted B. introduced C. made D. constrained
120. Hypocrisy on the part of the parents may _____.
 A. result in their children's wrong behaviour B. make their children lose faith in them
 C. disqualify their teachings altogether D. impair their children's mind

Your answers:

111.	112.	113.	114.	115.
116.	117.	118.	119.	120.

Write T if the statement is true according to the passage; F if the statement is not true, and NG if the information is not given in the passage.

121. It is important for a child to gradually get used to his daily demands in the process of mental development.
 122. To force children to learn different skills beyond their natural learning rate is encouraged by parents.
 123. The understanding between parents and children plays an important role in mental development.
 124. Parents should leave their children's mental development for school education.
 125. Parents are advised to do everything for their children right from early childhood.

Your answers:

121.	122.	123.	124.	125.
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Part 4: Read the following passage and choose the most suitable sentence from the list A to G for each gap from 126 to 130. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use. Then answer the questions from 131 to 140 that follow.

The days when only men would hold management positions are over. (126) _____. Despite a slowing economy, the number of women in management has risen to 16% in 1995, when it used to be less than 9%. One result of this tendency is that women are now more accepted in these roles, and it has also been found that women in management ease tension and gender conflict in the workplace.

A comprehensive nation-wide study of executive performance accidentally found that women scored higher in almost all areas of performance evaluation, while compiling a large-scale analysis of 425 high-level managers. (127) _____. They tend to work harder behind the scenes, while men prefer the glamorous, more aggressive side of management. The masculine approach is more suited to the traditional style of business, where the boss would work alone and simply dictate orders to his staff. Now, in the global information age, teamwork and partnership are increasingly important, and these are exactly the areas where women excel.

(128) _____. It may be that the same qualities that make women more effective as managers are also holding them back. Most women get stuck in jobs which involve human resources or public relations, while their skills make them highly suitable for this type of work. However, the posts in these areas rarely lead to the top. Ambitious women are frustrated by this, and many left to start their own companies. Another reason why women are overlooked for promotion is that men are seen as more dynamic and competitive. Women tend to work for the good of the company as a whole, while men are looking out for themselves. Some bosses may interpret the feminine approach as showing a lack of vision. A woman will often adopt the strategy of making people think that they are the authors of new ideas, so that they will co-operate with her plan. Although this is an effective way of achieving an objective, the result is that she will lose credit for her creativity and innovation.

It is also surprising to learn that the greatest prejudice against female bosses comes from women themselves. In a recent Gallup poll, 70% of men said that they would be prepared to accept a female boss, compared to 66% of women. (129) _____. Since nearly all bosses used to be male, women feel more comfortable being supervised by a man than by another woman. Some women also feel that a male boss is less demanding and he feels more relaxed about being in a position of authority. Since women have to work harder to get to the top, they expect more of their staff when they get there.

In conclusion, although more and more women are rising to higher positions, there are still many deep-rooted prejudices and double standards that keep them from achieving the very top positions. Companies may say that they value interpersonal skills, but they still look for a leader who is decisive and a risk taker. (130) _____. Although women have proved that they are capable of leading a company, it seems that they will not get the chance to do so until they are prepared to start their own businesses.

- A. One possible reason for this is that of tradition
- B. Areas where women are particularly effective are in supporting their staff, and sharing information
- C. More and more women are moving into top jobs in the USA
- D. Although women are not as decisive as men, they still play an important role in social work
- E. Although the number of women in middle management is on the increase, there are still few women running large companies
- F. These qualities are perceived as being mainly masculine
- G. These positions are held by females

Complete the following statements by circling A, B, C, or D.

131. The participation by women in business management has _____.
 A. increased a sexist attitude among men
 B. started new business conflicts
 C. caused gender conflict among the staff
 D. made the workplace more agreeable
132. Women managers are found more skilful in areas where they can promote their ability to _____.
 A. build relationships with people
 B. fight their way to the top
 C. deal with their male bosses
 D. give directions to the staff
133. Women are often overlooked for the top jobs because _____.
 A. other women do not like working for them
 B. they do not take credit for their own ideas
 C. they cannot make big decisions
 D. they leave to start their own businesses
134. Women prefer a male boss because _____.
 A. male bosses work harder
 B. men are more competitive
 C. it is more usual to work for a man
 D. female bosses are more demanding
135. A female boss often demands more of her staff because _____.
 A. other women do not like working for them
 B. she herself has to toil her way to the position
 C. she can always make big decisions
 D. her staff do not tend to submit themselves to her

Write T if the statement is true according to the passage; F if the statement is not true, and NG if the information is not given in the passage.

136. Working with other people has become more important in modern business.
137. Businesses owned by women are more successful than those owned by men.
138. Most women work for their own promotion, not for the good of the company.
139. More men than women work for female bosses.
140. Companies may not tell the truth about the qualities they look for in a manager.

Your answers:

126.	127.	128.	129.	130.
131.	132.	133.	134.	135.
136.	137.	138.	139.	140.

IV. WRITING (6/20 points)

Part 1: (0.5/20 points)

Use the word(s) given in brackets and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s). Look at the example in the box.

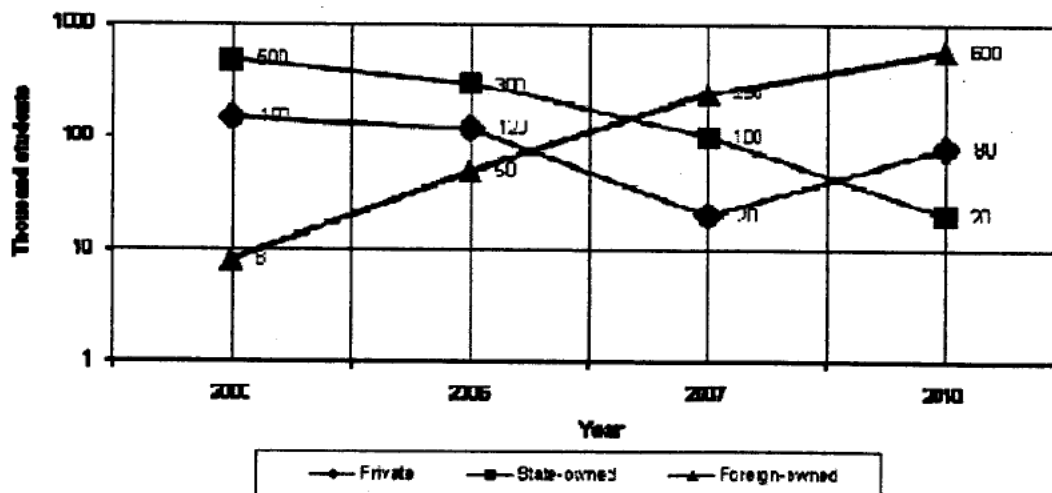
Example: Immediately after winning the race, Sandy began training for the next one. (had)
No sooner had Sandy won the race than she began training for the next one.

141. Attendance at the additional evening lectures is not obligatory for students. (under)
Students the additional evening lectures.
142. You cannot find pottery like this in any other part of the country. (type)
This is the only part of the country found.
143. All are eligible for the contest. There is no discrimination of race and sex. (regardless)
All are eligible
144. As a result of the bad weather, there may be delay to some international flights. (subject)
Due to the bad weather possible delay.
145. We were very much surprised to learn that Brian had become a monk. (To)
....., Brian had become a monk.

Part 2: (2/20 points)

Below is the data showing the students' choice of colleges and universities in the country of Dispairana. Write a report (of about 150 words) on the changes over the period of ten years. You may add comments and reasons to enliven your report.

Choice of Institution



Part 3: (3.5/20 points)

High-school students are expected to participate more in extracurricular activities and community service in addition to achieving high grades. Some educators suggest extending high-school education to four years so that students can achieve all that is expected of them. Others are against the proposal because they think students would lose interest in school and attendance would drop in the end.

In about 350 words, write an essay that ends with the remark "High-school education should be extended to four years" to assert your point of view on this question. Use reasons and examples to support your position. You may continue your writing on the back page if you need more space.

-THE END -

ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

Môn: TIẾNG ANH

Ngày thi: 11/01/2011

(Gồm 02 trang)

I. LISTENING: 4/20 points

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3
1. C. 2. B. 3. D. 4. B. 5. A. 6. C. 7. A. 8. D. 9. C. 10. A.	11. B. 12. C. 13. B. 14. C. 15. A. 16. D. 17. A. 18. C. 19. B. 20. C. 21. B. 22. C. 23. B. 24. B. 25. D.	26. ten years ago 27. 20 (students) 28. 17 (students) 29. 16 (lecturers) 30. 21% 31. minimum 32. students' support services 33. (organizations of) publishing world 34. donations 35. computer literate 36. history of printing 37. mechanism of printing 38. book restorists 39. printing machine 40. now

II. LEXICO- GRAMMAR: 5/20 points

Part 1.

Your answers

41. B.	46. B.
42. D.	47. A.
43. B.	48. A.
44. B.	49. C.
45. C.	50. A.

Part 2.

51. equally → equal	52. principle → principal	53. super → superior
54. militancy → militant	55. sexy → sexist	56. glamour → glamorous
57. exploit → exploitation	58. were → are	59. male-dominate → male-dominated
60. moreover → however		

Part 3.

61. invariably	62. commentator	63. differs	64. descriptive
65. observations	66. increasingly	67. opinionated	68. impartiality
69. unpredictable	70. organisational		

Part 4.

71. close down	72. bring out	73. checking over	74. be worked out	75. sift through
76. make up to	77. has been sitting on	78. do with	79. go round	80. laid down

Part 5.

81. with	82. off	83. at	84. for	85. back
86. forward	87. up	88. out	89. through	90. after

III. READING: 5/20 points**Part 1.**

91. B.	92. C.	93. D.	94. C.	95. A.
96. B.	97. C.	98. C.	99. B.	100. D.

Part 2.

101. B	102. G	103. E	104. F	105. H
106. C	107. D	108. D	109. B	110. A

Part 3

111. D	116. C	121. T
112. B	117. A	122. F
113. D	118. C	123. T
114. A	119. D	124. NG
115. C	120. B	125. NG

Part 4

126. C	127. B	128. E	129. A	130. F	131. D	132. A	133. B	134. C	135. B
136. T	137. NG	138. F	139. NG	140. T					

IV. WRITING (6/20 points)**Part 1: 0.5/20 points**

141. are under no obligation to attend
 142. where this type of pottery can/may be found
 143. for taking/to take part in the contest regardless of race and sex
 144. some international flights are/will be subject to
 145. To our surprise,

Part 2: 2/20 points**Part 3: 3.5/20 points****Notes:**

The mark given to parts 2 and 3 is based on the following scheme:

1. **Content: (35% of total mark)**
 - a. Providing all main ideas and details as required
 - b. Communicating intentions sufficiently and effectively
2. **Organization & Presentation: (30% of total mark)**
 - a. Ideas are well organized and presented with coherence, cohesion, and clarity
 - b. The essay is well-structured
3. **Language: (30% of total mark)**
 - a. Demonstration of a variety of vocabulary and structures appropriate to the level of English language gifted upper-secondary school students
 - b. Good use and control of grammatical structures
4. **Handwriting, punctuation, and spelling (5% of total mark)**
 - a. Intelligible handwriting
 - b. Good punctuation and no spelling mistakes

Markers should discuss the suggested answers and the marking scale thoroughly before marking the papers.

Thank you for your cooperation.

THE END

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
HÀ TĨNH**

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

**KỶ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH
LỚP 12 THPT NĂM HỌC 2011 - 2012**

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút
(Đề thi có 06 trang, gồm 11 phần)

Part I- Choose the word A, B, C or D whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others in the group from questions 1 to 5.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>chin</u> | B. <u>chorus</u> | C. <u>aching</u> | D. <u>orchestra</u> |
| 2. A. <u>dinosaur</u> | B. <u>crocodile</u> | C. <u>signature</u> | D. <u>rise</u> |
| 3. A. <u>thus</u> | B. <u>thumb</u> | C. <u>suppose</u> | D. <u>supply</u> |
| 4. A. <u>penalty</u> | B. <u>scenic</u> | C. <u>epidemic</u> | D. <u>level</u> |
| 5. A. <u>kissed</u> | B. <u>washed</u> | C. <u>practiced</u> | D. <u>advertised</u> |

Part II- Choose the word A, B, C or D whose main stress is different from the others in the group from questions 6 to 10.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. responsible | B. communicate | C. technology | D. electronic |
| 7. A. difficulty | B. anxiety | C. enormously | D. psychiatry |
| 8. A. general | B. understand | C. popular | D. telephone |
| 9. A. traditional | B. residential | C. expectation | D. competition |
| 10. A. academy | B. environment | C. dictionary | D. photography |

Part III- Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best fits the space in each of the following sentences from questions 11 to 25.

11. I have _____ information about her situation to tell you.
A. too few B. so many C. so little D. too little
12. America, as well as Japan, England, and Germany _____.
A. are developed countries B. are developing countries
C. is a developed country D. is developing countries
13. It's no good _____ your father about your failure.
A. to tell B. tell C. telling D. told
14. Since they aren't answering the phone, they _____.
A. need have left B. can't have left C. must have left D. should have left
15. I'd sooner they _____ deliver the new furniture tomorrow.
A. mustn't B. shouldn't C. didn't D. wouldn't
16. If we _____ the first bus, we wouldn't be late now.

- A. will take B. took C. had taken D. take
17. John: "Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?"
 Laura: "_____".
 A. Yes, it's an absurd idea B. There's no doubt about it
 C. Of course not. You bet D. Well, that's very surprising
18. A few animals sometimes fool their enemies _____ to be dead.
 A. to be appearing B. to appear C. by appearing D. have been appearing
19. _____ to his brother's graduation party, George wouldn't have met Mary
 A. Had he not gone B. Hadn't he gone C. If he has not gone D. If he shouldn't have gone
20. Nowadays children would prefer history _____ in more practical ways.
 A. to be taught B. teach C. be taught D. to be teaching
21. I thought you said she was going away the next Sunday, _____?
 A. wasn't she B. didn't you C. didn't I D. wasn't it
22. We bought some _____ glasses.
 A. German lovely old B. German old lovely
 C. lovely old German D. old lovely German
23. _____ appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion.
 A. The Moon B. The Moon which C. When the Moon D. That the Moon
24. Jane: "It's going to rain".
 Mary: "_____".
 A. I hope not so B. I don't hope either
 C. I don't hope so D. I hope not
25. The man _____ to having stolen the car.
 A. refused B. admitted C. decided D. apologized

Part IV- Give the correct form of the word in bracket from 26 to 35 to complete the following passage.

__26__ (work) at Shepparton Carpets Ltd voted today to continue with their industrial action. Union leader Elaine Watkins issued a statement saying: "Although we do not envisage an all-out strike at this stage, everyone at the plant will continue to refuse to work __27__ (time) until this dispute is settled. We urge __28__ (manage) to reconsider their proposals." The industrial action, which began three weeks ago, has affected __29__ (produce) at the factory. Joe Turner, Managing Director of Shepparton Carpets has, however, refused to bow to union demands. "If Shepparton Carpets wants to survive, it has to become more __30__ (compete)," he said. "It's my responsibility as an __31__ (employ) of over 500 __32__ (employ) to ensure this company continues to make a profit. __33__ (period), we have to make changes to improve efficiency. If we don't, we'll all be out of a job. It may be __34__ (please), but it is essential. Some of the working practices at the factory are, frankly, antiquated and totally __35__ (apply) to the modern world. I just wish the unions would work with me on this rather than fighting me every step of the way."

Part V- For questions 36 -50, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word out. There are three examples at the beginning.

Hibernation syndrome

I don't know about you, but come to the winter months, my body	0:to.....
seems to require more sleep than in summer and I'm definitely at	0:✓.....
my happiest when I'm being curled up in a hedgehog-style ball.	0: being.....
"Wanting to sleep more in the winter is not natural and nothing to	36:.....
worry about, unless you are sleeping for more than 12 hours a	37:.....
day," says sleep expert Dr James B Maas. The reason for we feel	38:.....
drowsy has as much to do with our biochemistry as it does so with	39:.....
wanting to snuggle up line a couch potato indoors. "it's all to do with	40:.....
melatonin," explains Dr Maas, "a hormone with which is	41:.....
secreted by the brain's pineal gland in response to darkness". They	42:.....
may feel more sleepy, but as many people find getting to sleep	43:.....
in winter is a problem. It's hardly surprising. When lounging	44:.....
around indoors drinking mugs of warming up coffee and snacking	45:.....
on chocolate bars doesn't always prepare you for a good	46:.....
night's rest. If you do have trouble nodding off. Deepak Chopra	47:.....
has tip. "Try a soothing mix of the sweet and sour	48:.....
essential oils, such as orange, geranium and clove are mixed with	49:.....
almond oil and rubbed it on to your forehead just before bedtime."	50:.....

Part VI- Read the passage carefully then choose the best answer A, B, C or D for each question from 51 to 60.

Bees, classified into over 10,000 species, are insects found in almost every part of the world except the northernmost and southernmost regions. One commonly known species is the honeybee, the only bee that produces honey and wax. Humans use the wax in making candles, lipsticks, and other products, and they use the honey as a substance that people eat to maintain life and growth. While gathering the nectar and pollen with which they make honey, bees are **concurrently** helping to fertilize the flowers on which they land. Many fruits and vegetables would not survive if bees did not carry the pollen from blossom to blossom.

Bees live in a structured environment and social structure within a hive, which is a nest with storage space for the honey. The different types of bees each perform a **distinct** function. The worker bee carries nectar to hive in a special stomach called a honey stomach. Other workers make beewax and shape it into a honeycomb, which is a waterproof mass of six-sided compartments, or cells. The queen lays eggs in completed cells. As the workers build more cells, the queen lays more eggs.

All workers, like the queen, are female, but the workers are smaller than the queen. The male honeybees are called drones; they do no work and can not sting. They are developed from unfertilized eggs, and their only job is to impregnate a queen. The queen must be fertilized in order to lay more worker eggs. During the season when less honey is available and the drone is of no further use, the workers block the drones from eating the honey so that they will starve to death.

51. Which of the following is the best title for the reading?
 A. Many Species of Bees B. The Useless Drone
 C. The Honeybee - Its characteristics and Usefulness D. Making Honey
52. What is the closest meaning of the word "**concurrently**"?
 A. independently B. hardly
 C. variously D. simultaneously
53. According to the passage, the drone _____.
 A. can be male or female B. mates with the queen and has no other purpose
 C. comes from eggs fertilized by other drones D. All are correct
54. According to the passage, people use honey _____.
 A. to make candles B. as foods
 C. as cosmetics D. all are correct
55. The author implies that _____.
 A. bees are unnecessary in the food chain B. drones are completely dispensable
 C. the queen can be a worker D. drones are never females.
56. In what way does the reading imply that bees are useful in nature?
 A. They pollinate fruit and vegetable plants B. They make marvelous creation from wax
 C. They kill the dangerous drones D. They create storage spaces
57. The passage implies that bees can be found in each of the following parts of the world except _____.
 A. Africa B. China
 C. Europe D. Antarctica
58. What is the closest meaning of the word "**distinct**"?
 A. seclude B. unique
 C. dependent D. complex
59. All of the following are characteristics of a honeycomb except _____.
 A. it contains hexagonal sections B. it is made of honey
 C. it is made of wax D. it is impermeable
60. It can be inferred from the reading that bee wax is _____.
 A. absorbent B. complex in structure
 C. easily bent and shaped D. poisonous

Part VII- Read the following passage and choose the most suitable answer A, B, C, or D to complete each of the blanks from 61 to 70.

In the western customs (61) _____ hands is the customary form of greeting, but in China a nod of the head or (62) _____ bow is sufficient. Hugging and kissing when greeting are uncommon. Business cards are often (63) _____ and yours should be printed in your own language and in Chinese. Also, it is more respectful to present your card or a gift or any other article using (64) _____ hands. The Chinese are (65) _____ applauders. You may be greeted with group clapping, even by small children. When a person is applauded in this practice it is the custom for that person to return the applause or a "thank you." When walking in public places, direct eye (66) _____ or staring is uncommon in the large cities, especially in those areas accustomed to foreign visitors. (67) _____, in smaller communities, visitors may be the subject of much curiosity and therefore you may notice some stares. (68) _____ speaking, the Chinese are not a touch-oriented society, especially true for visitors. So, avoid (69) _____ or any prolonged form of body contact. Public displays of affection are very rare. On the other hand, you may note people of the

same sex walking hand-in-hand, which is simply a gesture of friendship. Do not worry about a bit of pushing and shoving in stores or when groups board public buses or trains. In this case, (70) _____ are either offered or expected. The Chinese will stand much closer than Westerners.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 61. A. taking | B. shaking | C. grasping | D. hugging |
| 62. A. small | B. bit | C. slight | D. light |
| 63. A. exchanged | B. changed | C. transferred | D. converted |
| 64. A. pair | B. couple | C. double | D. both |
| 65. A. enthusiast | B. enthusiastic | C. enthusiasm | D. enthusiastically |
| 66. A. contact | B. look | C. stare | D. watch |
| 67. A. Moreover | B. Furthermore | C. However | D. Whatever |
| 68. A. Generally | B. Successfully | C. Fortunately | D. Expectedly |
| 69. A. touch | B. to touch | C. touched | D. touching |
| 70. A. contacts | B. apologies | C. gestures | D. saying goodbye |

PART VIII- Read the passage then choose the best sentences A-K to fill in each gap from 71 to 80 . There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

BITTER WATER HITS THE BIG TIME

Chocolate, which has its origins in South America, is now part of a multi-million pound worldwide business.

At Easter, British people spend over \$230 million on chocolate. A massive eight per cent of all chocolate is bought at this time.

(71)____. Although the large scale industrial production of chocolate began in the last century, the cacao plant was first cultivated by the Aztec, Toltec and Mayan civilizations of Central America over three thousand years ago.

The cacao tree is an evergreen, tropical plant which is found in Africa, South and Central America, the West Indies and South East Asia. The fruit of this tree is melon-sized and contains 20-40 seeds. (72)____. In English – speaking countries, they are called cocoa beans. This is a misspelling from the 17th century when they were also called cacao and cacao beans.

The Aztecs used cocoa beans as money. (73)____. This is from the word in the Aztec language, Nahuatl, meaning “bitter water”. (74)____. The Spanish found the drink more palatable mixed with cinnamon and sugar, but the recipe did not spread to the rest of Europe for another century. In the late 17th century, chocolate houses were set up in Europe’s capital cities, where people gathered to drink chocolate.

(75)____. But in 1826, CJ van Houten of the Netherlands invented chocolate powder. (76)____. The age of the chocolate bar as we know it began in 1847 when a Bristol company, Fry and Sons, combined cocoa butter with pure chocolate liquor and sugar to produce a solid block that you could eat. (77)____.

At the turn of the century, the British chocolate market was dominated by French companies. In 1879 the English company Cadbury even named their Birmingham factory Bournville (ville is the French word for town) in the hope that a little glamour would rub off. But then came Cadbury’s famous Dairy Milk bar which began life as a Dairymaid in 1905. (78)____.

It seems that, for the time being at least, chocolate intake in Britain has established at about four bars each week. (79)____. The latest market trick is the so-called “extended line”. This is when the humble chocolate bar becomes an ice cream, a soft drink or a dessert, to tempt chocoholics who have grown tired of conventional snacks.

At the other end of the production process, cacao farmers are still feeling the effects of a crash in cocoa bean prices at the end of 1980s. (80) _____. Perhaps you could spare a thought for them as you munch your next chocolate bars.

- A. This was made by extracting most of the cocoa butter from the crushed beans.
- B. A Swiss company then introduced milk solids to the process which gave us milk chocolate.
- C. They also used them to make a drink called xocoatl.
- D. Until the last century, the chocolate drink was made from solid blocks of chocolate which had to be melted down in hot water.
- E. When dried they become cacao beans, which can be used to make chocolate.
- F. Clever advertising which associated it with the healthy qualities of milk from the English countryside quickly established the bar as a rival to the more decadent French brands.
- G. British manufacturers include up to 5 per cent vegetable fat in their chocolate, something forbidden elsewhere.
- H. As most cacao farmers operate on a very small scale, many were forced out of business.
- I. This has forced manufacturers to look for new ways to attract customers.
- J. In Aztec times the chocolate drink was flavored with spices and used on ceremonial occasions and for welcoming visitors.
- K. Only at Christmas do people eat more of the cocoa-based foodstuffs.

Part IX- Rewrite each of the following sentences from 81 to 85 so that its meaning stays the same as the original sentence.

- 81. The fire was brought under control thanks to the night watchman.
→ If it
- 82. I haven't been to the cinema for two months.
→ The last time
- 83. Nobody had invited Jean to the party, which annoyed her.
→ As she
- 84. "Don't break my doll, John, or I will scream," said Mary.
→ Mary threatened.....
- 85. Alice and Charles did not decide to move to a bigger house until after the birth of their second child.
→ Only when Alice

Part X- Complete the second sentence from 86 to 90 so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. You mustn't change the given words in any way.

- 86. Entry is free if you are under 18 years old (WITHOUT)
.....
- 87. In my opinion, classical music is far superior than jazz (RATHER)
.....
- 88. I suppose it's possible that she didn't understand my message (MAY)
.....
- 89. My grandfather was sixty when he learnt to swim. (AGE)
.....
- 90. The result of the match was a deep disappointment to the fan (DEEPLY)
.....

Part XI- Write an essay of about 200 words, giving your opinions on the following problem:

The world is experiencing a dramatic increase in population. This is causing problems not only for poor, developing countries, but also for industrialized and developed nations. Describe the problems that overpopulation causes and suggest possible solutions to stop the world population growth.

----- **GOOD LUCK** -----

**KÌ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH MÔN TIẾNG ANH
THPT NĂM HỌC 2011 - 2012**

➤ **Tổng: 20 điểm, cụ thể như sau:**

PART I - (0.5 điểm) : 0,1 điểm / câu

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. D

PART II- (0.5 điểm) : 0,1 điểm / câu

6. D 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. C

PART III - (3.0 điểm) : 0,2 điểm / câu

11. D	12. C	13. C	14. C	15. C
16. C	17. B	18. C	19. A	20. A
21. B	22. C	23. D	24. D	25. B

PART IV- (2.0 điểm) : 0,2 điểm / câu

26. workers	27. overtime	28. management managers	29. productivity production	30. competitive
31. employer	32. employees	33. periodically	34. unpleasant	35. inapplicable

PART V- (3.0 điểm) : 0,2 điểm / câu

36. NOT	37. ✓	38. FOR	39. SO	40. ✓
41. WITH	42. ✓	43. AS	44. WHEN	45. UP
46. ✓	47. ✓	48. THE	49. ARE	50. IT

PART VI - (2.0 điểm) : 0,2 điểm / câu

51. C 52. D 53. B 54. B 55. D
56. A 57. D 58. B 59. B 60. C

PART VII - (2.0 điểm) : 0,2 điểm / câu

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

PART VIII - (1.0 điểm) : 0,1 điểm / câu

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 71. K | 72. E | 73. C | 74. J | 75. D |
| 76. A | 77. B | 78. F | 79. I | 80. H |

PART IX- (1.5 điểm) : 0,3 điểm / câu

81. → If it had not been for the night – watchman, the fire would not have been brought under control.
82. → The last time I went to the cinema was two months ago.
83. → As she had not been invited to the party, Jean was annoyed.
84. → Mary threatened to scream if John broke her doll.
85. → Only when Alice and Charles had (had) their second child, did they decide to move to a bigger house.
(..... ' second child was born, did they decide to move to a bigger house.)
(□.. gave birth to the/ their second child, did they decide to move to a bigger house.)

PART X- (1.5 điểm) : 0,3 điểm / câu

86. You can enter / go in **WITHOUT** (paying) money if you are under 18 years old
87. I'd **RATHER** listen to classical music than (listen) jazz
88. She **may** not have understood my message
89. My grandfather learnt to swim at the **AGE** of sixty
90. The fan was **DEEPLY** disappointed by/with the result of the match

PART XI- (3.0 điểm) - cụ thể như sau:

- Nội dung (content): 1.5 điểm
 - Từ vựng (vocabulary): 0.5 điểm
 - Ngữ pháp (grammar): 0.5 điểm
 - Tính mạch lạc và trôi chảy (coherence and cohesion) + độ dài (length): 0.5 điểm
 - Sai dưới 4 lỗi không trừ điểm.
 - Sai trên 4 lỗi, hoặc sai những lỗi nặng trừ 0.5 điểm/1 lỗi.
-

LƯU Ý: THÍ SINH LÀM BÀI TRÊN GIẤY THI, KHÔNG LÀM BÀI TRÊN ĐỀ THI NÀY

A. LISTENING: (20 marks)

You will hear a short conversation. Each question in this part has four answer choices. Choose the correct answer(s). Write your answer(s) on your answer sheet.

1. *What does the World Bank do?* (Choose 1 answer)
 - (A) It saves seeds from plants all over the world.
 - (B) It gives money to the United Nations.
 - (C) It gives money, low interest loans, and interest-free credit to poor countries.
 - (D) It is part of the United Nations.
2. *How does the professor explain that not everyone is rich?* (Choose 2 answers)
 - (A) She compares how much money people in poor countries and rich countries make.
 - (B) She tells a story of poor people in Bolivia.
 - (C) She gives the example of how many children in poor countries cannot go to school.
 - (D) She defines wealth.
3. *What is the talk mainly about?* (Choose 1 answer)
 - (A) Parts of the World Bank
 - (B) The history of the World Bank
 - (C) What the World Bank does
 - (D) How the World Bank has changed
4. *What reason is given for giving extra money to the poorest countries in 2002?* (Choose 1 answer)
 - (A) To start new farms
 - (B) To build schools
 - (C) To recycle water
 - (D) To help fight the illness AIDS

B. READING & WRITING: (80 marks)

I. *Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.* (15 marks)

Steve grew up in a children's home in Scotland. Every week, the staff took a proportion of the children's pocket money to pay for holidays. Little Steve developed a daring strategy to hang on to what little money he had. He laughs about it now. "I used to swallow all my coins. That got them really furious, so they'd put me in a room on my own as a punishment. After a few minutes in there, I'd hit myself on the chest and cough the money back up."

Since then, Steve has turned into Steve Starr, a professional regurgitator who does up to four shows a day, and can demand fees of \$500-\$2,000 a show.

Everything Steve swallows comes back dry, except for the goldfish. They swim about in his stomach in the water that he swallows for them first. After ten minutes they resume their normal lives in a goldfish bowl. "They never die", says Steve.

Medical experts might have a few worries about Steve. The sight and sound of him swallowing and bringing back a snooker ball sometimes causes even normally calm people to panic. He also smokes a cigarette, retains the smoke in his stomach, then swallows some butane gas and mixes the two. Next he swallows some washing-up liquid, blows a huge bubble, brings up the smoke and gas inside the bubble, cuts the bubble off, gets someone to set light to it, and **bang!**

Physically, Steve doesn't believe he is any different from the rest of the human race, who use their stomachs simply to digest food. "It's all done by muscle control", he says. "I imagine a little pair of hands in there doing everything, controlled by my brain. I'm sure I could teach anyone to do what I do".

1. Why was Steve punished in the children's home?
2. What does the sentence "Steve grew up in a children's home" tell you about Steve's early childhood?
3. What does the sentence "They'd put me in a room on my own as a punishment" tell you about the children's home?
4. Why does the bubble go bang when someone sets light to it?
5. What, according to Steve, is the secret of his skill?

II. Read the following passage and then choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the numbered blanks. (15 marks)

THE LANGUAGE OF TEARS

The ability to weep is a uniquely human form of emotional response. Some scientists have suggested that human tears are evidence of an aquatic past – but this does not seem very likely. We cry from the moment we enter this (1) _____ for a number of reasons. Helpless babies cry to (2) _____ their parents that they are ill, hungry or uncomfortable. As they (3) _____ they will also cry just to attract parental attention and will often stop when they get it.

The idea that (4) _____ a good cry can do you (5) _____ is a very old one and now it has scientific (6) _____ since recent research into tears has shown that they (7) _____ a natural painkiller called enkaphalin. By (8) _____ sorrow and pain this chemical helps you to feel better. Weeping can increase the quantities of enkaphalin you (9) _____.

Unfortunately, in our society we impose restrictions upon this naturally (10) _____ activity. Because some people still regard it as a (11) _____ of weakness in men, boys in particular are admonished when they cry. This kind of repression can only increase stress, both emotionally and physically.

Tears of emotion also help the body (12) _____ itself of toxic chemical (13) _____, for there is more protein in them than in tears resulting from cold winds or other irritants. Crying comforts, calms and can be very enjoyable – (14) _____ the popularity of the highly emotional films which are commonly (15) _____ “weepies”. It seems that people enjoy crying together almost as much as laughing together.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. world | B. place | C. earth | D. space |
| 2. A. communicate | B. persuade | C. inform | D. demonstrate |
| 3. A. evolve | B. change | C. develop | D. alter |
| 4. A. doing | B. making | C. getting | D. having |
| 5. A. better | B. fine | C. good | D. well |
| 6. A. validity | B. truth | C. reality | D. reason |
| 7. A. contain | B. retain | C. hold | D. keep |
| 8. A. struggling | B. fighting | C. opposing | D. striking |
| 9. A. construct | B. achieve | C. provide | D. produce |
| 10. A. curing | B. treating | C. healing | D. improving |
| 11. A. hint | B. symbol | C. feature | D. sign |
| 12. A. release | B. rid | C. loosen | D. expel |
| 13. A. rubbish | B. waste | C. leftovers | D. remains |
| 14. A. consider | B. remark | C. distinguish | D. regard |
| 15. A. named | B. entitled | C. subtitled | D. called |

III. Read the following text and then choose the best phrase or sentence, given below, to fill each of the gaps. Write one letter (A-P) in each of the numbered gaps. Each phrase is only used once. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all. (15 marks)

Archaeologists in Iraq have discovered the world's oldest “statue” – a stone, standing four feet high, covered with plaster (1) _____ of a human being.

This “stone man” dating from 11,000 years ago, (2) _____ who were emerging from the pre-agricultural Stone Age into the Neolithic world of early farming.

The statue, probably of religious significance, was located inside a prehistoric house – one of the earliest sophisticated buildings (3) _____. Investigations have shown that the house had (4) _____ with clay-coated, lime-plastered walls and floor.

So far excavation have unearthed three buildings containing seven standing stones, (5) _____ retain traces of lime plaster which once covered them.

However, (6) _____ shows evidence of having been shaped into the likeness of a human being. It is 30 centuries older (7) _____ previously known oldest statue. (8) _____ that each building appears to have had at least one standing stone inside it, and that one house actually had three.

The plaster-covered human shaped obelisk (9) _____ shoulders and the stumps of arms and part of a neck. The "head", however, (10) _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. ever discovered by archaeologists | I. beautifully finished |
| B. molded into the shape | J. than the remaining |
| C. to have been built | K. has what appear to be |
| D. strangely carved | L. seems to have broken off |
| E. was fashioned by people | M. four of which |
| F. excavations have revealed | N. has been missing |
| G. only one of these | O. it has been decided |
| H. neither of them | P. than the world's |

IV. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. (20 marks)

The worry about salt is that it may (1) _____ high blood pressure. Chemically, salt (2) _____ of sodium and chloride ions, both of (3) _____ are common in the human (4) _____ and are important for many physiological and biochemical (5) _____. We not only need salt, we eat salt, but too (6) _____ may still be bad for us. Although the idea of a (7) _____ between salt and high blood pressure (8) _____ back to 2000 BC, there is still no scientific (9) _____ as to whether this so or not. One reason for this (10) _____ to agree is that individual salt intake (11) _____ enormously from day to day, and so reliable measures of intake are hard to come (12) _____.

Those who believe that salt does (13) _____ to high blood pressure (14) _____ to the high incidence of high blood pressure in countries that eat a very (15) _____ diet. In Japan, for instance, where salted fish is an important part of the diet, high blood pressure and (16) _____ complications are common, (17) _____ among some Amazonian and African tribes, which have a low intake of salt, they are almost (18) _____.

But (19) _____ there is this neat relation between salt intake and the incidence of high blood pressure between countries, it doesn't seem to apply (20) _____ those countries themselves. Studies, for instance, of couples who have a similar salt intake don't show any consistency in how often they develop high blood pressure.

V. There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. Follow the example. (15 marks)

Example: Line 1: 0. which → when

FAMILY HISTORY

In an age which technology is developed faster than ever before, many people are being attracted by the idea of looking back into the past. One way they can make this is by investigating their own family history. They can try to find out more about what their families came from and what they did. This is now a fast-growing hobby, especially in countries with a fairly short history, alike Australia and the United States.

It is one thing to spend some time going through a book on family history and to take the decision to investigate your own family's past. It is quite another to carry out the research work successfully. It is easy to set about it in a disorganizing way and cause yourself many problems that could have avoided with a little forward planning.

If your own family stories say you that you are connected with a famous character, whether hero or criminal, not to let this idea take over your research. Just treat it as an interesting possibility. A simple system for collecting and storing your information will be adequate to start with; a more complex one may only get in your way. The most important thing, though, is to get starting. Who knows what you might find?

----- THE END -----

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM THI

Tổng số điểm các phần của bài thi là 100. Sau khi chấm từng phần của bài làm, giám khảo cộng và ghi tổng điểm trên hệ 100 vào khung điểm ghi bằng chữ, sau đó chia điểm này cho 20 để có điểm bài thi trên hệ 20. Ghi điểm bài thi trên hệ 20 không làm tròn số vào khung điểm ghi bằng chữ.

C. LISTENING: (20 marks)

1. (C) (4 marks)
2. (A) (4 marks)
- (C) (4 marks)
3. (C) (4 marks)
4. (D) (4 marks)

D. READING & WRITING: (80 marks)

II. Total: 15 marks (3 marks for each)

1. Because he would not let staff take away his pocket money for holiday – he swallowed it instead.
2. Steve was possibly an orphan or his parents could not look after him.
3. It was probably run on strict, disciplinarian lines.
4. Because it contains butane gas.
5. The secret of his skill is muscle control.

III. Total: 15 marks (1 mark for each)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	B	C	D	C	A	A	B	D	C	D	B	B	A	D

III. Total: 15 marks (1.5 marks for each)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	E	A	I	M	G	P	F	K	L

IV. Total: 20 marks (1 mark for each)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. cause | 11. varies/differs/changes |
| 2. consists | 12. by |
| 3. which | 13. lead/contribute |
| 4. body | 14. point |
| 5. processes | 15. salty |
| 6. much | 16. its |
| 7. link/relationship/connection | 17. whereas/while |
| 8. goes/dates | 18. unknown/non-existent |
| 9. agreement/consensus/evidence/proof | 19. whereas/while |
| 10. failure/inability | 20. within |

V. Total: 15 marks (1.5 marks for each)

- Find the mistake → 0.75 mark
- Correct the mistake → 0.75 mark

1. developed → developing
2. (attracted) by → (attracted) to
3. make → do
4. what → where
5. alike → like
6. disorganizing → disorganized
7. have avoided → have been avoided
8. say → tell
9. not to → don't
10. starting → started

LƯU Ý : THÍ SINH LÀM BÀI THI TRÊN GIẤY THI, KHÔNG LÀM TRÊN ĐỀ THI NÀY

A/. LISTENING (20 points)

You will hear a short conversation twice. Each question in this part has four answer choices. Choose the best answer A,B, C or D. Write your answer(s) on your paper.

1. What is the speaker's main point?
(A) Professional resumé writers can make a lot of money.
(B) Resumé are easier to write than letters.
(C) Resumé should be written carefully
(D) Computers can make resumé writing easier
2. According to the speaker, what can you do if you are not sure of the meaning of a word?
Choose 2 answers
(A) Look it up in dictionary.
(B) Ask a friend how to spell it.
(C) Guess the meaning.
(D) Look it up online.
3. Why should you choose your words carefully?
(A) You want people to think you're passive.
(B) Some words sound alike but mean different things.
(C) Words are very personal.
(D) Words are very interesting.
4. Why should your resumé look professional?
(A) More people will read it.
(B) It could be published.
(C) An employer may decide to see you or not because of it.
(D) You will make more money.

B/. READING AND WRITING (80 points)

I/. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions. Write your answers on your paper. (20 points)

One day more than 200 years ago a man complained to his doctor that he had a ball in his throat. "It goes up and down when I breathe", he said. The doctor laughed at him and said, "There is nothing in your throat".

Soon after the man died and the doctor discovered that there was a steel ball in his throat. This unfortunate man worked in needles factory and in the process of grinding steel to make the needles, he had breathed in particles of it which soon accumulated and formed a lump in his throat. Ever since that time workers in factories producing needles have had to wear masks to protect themselves.

Needles were first used by the Stone Age man about 50.000 years ago to stitch together pieces of pelt to make clothes. At the time primitive men used the bones of animals and fish, and even thorns, to make 'needles' - rough stone tools with a hole in one end. Later the Romans and the British used iron and bronze for making needles.

Today's needles are made from steel wire. When you examine a needle it looks quite a simple object but there are fifteen different stages a steel wire has to go through before it becomes a needle. Let us look at some of them.

First the worker cuts a steel wire into the length of two needles. Then he straightens out the wire and sharpens it at both ends. At the center he pierces two eyes: this forms two needles joined end to end. Usually machines are used to break up the needles; only very good quality needles are broken by hand.

The needles are by no means ready yet. They must go into a special machine which removes the rough edges from around the eye of each needle. After this the worker puts all of them into a small furnace called a 'muffle', and when the needles are red hot he plunges them into a container of cold oil. This process is repeated many times to harden the needles and give them elasticity. Washing, rolling and polishing follow, after which needles are put into packets for sale.

You can see needles everywhere today, in your home and in the hospital where they are used as surgical instruments. Compasses and record-players too require different types of needles. The Stone Age man would indeed be amazed if he could see how many uses we have made of his simple invention.

1. Why did the doctor laugh at the man who went to him with a complaint?
2. Was the doctor right in laughing at the man? Why?
3. How had the steel ball formed inside the man's throat?
4. Why do workers in needles factories wear masks?
5. Why are the needles heated and then cooled many times?

II/Use the words below to fill in the blanks. Each correct word is only used once. Write the words in the corresponding numbered places on your paper. (30 points)

Passage 1 (10 points)

well – which – works – also – after – grew – order – from – where – as

Leonardo da Vinci is perhaps most famous for his (1) of art. Among his more well-known paintings are the "Mona Lisa" and "The Last Supper" Leonardo was an accomplished painter but he was (2) an architect, a sculptor, an engineer, a scientist and a musician. He was one of the most talented men of all time.

Leonardo was named (3) the town of Vinci (4) he was born. Leonardo da Vinci actually means "Leonardo of Vinci". He (5) up in the busy city of Florence which was then a center of education and of the arts. Leonardo did not receive much formal education. He became an apprentice to a painter and sculptor. Verocchio, (6) whom he learned his craft. He conversed with the scholars and noblemen who came to order works of art and learned much from them.

Leonardo was a very curious and creative person. He believed that (7) an artist, he had to acquire an understanding of objects in (8) to paint them well. Before he embarked on a new painting, he would find out all the information he could gather about the subjects he was painting. He would also draw sketches of these subjects in a notebook.

When he was alive, he was accepted as a very learned man. The breath of his knowledge can be seen in more than thirty of his notebooks (9) are still intact today. The notes and drawings in the notebooks included plans for a tank, a helicopter as (10) as a detailed study of the human anatomy.

Passage 2 (20 points)

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

consists – just – others – some – proportion – lasts –
both – departments – practical – number – changes – spends

All English universities except Oxford and Cambridge are fairly new. London University is the biggest of the modern English Universities and (1) of a great variety of colleges and other institutions including medical schools.

A university usually has (2) faculties and departments. The most common faculties are medicine, law, arts, science, and theology. The (3) include engineering, economics, commerce, agriculture, music and technology. After taking examinations a university graduate is awarded with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science, or Engineering, or Medicine, etc. depending on their field of study.

Each faculty is headed by one or more professors who are helped by a staff of teachers called lecturers. Professors and lecturers spend (4) of their time giving lectures to a large (5) of students or studying with smaller groups and here the students have a chance to argue and discuss.

All universities admit men and women, but the (6) of men is rather more than 75%. Most of the universities provide hostel accommodation for their students. At a university the course of studies (7) six years and the curriculum is wide.

There are many special types of colleges in Great Britain too. They give a specialized training. They are medical, teachers', technical colleges and many (8) One can see colleges within universities. The course of studies at a college is (9) three years. At medical colleges the students study various subjects, learn to treat patients and have (10) work at hospitals. After graduating from the college they are given a certificate.

III/. Each of the following sentences has 4 underlined parts, marked A,B,C and D. Choose the underlined part of the sentence that needs corrections and then give the correct word. Write on your paper (30 points)

Ex :

0. They have (A)been (B) living here (C) since six years (D) now.

Answer : 0 : (C), for

1. Each of the (A) students (B) in the accounting class (C) has to type (D) their own research paper this semester.
2. (A) Plants and animals (B) live in the sea (C) to the sea bed (D) when they died.
3. How (A) much times (B) did Rich and Jennifer have to do the experiment before they (C) obtained the results they had (D) been expecting.
4. Mrs. Stevens, along (A) with, (B) her cousins from New Mexico, (C) are planning (D) to attend the festivities.
5. (A) Joel giving up (B) smoking has (C) caused him to gain weight and (D) become irritable with his acquaintances.
6. I (A) will send this book (B) to you (C) before I (D) will finish it.
7. (A) Establishing in 1984 (B) for students who wanted to study art and music subjects, LaGuardia (C) was the first public school of (D) its kind.
8. Alloys of gold and copper (A) have been (B) widely (C) using in (D) various types of coins.
9. We should put (A) people first and (B) save people's (C) lives is still the top priority of our (D) relief work.
10. Scientists and economists (A) believe that human beings (B) can never (C) use away all the (D) mineral resources on Earth.

- THE END -

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Tổng số điểm các phần của bài thi môn Tiếng Anh là 100. Sau khi chấm từng phần của bài làm, giám khảo cộng và ghi tổng điểm bài làm trên hệ 100 vào khung điểm số ghi bằng chữ, sau đó chia điểm này cho 20 để có điểm bài thi trên hệ 20. Ghi điểm bài thi trên hệ 20 này (không làm tròn số) vào khung điểm số ghi bằng chữ.

PHẦN THI NGHE

I/. Số điểm tối đa của phần này là 20. Mỗi câu trả lời đúng được 4 điểm

1. (C) Resumé should be written carefully. (4 điểm)
2. (A) Look it up in dictionary and (D) Look it up online. (8 điểm)
3. (B) Some words sound alike but mean different things. (4 điểm)
4. (C) An employer may decide to see you or not because of it. (4 điểm)

PHẦN THI ĐỌC – VIẾT

II/. Số điểm tối đa của phần này là 20. Mỗi câu trả lời đúng như hướng dẫn chấm này được 4 điểm.

1. Because the doctor was amused with the man's story.
2. No, he wasn't. Because there was a real steel ball in the man's throat.
3. He had breathed in particles of steel at work.
4. They wear masks to protect themselves from breathing in steel particles.
5. The needles are heated and cooled many times to harden the needles and give them elasticity.

III/. Số điểm tối đa của phần này là 30. Mỗi câu trả lời đúng như hướng dẫn chấm này được 1 điểm đối với đoạn 1, 2 điểm đối với đoạn 2.

Passage 1:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. works | 6. from |
| 2. also | 7. as |
| 3. after | 8. order |
| 4. where | 9. which |
| 5. grew | 10. well |

Passage 2:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. consists | 3. departments |
| 2. both | 4. some |
| | 5. number |

- 6. proportion
- 7. lasts
- 8. others

- 9. just
- 10. practical

IV/. Số điểm tối đa của phần này là 30. Mỗi câu đúng là 3 điểm (phát hiện lỗi 1 điểm, sửa lỗi 2 điểm)

- 1. (D) His/her
- 2. (B) living
- 3. (A) many
- 4. (C) is
- 5. (A) Joe's
- 6. (D) finish
- 7. (A) Established
- 8. (C) used
- 9. (B) saving
- 10. (C) use up

Điểm	Giám khảo 1	Giám khảo 2	Mã bài thi

I. LISTENING (3/20 points)

Part 1: Listen to the talk about koala and write down the missing information in the notes below.

Koala is the (1) _____. It is (2) _____ feet long, with ears seeming as if they were stuck on, and it has beady eyes but no (3) _____. The fur is (4) _____ in colour. They are (5) _____, not bears at all. Koalas spend almost all their lives in the eucalyptus trees and eat the (6) _____. All the toes are armed with (7) _____, and the fingers are divided into two groups. The toe is thumb-like. All of these features aid in climbing. Koalas are able to (8) _____ from one upright branch to another with surprising skill. The baby is carried in the (9) _____ at first, then it clings to the fur of the (10) _____ until it is almost as large as the mother. Koalas become quite tame and they are great attractions at the Australian zoos and parks.

Part 2: Shirley and Chris are on the train. Listen to their conversation about how crossword puzzles are created and circle the correct answer (A,B,C or D) to each of the following questions.

- How long does it take Shirley and Chris to Edinburgh?
 - five hours and twenty minutes
 - an hour
 - half an hour
 - four hours and fifteen minutes
- Where and when was the crossword puzzle first introduced?
 - in a magazine – on a Sunday
 - in a newspaper – in 1930
 - in New York Times – in 1913
 - in a supplement – in 1913
- What was the designer of the crossword puzzles inspired by?
 - a children's game
 - a magic witch
 - a children's play
 - a magic man
- What did he add into the crossword puzzles?
 - some cues and blank squares
 - some words and colourful squares
 - some words and colourful pictures
 - some clues and printed squares
- When did the crossword puzzles become popular with every American newspaper?
 - by the beginning of 1920
 - by the beginning of the 20th century
 - by the beginning of the 19th century
 - by the end of 1920
- Which kind of books brought booksellers remarkable sales?
 - picture books and dictionaries
 - fictions and non-fictions
 - reference books
 - dictionaries
- How do crossword puzzle makers challenge the abilities of their players?

- A. use different techniques B. use dictionaries
C. use questions available in crossword puzzle books D. use the same techniques
18. *Who is Eugene Waleska?*
A. the designer of the crossword puzzle B. the creator of a newspaper
C. the designer of the crossword puzzle in a newspaper D. the manager of the New York Times
19. *How can Eugene Waleska do the crossword puzzle successfully?*
A. begin with different themes and list a lot of related words
B. begin with words ending in J or X
C. fill in the grid in the lower right corner first and begin with the long words
D. begin with the words he likes in the grid
20. *How long did it use to take him to complete a 15x15-square grid?*
A. long time B. few hours
C. half an hour D. less than an hour

Part 3: Listen to the conversation among Nancy, Jeff and Mari and then answer the following questions.

21. Why is Jeff reading the classified ads?
.....
22. What kind of job would Jeff prefer?
.....
23. Where does he work now?
.....
24. What was Jeff's first job?
.....
25. What was the problem with Jeff's first job?
.....
26. What does Nancy do?
.....
27. Why is Nancy unhappy with her job?
.....
28. How long has Nancy been doing her present job?
.....
29. Why can't Mari work in the United States?
.....
30. What does Jeff suggest at the end of the conversation?
.....

Điểm	Giám khảo 1	Giám khảo 2	Mã bài thi

I. PHONETICS (1/20 points)

Part 1: Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ar</u> row | B. <u>l</u> oud | C. <u>m</u> oldy | D. <u>p</u> oultry |
| 2. A. ba <u>s</u> ilisk | B. bi <u>s</u> on | C. ba <u>s</u> ic | D. ba <u>s</u> in |
| 3. A. su <u>b</u> tlety | B. in <u>d</u> ebtedness | C. bo <u>m</u> bard | D. co <u>m</u> bing |
| 4. A. be <u>n</u> evolent | B. co <u>n</u> tent | C. mo <u>l</u> ecules | D. te <u>c</u> hnique |
| 5. A. co <u>n</u> science | B. br <u>o</u> nchitis | C. <u>s</u> huttle | D. <u>ch</u> auffeur |

Part 2: Choose the word whose syllable is stressed differently from that of the others in each line. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| 6. A. comic | B. clementine | C. climax | D. thermonuclear |
| 7. A. diligent | B. dimension | C. action | D. innate |
| 8. A. characterize | B. absence | C. datum | D. charcoal |
| 9. A. solicitor | B. separately | C. spacious | D. sequence |
| 10. A. parachute | B. armchair | C. accent | D. accidentally |

II. LEXICO – GRAMMAR (6/20 points)

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.

- Assembly lines are useful for producing a large _____ of identical products.
A. quality B. quantity C. quandary D. qualification
- Only the _____ of the building is going to be remodeled.
A. insides B. interior C. indoors D. inner
- Whether the sports club survives is a matter of complete _____ to me.
A. indifference B. disinterest C. importance D. interest
- After years of neglect there was a huge _____ program to return the city to its former glory.
A. restoration B. preservation C. conservation D. refurbishment
- The assistant suggested _____ the next day when the manager would be there.
A. we are coming back B. to come back C. we will come back D. we came back
- I never get a _____ of sleep after watching a horror film.
A. wink B. blink C. night D. ounce

17. As it was Christmas, the _____ at church was much larger than usual.
A. audience B. convention C. congregation D. grouping
18. The sheep were huddled into a _____ to protect them from overnight frosts.
A. cage B. kennel C. hutch D. pen
19. The jury _____ the defendant "not guilty".
A. gave B. returned C. subscribed D. found
20. Many _____ crafts such as weaving are now being revived.
A. customary B. habitual C. traditional D. ordinary
21. He managed to finish his thesis under the _____ of his tutor.
A. guidance B. help C. aid D. assistance
22. Mr. Henry was given a medal in _____ of his service to his country.
A. gratitude B. knowledge C. recognition D. response
23. Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have _____ any solutions.
A. thought over B. come up with C. looked into D. got round to
24. You _____ as well seek for a fish in the tree as try to do that.
A. must B. would C. should D. might
25. _____ calculations have shown that the earth's resources may run out before the end of the next century.
A. Raw B. Rude C. Crude D. Blunt
26. By the time you receive this letter, I _____ for China.
A. will have left B. have left C. would have left D. will leave
27. Prizes are awarded _____ the number of points scored.
A. resulting from B. adding up C. presented to D. according to
28. The needs of gifted children in schools have long been _____ neglected.
A. dolefully B. woefully C. idly D. pathetically
29. I must take this watch to be repaired; it _____ over 20 minutes a day.
A. increases B. gains C. accelerates D. progresses
30. It had been a trying afternoon, _____ at about six o'clock in the television breaking down.
A. culminating B. leading C. arriving D. finalizing

Part 2: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

According to some (0) _____ (SCIENCE), high-risk sports can be particularly (31) _____ (VALUE) for certain types of people. Such activities help them to learn that being (32) _____ (FRIGHT) doesn't mean that they have to lose control. The recent fashion for jumping from bridges attached to a (33) _____ (LONG) of elastic rope, known as "bungee jumping", has now been tried by over one million people (34) _____ (WORLD) and interest in it is continuing to grow.

Before the special elastic rope (35) _____ (TIGHT) around them, jumpers reach speeds of nearly 160kph. First-timers are usually too (36) _____ (TERROR) to open their mouths, and when they are finally (37) _____ (LOW) safely to the ground, they walk around with broad smiles on their faces, saying (38) _____ (REPEAT) how amazing it was. However, for some people, it is only the (39) _____ (EMBARRASS) of refusing to jump at the last minute that finally persuades them to conquer their fear of (40) _____ (HIGH) and push themselves off into space.

0. scientists

31. _____

32. _____

33. _____

34. _____

35. _____

36. _____

37. _____

38. _____

39. _____

40. _____

Part 3: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

<u>Traditional</u>, mental tests have been divided into two types. Achievement tests are designed to measure acquiring skills and knowledge, particularly those that have been explicitness taught. The proficiency exams required by few states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed and measure a person's ability to acquire new skills but knowledge. For example, vocation aptitude tests can help you decide whether you would do better like a mechanic or musician. However, all mental tests are in some sense achievement tests because they assumption some sort of past learning or experience with certainly objects, words, or situations. The difference between achievement and aptitude tests is the degree and intention use.	0. traditional → traditionally 41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____ 44. _____ 45. _____ 46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____
---	---

Part 4: Fill in each of the gaps with the correct preposition or particle. Write your answers in the numbered spaces provided below the passage.

The show was fully booked (51) _____ for weeks, and when it opened last night, the public poured (52) _____ and very soon the London Arts Center was packed (53) _____. But why? What did they come to see? They came to see human beings take (54) _____ circus animals, men in cat suits who stood (55) _____ for real lions and tigers. The show was put (56) _____ by its creators to protest (57) _____ traditional circuses and to send a message about cruelty to animals. The show was timed to tie (58) _____ with the National Protection of Animals Week. It was a good idea, but the standard of the performances was third-rate and an embarrassing number of people simply walked (59) _____ before it ended. There were some amusing moments when the performers sent (60) _____ typical circus folks, but overall it was a dismal show. Despite the large turnout for the show's first night, I doubt it will attract many people during the rest of its seven-day run.

Your answers:

51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____ 54. _____ 55. _____
56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____ 59. _____ 60. _____

Part 5: Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the phrasal verbs below. Write your answers in the numbered spaces provided below the passage. Each verb is used only once.

try out	slip up	carry on	get by	put out
take after	get down	look up	go through	turn down

61. If you're finding it difficult to _____ on your salary, why don't you ask for a raise?
62. I know what you're _____ and I feel really sorry for you.
63. In many ways you _____ your father.
64. If you _____ you'll get into trouble.
65. I proposed to her but she _____ me _____.
66. You'd better _____ your cigarette because smoking isn't allowed in here.
67. If you _____ working so hard, you'll make yourself ill.

68. Stop worrying about it. Don't let this failure _____ you _____.
69. The car's in quite good condition but you can _____ it _____ before you make any decision to buy.
70. When I was in New York, I was able to _____ several old friends I hadn't seen for years.

Your answers:

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____
66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____

Part 6: Insert A, AN, THE or Ø (zero article) where necessary. Write your answers in the numbered spaces provided below the passage.

Suddenly (71) _____ blackbird flew to (72) _____ top of (73) _____ beach. She perched way up on (74) _____ topmost twig that stuck up thin against (75) _____. Then she commenced to sing.

Her little black body seemed only (76) _____ tiny dark speck at that distance. She looked like (77) _____ old dead leaf. But she poured out her song in (78) _____ great flood of rejoicing through (79) _____ whole forest. And (80) _____ things began to stir.

Your answers:

71. _____ 72. _____ 73. _____ 74. _____ 75. _____
76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____ 79. _____ 80. _____

III. READING COMPREHENSION (4/20 points)

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.

The ability to weep is a uniquely human form of emotional response. Some scientists have suggested that human tears are (81) _____ of an aquatic past – but this does not seem very likely. We cry from the moment we enter this world, for a number of reasons. Helpless babies cry to persuade their parents that they are ill, hungry or uncomfortable. As they (82) _____, they will also cry just to attract parental attention and will often stop when they get it.

The idea that having a good cry do you (83) _____ is a very old one and now it has scientific validity since recent research into tears has shown that they (84) _____ a natural painkiller called enkaphalin. By fighting sorrow and pain this chemical helps you feel better. Weeping can increase the quantities of enkaphalin you (85) _____.

Unfortunately, in our society we impose restrictions upon this naturally (86) _____ activity. Because some people still regard it as a (87) _____ of weakness in men, boys in particular are admonished when they cry. This kind of repression can only increase stress, both emotionally and physically.

Tears of emotion also help the body (88) _____ itself of toxic chemical waste, for there is more protein in them than in tears resulting from cold winds or other irritants. Crying comforts, calms and can be very enjoyable – (89) _____ the popularity of highly emotional films which are commonly (90) _____ “weepies”. It seems that people enjoy crying together almost as much as laughing together.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 81. A. witness | B. evidence | C. result | D. display |
| 82. A. evolve | B. change | C. develop | D. alter |
| 83. A. better | B. fine | C. good | D. well |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 84. A. contain | B. retain | C. hold | D. keep |
| 85. A. construct | B. achieve | C. provide | D. produce |
| 86. A. curing | B. treating | C. healing | D. improving |
| 87. A. hint | B. symbol | C. feature | D. sign |
| 88. A. release | B. rid | C. loosen | D. expel |
| 89. A. consider | B. remark | C. distinguish | D. regard |
| 90. A. named | B. entitled | C. subtitled | D. called |

Part 2: Read the following passage and fill the blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the space provided below the passage.

New technologies, like all technologies, are morally neutral. (91) _____ their advent makes the world a better place or not depends on the uses to which they are (92) _____. And that, (93) _____ turn, depends upon the decisions of many people, especially of politicians, managers, trade (94) _____ leaders, engineers and scientists. The new technologies, cheap, flexible, dependent on knowledge and information as their main input, can (95) _____ human being from many of their current constraints for example constraints of resources and geography. (96) _____ the new technologies could also (97) _____ those with power to control their fellow citizens even more effectively than in the (98) _____ efficient dictatorships of the past. The new technological society will (99) _____ colossal demands on our imagination and ingenuity and on the capacity (100) _____ our institutions to respond to new challenges.

Your answer:

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 91. _____ | 92. _____ | 93. _____ | 94. _____ | 95. _____ |
| 96. _____ | 97. _____ | 98. _____ | 99. _____ | 100. _____ |

Part 3: Read the following passage and answer the questions from 101 to 110.

Legend has it that sometime toward the end of the Civil War (1861-1865) a government train carrying oxen traveling through the northern plains of eastern Wyoming was caught in a snowstorm and had to be abandoned. The driver returned the next spring to see what had become of his cargo. Instead of the skeletons he had expected to find, he saw his oxen, living, fat, and healthy. How had they survived?

The answer lay in a resource that unknowing Americans lands trampled underfoot in their haste to cross the "Great American Desert" to reach lands that sometimes proved barren. In the eastern parts of the United States, the preferred grass for forage was a cultivated plant. It grew well with enough rain, then when cut and stored it would cure and become nourishing hay for winter feed. But in the dry grazing lands of the West that familiar bluejoint grass was often killed by drought. To raise cattle out there seemed risky or even hopeless.

Who could imagine a fairy-tale grass that required no rain and somehow made it possible for cattle to feed themselves all winter? But the surprising western wild grasses did just that. They had wonderfully convenient features that made them superior to the cultivated eastern grasses. Various known as buffalo grass, grama grass, or mesquite grass, not only were they immune to drought; but they were actually preserved by the lack of summer and autumn rains. They were not juicy like the cultivated eastern grasses, but had short, hard stems. And they did not need to be cured in a barn, but dried right where they grew on the ground. When they dried in this way, they remained naturally sweet and nourishing through the winter. Cattle left outdoors to fend for themselves thrived on this hay. And the cattle themselves helped plant the fresh grass year after year for they trampled the natural seeds

firmly into the soil to be watered by the melting snows of winter and the occasional rains of spring. The dry summer air cured them much as storing in a barn cured the cultivated grasses.

101. *What does the passage mainly discuss?*
A. A type of wild vegetation B. Western migration after Civil War
C. The raising of cattle D. The climate of the Western United States
102. *What can be inferred by the phrase "Legend has it" in line 1?*
A. Most history books include the story of the train.
B. The story of the train is similar to other ones from that time period.
C. The driver of the train invented the story.
D. The story of the train may not be completely factual.
103. *The word "they" in line 4 refers to ____.*
A. plains B. skeletons C. oxen D. Americans
104. *What can be inferred about the "Great American Desert" mentioned in line 7?*
A. Many had settled there by the 1860's.
B. It was not originally assumed to be a fertile area.
C. It was a popular place to raise cattle before the Civil War.
D. It was not discovered until the late 1800's.
105. *The word "barren" in line 7 is closest in meaning to ____.*
A. lonely B. uncomfortable C. infertile D. dangerous
106. *The word "preferred" in line 8 is closest in meaning to ____.*
A. favored B. available C. ordinary D. required
107. *Which of the following can be inferred about the cultivated grass mentioned in the second paragraph?*
A. Cattle raised in the Western United States refused to eat it.
B. It had to be imported into the United States.
C. It would probably not grow in the western United States.
D. It was difficult for cattle to digest.
108. *Which of the following was NOT one of the names given to the western grasses?*
A. Mesquite grass B. Bluejoint grass C. Buffalo grass D. Grama grass
109. *Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a characteristic of western grasses?*
A. They contain little moisture B. They have tough stems
C. They can be grown indoors D. They are not affected by dry weather
110. *According to the passage, the cattle help promote the growth of the wild grass by ____.*
A. eating only small quantities of grass.
B. continually moving from one grazing area to another.
C. naturally fertilizing the soil.
D. stepping on and pressing the seeds into the ground.

IV. WRITING (6/20 points)

Part 1: Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it

111. Customs officials are stopping more travelers than usual this week.

→ An increased

112. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.

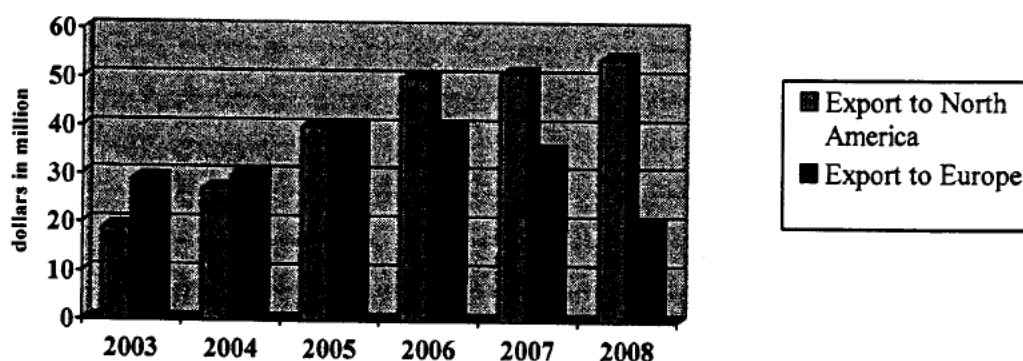
- Rather
 113. My decision to get up and dance coincided with the band's decision to stop playing.
 → The moment
 114. He never suspected that the bicycle had been stolen.
 → At no time
 115. How could I help, except to offer to lend her some money?
 → Other

Part 2: Use the word(s) given in the brackets and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s).

116. To this day no one has equaled his achievements in the field of technology. (**unsurpassed**)
 → To this day in the field of technology.
 117. Peter grimaced as he swallowed the foul-tasting medicine. (**pulled**)
 → Peter the foul-tasting medicine.
 118. It's unfortunately that the construction of the building will not be finished as originally planned. (**longer**)
 → The construction of the building unfortunate.
 119. What he told me made me very curious to hear the rest of the history. (**appetite**)
 → What he told me the story.
 120. They chose not to drive because they thought there would be too much snow. (**fear**)
 → They chose too much snow.

Part 3: Company ABC exports its products mainly to North America and Europe. The following chart shows the sales figures of Company ABC from 2003 to 2008. Write a report (of about 150 words) to the company management describing the information shows in the chart.

Sales figures of Company ABC's export to North America and Europe 2003-2008



This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary-ruled notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Part 4: Traffic jams are a common phenomenon in big cities in Vietnam. Write a report (of about 200 words) to the municipal government providing suggestions as to how to solve the problem. Your report should include the government and the citizens.

[illegible]

ĐÁP ÁN VÀ HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

I. LISTENING: 3/20 points

Part 1: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Australian teddy bear | 2. two and a half |
| 3. tail | 4. blue-grey |
| 5. pouched mammals | 6. leaves |
| 7. sharp claws | 8. spring |
| 9. pouch | 10. mother's back |

Part 2: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. B | 12. D | 13. A | 14. A | 15. B |
| 16. D | 17. A | 18. C | 19. C | 20. A |

Part 3: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

21. To find a job.
22. A job involving music, like in a record store.
23. At a computer store.
24. A burger flipper.
25. It was a boring job because he had to make hamburgers all day long.
26. She is a teacher.
27. She is tired of teaching.
28. Twelve years.
29. Because she is an international student.
30. He suggests that they should go out for dinner and he would pay for the meal.

I. PHONETICS: 1/20 points

Part 1: (5 x 0.1 = 0.5)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. C | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Part 2: (5 x 0.1 = 0.5)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. A | 9. A | 10. D |
|------|------|------|------|-------|

II. LEXICO – GRAMMAR: 6/20 points

Part 1: (20 x 0.05 = 1)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. B | 12. B | 13. A | 14. A | 15. D |
| 16. A | 17. C | 18. D | 19. D | 20. C |
| 21. A | 22. C | 23. B | 24. D | 25. C |
| 26. A | 27. D | 28. B | 29. B | 30. A |

Part 2: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 31. value → valuable | 36. terror → terrified |
| 32. fright → frightened | 37. low → lowered |
| 33. long → length | 38. repeat → repeatedly |
| 34. world – worldwide | 39. embarrass → embarrassment |
| 35. tight → tightened | 40. high → heights |

Part 3: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 41. acquiring → acquired | 46. vocation → vocational |
| 42. explicitness → explicitly | 47. like → as |
| 43. few → a few | 48. assumption → assume |

44. and → to

45. but → to

49. certainly → certain

50. intention → intended

Part 4: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

51. up

52. in

53. out

54. off

55. in

56. on

57. against

58. in

59. out

60. up

Part 5: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

61. get by

62. going through

63. take after

64. slip up

65. turned down

66. put out

67. carry on

68. get down

69. try out

70. look up

Part 6: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

71. a

72. the

73. a

74. the

75. the

76. a

77. an

78. a

79. the

80. Ø

III. READING COMPREHENSION: 4/20 points

Part 1: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

81. B

82. C

83. C

84. A

85. D

86. C

87. D

88. B

89. A

90. D

Part 2: (10 x 0.1 = 1)

91. whether

92. put

93. in

94. union

95. free

96. but

97. enable

98. most

99. make

100. of

Part 3: (10 x 0.2 = 2)

101. A

102. B

103. C

104. D

105. C

106. A

107. C

108. B

109. D

110. B

IV. WRITING: 6/20 points

Part 1: (5 x 0.2 = 1)

111. An increased number of travellers is being stopped by customs officials this week.

112. Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.

113. The moment I decided to get up to dance, the band decided to stop playing.

114. At no time did he suspect that the bicycle had been stolen.

115. Other than to offer to lend her some money, how could I help?

Part 2: (5 x 0.2 = 1)

116. his achievements are unsurpassed.

117. pulled a face as he swallowed.

118. will take longer than originally planned, which is.

119. whetted my appetite for the rest of.

120. not to drive for fear of.

Part 3: 20 points

Some expressions and structures:

- the bar chart displays...

- it can be seen that ...

- to keep rising/falling...

- to experience a rise/ a fall...from...to...

- to increase steadily

- to remain unchanged

- to reach the point of ...

- to drop to ...

Part 4: 20 points

Possible outline:

Introduction: Agree

Body:

1. More efficient and economical
2. Less land for parking
3. Fewer accidents
4. Conclusion: A better choice

===== THE END =====

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
BẾN TRE**

**ĐỀ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 12
TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG CẤP TỈNH NĂM HỌC 2012-2013
Môn: TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian: 180 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)**

Tổng số điểm:

Số phách: _____

- Bảng số:

(Do Chủ tịch Hội đồng chấm thi ghi)

Họ tên và chữ ký Giám khảo:

- Bảng chữ: _____

1. _____

2. _____

Lưu ý:

- Đề thi gồm có 08 trang.

- Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi.

- Thí sinh viết câu trả lời vào đúng vị trí quy định trên bài thi.

SECTION I: LISTENING (3.0 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 2 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 10 giây.
- Mở đầu mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu nhạc, mỗi phần cách nhau 30 giây.
- Thí sinh đọc kỹ hướng dẫn và câu hỏi trước khi nghe.

PART 1: You will hear the talk about film ceremonies. Choose the best answer A, B, or C. Put a cross (X) on your answer in the answer box below. (1.5 pts)

1. When does the Oscars usually take place?
A. at the beginning of February
B. at the end of the year
C. after other awards ceremonies
2. How many people are estimated to watch the Oscars on TV?
A. 250 billion B. a billion C. 27 million
3. Where does the Golden Globes Awards take place?
A. in a film studio B. in different places C. in Beverley Hills
4. Who gives the awards?
A. actors B. members of different charities C. journalists
5. What are Golden Raspberry Awards given for?
A. bad acting B. great performances C. good writing
6. Why did Halle Berry surprise people in Hollywood?
A. She collected her Razzie award
B. She wrote an angry letter to the newspapers
C. She won an Oscar for Catwoman

Your answers:

1.	A B C	3.	A B C	5.	A B C
2.	A B C	4.	A B C	6.	A B C

PART 2: You will hear an interview about a kind of music and dance called Bhangra and complete the sentences. Write your answers directly onto the numbered spaces. (1.5 pts)

BHANGRA

Bhangra is from..... (7) and Pakistan. People traditionally played the music at harvest time and also to celebrate New Year and.....(8). The most traditional instrument is a type of.....(9). Many modern pop artists mix bhangra with hip hop and.....(10). The dancers in Ayesha's class learn the dance steps and how to move their.....(11). Women wear colourful clothes including a shirt,(12) and a kind of scarf.

SECTION 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (6.0 points)

PART 1: Put a cross (X) on the best option (A, B, C, or D) for each item in the answer box below. (2.0 pts)

- We usually ----- to the cinema on Fridays.
A. am going B. have gone C. go D. will go
- The campsite is situated on a beautiful ----- beach.
A. luxury B. sandy C. trendy D. steep
- Patients ----- not eat anything before having an operation.
A. must B. would C. might D. have to
- Water pollution is often caused by industrial ----- from factories.
A. fuels B. rain C. gases D. waste
- He works for a computer company ----- produces software.
A. who B. which C. where D. whose
- He ordered a bunch of ----- from the florist's.
A. flowers B. grapes C. people D. earrings
- She complained that there weren't ----- meals for vegetarians.
A. some B. little C. few D. any
- of the rivers are close to bursting their banks.
A. Every B. Either C. Both D. None
- Did you remember to ----- tickets for the performance.
A. hire B. rent C. book D. reach
- Anne doesn't like being ----- what to do.
A. said B. told C. suggested D. ordered
- Peter knew he wouldn't get ----- with cheating in the exam.
A. along B. on C. up D. away
- His car broke ----- on the way to work.
A. off B. up C. down D. into

13. I can't lend you my book. I haven't finished reading it -----.
A. still B. yet C. already D. at the moment
14. You ----- smoke in a hospital.
A. mustn't B. needn't C. don't have to D. couldn't
15. Mount Everest is ----- mountain in the world.
A. high B. higher C. the highest D. the most high
16. Jane makes a ----- working as a bus driver.
A. living B. profit C. money D. livelihood
17. I didn't break the window on ----- . It was an accident.
A. trouble B. purpose C. value D. heart
18. She's not really hurt. She's just -----.
A. imitating B. copying C. pretending D. imagining
19. If you download music illegally, you're ----- the law.
A. turning B. breaking C. failing D. hitting
20. We decided to get our train tickets in -----.
A. sale B. order C. price D. advance

Your answers:

1. A B C D	5. A B C D	9. A B C D	13. A B C D	17. A B C D
2. A B C D	6. A B C D	10. A B C D	14. A B C D	18. A B C D
3. A B C D	7. A B C D	11. A B C D	15. A B C D	19. A B C D
4. A B C D	8. A B C D	12. A B C D	16. A B C D	20. A B C D

PART 2: Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line. Write your answers in the numbered box below. (2.0 pts)

A Healthier Life

Many people believe that a bad diet and not enough exercise are causing children to gain (21) ----- . A Canadian scientist, Dr Paul Veugelers, created a programme that was (22) ----- designed to improve the situation. Pupils were given lessons about food and health. In addition, the pupils in these schools exercised (23) ----- and ate less junk food during school hours.

Veugelers found that regular physical (24) ----- , a better diet, and lessons about eating (25) ----- food helped the children. They became thinner and fitter.

However, some of the parents were not so (26) ----- with the programme. (27) ----- , they felt that the lessons on food choices were (28) ----- and a waste of time. They thought their children should study more important subjects like maths and history. But other parents disagreed. They said that eating (29) ----- and exercising regularly improved the children's (30) ----- and also helped them learn better in school.

**WEIGH
SPECIAL**

DAY

**ACTIVE
HEALTH**

**THRILL
APPARENT
NECESSARY**

**PROPER
FIT**

Your answers:

21.		26.	
22.		27.	
23.		28.	

24.		29.	
25.		30.	

PART 3: Use **ONE** correct word to complete each gap. Write your answers directly onto the numbered spaces. (2.0 pts)

EARTH WATCH

The environmental organization that cares

Are you worried (31) ----- our planet?

We are Earthwatch care about the damage that's being done (32) ----- our environment.

We're aware (33) ----- the problems that this damage will cause in the future, and we believe that we're extremely short (34) ----- time. If we don't act soon, it will be late.

There's been an increase (35) ----- all kinds of pollution in the past hundred years. This pollution is destroying the ozone level, and creating global warming. We've got to prevent people (36) ----- polluting the planet further. It's not going to be easy to save the Earth (37) ----- destruction, but we have to try.

If you're afraid (38) ----- what might happen if we don't all change our ways, if you're serious about helping to save the world, if you're enthusiastic (39) ----- fighting for the only planet we've got, then we want to hear from you!

Think (40) ----- it! You can't escape from the facts. The Earth is in danger and it's going to take every single one of us to help save it. Join us today!

SECTION 3: READING COMPREHENSION (6.5 points)

PART 1: You are going to read an article by the author of a best-selling novel. For questions 1-8, choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text. (4.0 pts)

GREAT WHITE LIES

"Jaws" cast the great white shark as public enemy number one, but more than 25 years later its author, Peter Benchley, admits it was safe to go into the water after all.

'Shark on the bait!' shouted Andre Harman, pointing to a spot a few yards behind the outboard motors. His voice gave no indication of panic, but the crew suddenly became tense and fixed their eyes on the water. And there it was. Its steel-grey dorsal fin was slicing the glass-calm sea as we stood and stared. Slowly, smoothly, Andre drew in the bait. The big shark followed. No one asked what kind of shark it was. Everything about it, from its colour to its shape, broadcast its identity: a great white shark.

Andre lifted the bait aboard and quickly knelt. Placing himself between the two motors, he plunged his right hand into the water just as the great conical head reached the first motor. 'For goodness sake. Andre!' I said. His hand grabbed the snout, moving it away from the shaft of the motor, guiding the shark's head up as it rose out of the water. There, in an instant was its mouth, the

kept it there, and when I did let go, the shark snapped and snapped as if it was searching for whatever it was that had hypnotized it.'

By now the photographer David Doubilet and I were becoming used to unusual. Nearly every encounter we had had with the great whites had been totally illogical. The more we learned, the more we realized how little was really known about them. Despite vast leaps of knowledge since *Jaws* was published more than a quarter of a century ago, no one yet knows what causes one great white shark to attack, kill and eat a human being and another to bite and spit out its victim.

Still, considering the knowledge which has been accumulated about great whites in the past 25 years, I have become convinced that I couldn't possibly write *Jaws* today - at least, not in good conscience. Back then, it was generally accepted

20 jaw dropping to reveal rows of serrated triangular
 dagger. Andre's hand held the snout, almost
 stroking it. No one spoke. No one breathed. The
 moment seemed endless. In fact, it lasted a couple
 of seconds, certainly less than five, before Andre
 25 pulled his hand back. For one more heartbeat, the
 shark remained suspended and then half-slid, half-
 fell backward, slipping beneath the surface down
 into the gloom.

30 Still nobody spoke. Then Andre smiled and said:
 'The first time was an accident. I was just trying to
 move a shark away from the motor. Sharks are
 attracted to motors by their electrical signals and
 have a habit of biting them to see if they are
 edible.' A former commercial fisherman, Andre
 35 has worked with great white sharks for years. 'My
 hand landed on its nose, and it sort of paused, so I

that great whites ate people by choice. Now we
 know that almost every attack on a human is an
 accident in which the shark mistakes a human for 60
 its normal prey.

Back then, we thought that once a great white
 scented blood, it would launch a feeding frenzy
 that would lead to death. Now we know that
 nearly three-quarters of bite victims survive, 65
 perhaps because the shark recognizes that it has
 made a mistake and doesn't return for a second
 bite. Back then we believed that great whites
 attacked boats. Now we know that their sensory
 systems detect movement, sound electrical fields 70
 and they are just coming to investigate. Finally,
 back then it was fine to demonise a creature that
 appeared to be infinite in number.

75

1. Why didn't anyone ask what kind of shark was on the bait?
 - A. The answer was obvious.
 - B. Everyone was too frightened to speak.
 - C. No one could see the whole shark.
 - D. None of the crew was an expert.
2. Why did the writer say, 'For goodness sake, Andre!'?
 - A. He thought Andre would fall in.
 - B. It wasn't the right time for Andre to repair the engine.
 - C. He felt annoyed by Andre's behavior.
 - D. Andre was about to touch the shark.
3. Why did Andre touch the shark?
 - A. He wanted to look inside its mouth.
 - B. He was trying to protect it from the motor.
 - C. He was feeding it.
 - D. He didn't mean to touch it.
4. Why everyone remain silent and stop breathing?
 - A. They thought they were all going to die.
 - B. They were both amazed and frightened.
 - C. The air was very thin.
 - D. They were getting ready to dive into the sea.
5. What does 'they' in line 36 refer to?
 - A. electrical signals
 - B. sharks
 - C. boats
 - D. motors
6. How does the writer describe his encounters with great whites?
 - A. frightening

- B. pointless
C. educational
D. ridiculous
7. Why does the writer feel he couldn't write *Jaws* today?
A. It wouldn't be a success.
B. He is too busy with research.
C. He wouldn't be paid enough.
D. We now know a lot more about sharks.
8. Why do most bite victims of shark attacks survive?
A. Sharks need at least two bites to kill a human.
B. Most people manage to swim to safety.
C. The shark stops attacking.
D. Swimmers are taught how to fight off sharks.

Your answers:

1.	(A B C D)	3.	(A B C D)	5.	(A B C D)	7.	(A B C D)
2.	(A B C D)	4.	(A B C D)	6.	(A B C D)	8.	(A B C D)

PART 2: Read the text below and decide which answer, A, B, C or D, best fits each space. (2. 5 pts)

Brandenburg and the MP3

Technology has changed the music industry dramatically over the last 20 years. One of the most (9) ----- technological inventions is a small (10) ----- called the MP3 player. The MP3 was developed by a number of people but one man, Karlheinz Brandenburg, (11) ----- the most to its invention. In fact, Brandenburg is often called "the father of the MP3".

In 1977, Brandenburg started to look at different ways of (12) ----- music so that it would use less space and could be heard on a much smaller machine. Brandenburg worked together with a team of experts. The project was not easy and there were many problems along the way. But Brandenburg and his team were (13) ----- to succeed and didn't give (14) -----.

Finally in 1999, MP3 players became (15) ----- in shops around the world. In the beginning, MP3 players were very expensive and few people could (16) ----- to buy them. Fortunately, today they are less expensive and more and more people (17) ----- music from the Internet onto their MP3 players. This way they can use them to listen to their favourite (18) ----- whenever they want.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 9. | A. huge | B. common | C. remarkable | D. skilled |
| 10. | A. method | B. strap | C. machine | D. industry |
| 11. | A. contributed | B. supported | C. built | D. influenced |
| 12. | A. releasing | B. recording | C. introducing | D. affecting |
| 13. | A. convinced | B. willing | C. concerned | D. determined |
| 14. | A. up | B. down | C. out | D. away |
| 15. | A. existing | B. available | C. free | D. copied |
| 16. | A. charge | B. pay | C. cost | D. afford |
| 17. | A. recharge | B. develop | C. download | D. make |
| 18. | A. tracks | B. contribution | C. collection | D. performances |

Your answers:

9.	A B C D	11.	A B C D	13.	A B C D	15.	A B C D	17.	A B C D
10.	A B C D	12.	A B C D	14.	A B C D	16.	A B C D	18.	A B C D

SECTION 4: WRITING (4.5 points)

PART 1: Complete the second sentence using the word in bold. You can use two to five words including the word given. Do not change the word given. (1.5 pts)

- Students are obliged to wear a uniform at this school.
→ Uniforms ----- at this school. **MUST**
- "I am pleased that you passed your driving test," my sister said.
→ My sister said that she ----- **WAS**
passed my driving test.
- The pop star regrets behaving badly in front of the newspaper photographer. **WISHES**
→ The pop star ----- badly in front
of the newspaper photographer.
- I think you should see a dentist about that tooth.
→ If I ----- see a dentist about that **WERE**
tooth.
- It wasn't necessary for you to buy bread; we already had some.
→ You ----- bread; we already had **HAVE**
some.
- This is the first time I have travelled by ferry.
→ I ----- before. **NEVER**

PART 2: Your teacher has asked you to write an essay on the pros and cons (advantages and disadvantages) of football (100-120 words). Use the plan below to help you. (3.0 pts)

Plan:

Para.1: introduce the topic

Para.2: advantages and reasons

Para.3: disadvantages and reasons

Para.4: summarise the topic.

Your writing here:

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
BẾN TRE

ĐỀ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 12
TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG CẤP TỈNH
NĂM HỌC 2012-2013
Môn: TIẾNG ANH

Câu hỏi	Đáp án	Điểm
SECTION 1: LISTENING (3.0 pts)		
PART 1(1.5 pts)		
1	C	0.25
2	B	0.25
3	B	0.25
4	C	0.25
5	A	0.25
6	A	0.25
PART 2 (1.5 pts)		
7	India	0.25
8	weddings	0.25
9	drum	0.25
10	rap	0.25
11	hands	0.25
12	(baggy) trousers	0.25
SECTION 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (6.0 pts)		
PART 1(2.0 pts)		
1	C	0.1
2	B	0.1
3	A	0.1
4	D	0.1
5	B	0.1
6	A	0.1
7	D	0.1
8	C	0.1
9	C	0.1
10	B	0.1
11	B	0.1
12	C	0.1
13	B	0.1

14	A	0.1
15	C	0.1
16	A	0.1
17	B	0.1
18	C	0.1
19	B	0.1
20	D	0.1
PART 2(2.0 pts)		
21	WEIGHT	0.2
22	SPECIALLY	0.2
23	DAILY	0.2
24	ACTIVITY/ activities	0.2
25	HEALTHY	0.2
26	THRILLED	0.2
27	APPARENTLY	0.2
28	UNNECESSARY	0.2
29	PROPERLY	0.2
30	FITNESS	0.2
PART 3(2.0 pts)		
31	about	0.2
32	to	0.2
33	of	0.2
34	of	0.2
35	of	0.2
36	from	0.2
37	from	0.2
38	of	0.2
39	about	0.2
40	about / of	0.2
SECTION 3: READING COMPREHENSION (6.5 pts)		
PART 1 (4.5 pts)		
1	A	0.5
2	D	0.5
3	B	0.5
4	B	0.5
5	D	0.5
6	C	0.5
7	D	0.5
8	C	0.5

PART 2 (2.5 pts)		
9	C	0.25
10	C	0.25
11	A	0.25
12	B	0.25
13	D	0.25
14	A	0.25
15	B	0.25
16	D	0.25
17	C	0.25
18	A	0.25
SECTION 4: WRITING (4.5 pts)		
PART 1 (1.5 pts)		
1	... must be worn (by students) ...	0.25
2	 was pleased that I had...	0.25
3	wishes she had not/ hadn't behaved...	0.25
4	 were you, I would ...	0.25
5	... didn't have to buy / needed (shouldn't) have bought	0.25
6	...have/'ve never travelled by ferry.....	0.25
PART 2 (3.0 pts)		
Nội dung (2.0 đ)	1. <i>Introduce topic</i>	0.25
	2. <i>Advantages and reasons</i>	0.75
	3. <i>Disadvantages and reasons</i>	0.75
	4. <i>Summarize the topic</i>	0.25
Cách dùng từ và ngữ pháp (1.0 đ)	1. <i>Grammatical correction</i>	0.2
	2. <i>Relevant to the topic you replied</i>	0.2
	3. <i>Good sentence connectors</i>	0.2
	4. <i>Word using and spelling</i>	0.2
	5. <i>Enough words</i>	0.2

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

(Đề thi gồm 12 trang)

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả các loại từ điển
- Giám thị không được giải thích gì thêm

Số phách

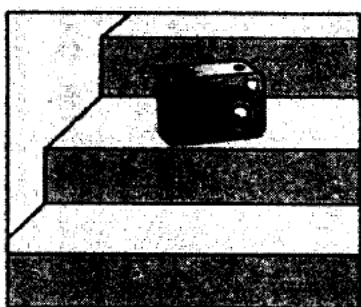
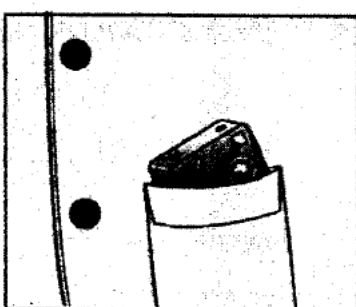
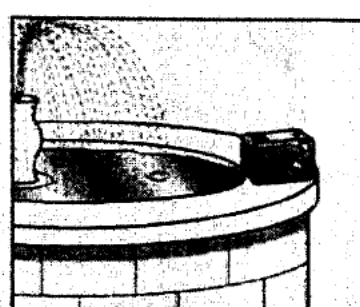
(do chủ tịch hội đồng chấm thi ghi)

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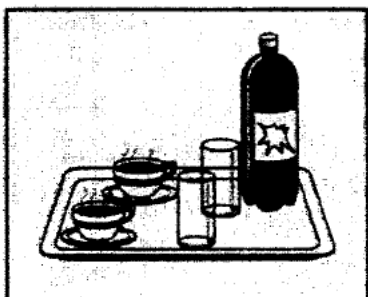
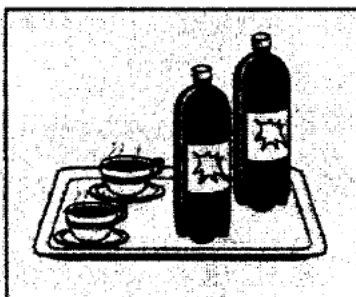
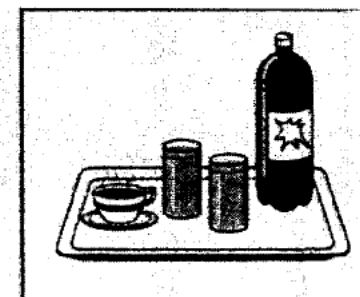
I. LISTENING (2.6 pts)

Part 1: Questions 1-7. There are seven questions in this part. For each questions there are three pictures and a short recording. Choose the correct picture and put a tick (✓) in the box below it.

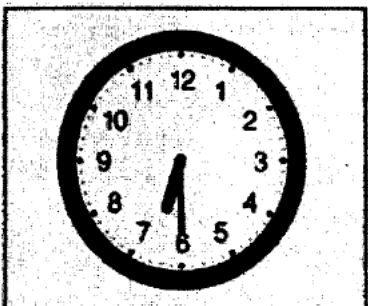
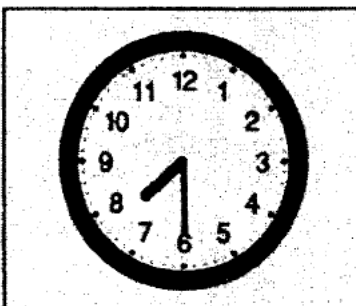
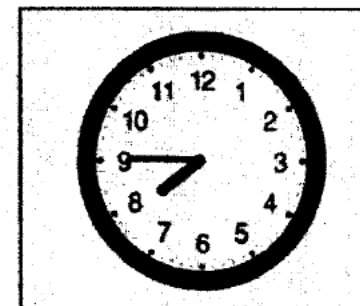
Example: Where did the man leave his camera?

A ☒B ☐C ☐

1. What do they order?

A ☒B ☐C ☐

2. When will Pele come to pick Dave up?

A ☐B ☐C ☒

3. How did the woman get home yesterday?



A ☒

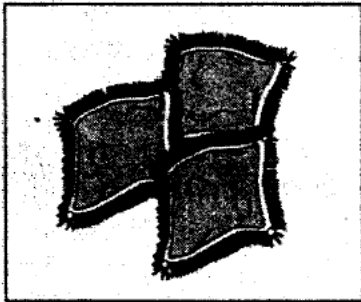


B ☐

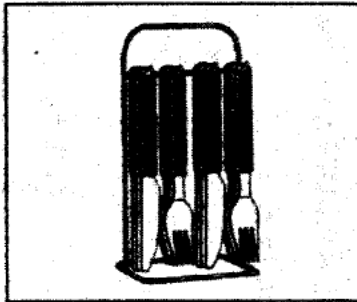


C ☐

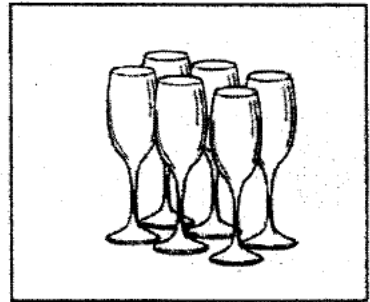
4. What does the woman describe to buy Tanya?



A ☒

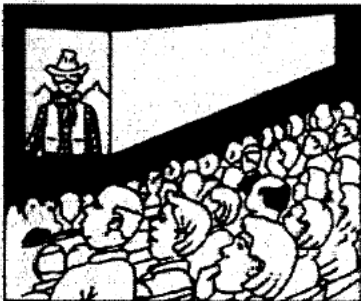


B ☐



C ☐

5. What does James do on his birthday?



A ☒

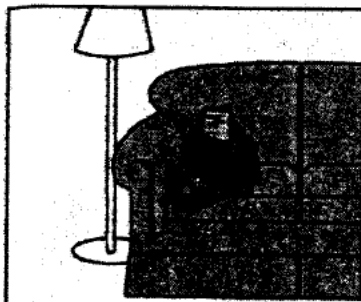


B ☐



C ☐

6. Where did the woman leave her notebook?



A ☐

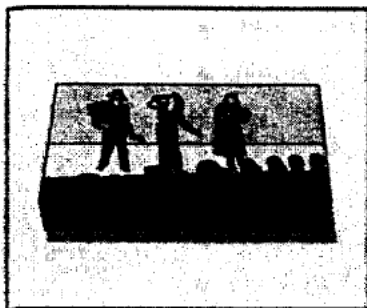


B ☒

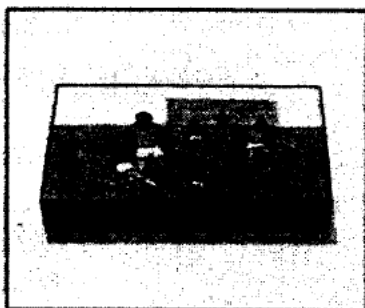


C ☐

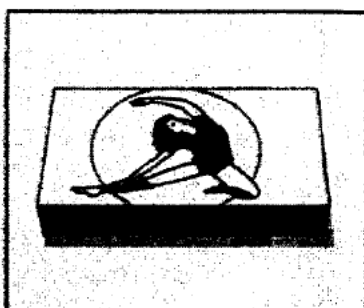
7. What will the man return to the library?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☒

Part 2: Questions 8-13. You will hear a woman called Lucy talking on radio about a new magazine. For each question, put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

8. What is Lucy's main reason for starting a new magazine?
 - A. She was asked to do it. ☐
 - B. She wanted more writing experience. ☐
 - C. She wanted to produce her own magazine. ☒
9. The magazine is different to a local newspaper because of
 - A. What it looks like. ☐
 - B. What it contains. ☒
 - C. Where you can buy it. ☐
10. The first half of the magazine helps people to
 - A. choose leisure activities. ☒
 - B. keep up to date with world news. ☐
 - C. plan holidays around Britain. ☐
11. The restaurants in the reports are chosen because
 - A. readers recommend them. ☐
 - B. people have complained about them. ☐
 - C. the journalists have tried them. ☒
12. In the second half of the magazine you can find
 - A. reviews of local artists' work. ☐
 - B. articles about local people. ☒
 - C. articles to help local businesses. ☐
13. What pleases Lucy about the magazine?
 - A. the high quality of the writers ☒
 - B. the attitude of the readers ☐
 - C. the variety of subjects covered ☐

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (9.4 pts)

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Write your answer (A, B, C, or D) in the numbered blanks provided below this part.

14. - That woman in the flat next door to mine is really miserable. She never even says hello to me.
 - Oh, she _____ be quite nice sometimes, I've found.
 A. can B. may C. might D. ought to
15. - Haven't you finished this decorating yet?
 - No, and I do think you _____ help me instead of just standing around.
 A. may B. might C. please D. will
16. - No one will give me a job. What can I do?
 - Well, you _____ go to an agency.
 A. could B. may C. perhaps D. ought
17. _____ so incredible is that these insects successfully migrate to places that they have

- never even seen.
- A. That makes the monarch butterflies' migration
 B. The migration of the monarch butterflies is
 C. What makes the monarch butterflies' migration
 D. The migration of the monarch butterflies, which is
18. _____, methane can be used as a fuel.
 A. It is produced by the fermentation of organic matter
 B. Produced by the fermentation of organic matter
 C. The production by the fermentation of organic matter
 D. The fermentation of organic matter
19. When _____ is not known.
 A. was the wheel invented
 B. the invention of the wheel
 C. it was invented the wheel
 D. the wheel was invented
20. The confident trickster _____ the old lady out of her life savings.
 A. swindled
 B. robbed
 C. deceived
 D. misled
21. The doctor was praised for her _____ work with her patients.
 A. groundless
 B. tireless
 C. bottomless
 D. restless
22. It was with a _____ heart that she said goodbye to all her colleagues.
 A. solemn
 B. heavy
 C. dismal
 D. grim
23. Psychologists still wonder if some personality traits are _____.
 A. interminable
 B. inadvertent
 C. innate
 D. inevitable
24. As is known to all, everyone is born _____.
 A. equal
 B. same
 C. similar
 D. alike
25. I was very angry because none of the servants was _____ when I wanted a message.
 A. inaccessible
 B. fashionable
 C. illegible
 D. available
26. _____ little we may like it, old age comes to most of us.
 A. So
 B. Since
 C. However
 D. Despite
27. When my mother was in hospital, I was busy so I had to see her not _____ but _____.
 A. some day / every day
 B. every day / some other day
 C. every day / every other day
 D. the other day / every day
28. She opened her mouth _____ and didn't know what to say.
 A. in no fear
 B. for fear
 C. in fear
 D. at fear
29. The post office that you are looking for is _____.
 A. for distance
 B. at some distance
 C. no distance
 D. both A and C are correct
30. After class they went to see Peter, who _____ a high fever.
 A. was down with
 B. felt sick with
 C. was down into
 D. fell ill into
31. Peter was _____ to be the best basketball player by the students in his school.
 A. acknowledged
 B. recognized
 C. admitted
 D. accepted
32. Our soldiers _____ bravely against the enemy.
 A. proceeded
 B. forwarded
 C. advanced
 D. furthered
33. The rapid development of our hometown _____ a change in our opinion.
 A. effected
 B. performed
 C. impacted
 D. suffered

Your answers:

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 14. <u> A </u> | 15. <u> B </u> | 16. <u> A </u> | 17. <u> C </u> |
| 18. <u> B </u> | 19. <u> D </u> | 20. <u> A </u> | 21. <u> B </u> |
| 22. <u> B </u> | 23. <u> C </u> | 24. <u> A </u> | 25. <u> D </u> |
| 26. <u> C </u> | 27. <u> C </u> | 28. <u> C </u> | 29. <u> C </u> |
| 30. <u> A </u> | 31. <u> A </u> | 32. <u> C </u> | 33. <u> A </u> |

Part 2: Insert a / an or the, or Ø (zero article). Write your answer in the numbered blanks provided below this part.

It has been announced that for (00) _____ third consecutive month there has been (34) _____ rise in (35) _____ number of people unemployed, rather than (36) _____ fall that had been predicted. The rise was blamed on (37) _____ continuing uncertainty over (38) _____ government economic policy, and couldn't come at (39) _____ worse time for the Prime Minister, who is facing (40) _____ growing criticism over (41) _____ way (42) _____ present crisis is being handled. MPs are increasingly voicing (43) _____ fears that despite (44) _____ recent devaluation of the pound and cuts in (45) _____ interest rates, (46) _____ government still expects (47) _____ recovery of the economy to take three or even four years. To make matters worse, (48) _____ number of small businesses going into (49) _____ liquidation is still at a record level, and (50) _____ housing market is showing no signs of recovery. Some backbenchers expect a general election before (51) _____ end of the winter unless there is (52) _____ rapid change of (53) _____ fortune.

Your answers:

- (00). the
 34. a 35. the 36. the 37. the
 38. Ø 39. a 40. Ø 41. the
 42. the 43. Ø 44. the 45. Ø
 46. the 47. the 48. the 49. Ø
 50. the 51. the 52. a 53. Ø

Part 3: In most lines of this text there is one unnecessary word. It is either incorrect grammatically, or does not fit the sense of the text. For each line write the unnecessary word in the space beside the text. Tick each correct line.

The term 'drugs' covers many of kinds of chemical substance which they are absorbed by the body, the majority being medicines designed to cure illnesses. They are manufactured from a variety of sources which include animal and products, plants and minerals. In the recent years it has become possible to synthesize in the laboratory many drugs which previously obtained from plants and animal products. A small number of drugs can become addictive if taken excessively, as that is either too frequently, or in doses larger than they recommended for medical to use. Drugs intended as painkillers, or drugs with a hypnotic effect are used as sleeping pills, can both become addictive if abused. It is important to make emphasize the fact

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 00 they
 00 ✓
 54 and
 55 the
 56 which
 57 ✓
 58 as
 59 they
 60 to
 61 are
 62 make

that it is the abuse of drugs which has once become a widespread social problem in many societies, and not that the drug itself may have many of beneficial effects when used medically. This is why many drugs are obtainable only through prescription from a doctor. Some people would argue that if addiction to drugs involves both psychological and social factors, since those are people who become addicts may do so as in order to find some relief from personal or social inadequacies. This argument implies that it is somehow the addict's fault if not he or she becomes addicted, and this is it to ignore the powerful physical effects of many drugs. Any temporary effects of the well-being soon wear off, leading to severe physical discomfort.

- 63 once
 64 not
 65 of
 66 ✓
 67 if
 68 are
 69 as
 70 ✓
 71 not
 72 it
 73 the

Part 4: Complete the text with a suitable preposition in each space. Write your answer in the numbered blanks provided below this part.

David Peters, the Scottish long-jumper, has been awarded a knighthood in recognition (00) _____ his services to charity and the world of athletics. Sir David, as he will be known, will be knighted by the Queen in a ceremony next week. Mr Peters, who retired from athletics last year, had a talent which was, quite simply, (74) _____ of the ordinary. All his performances were, (75) _____ exception, characterized by great effort and determination. He seemed to thrive on difficult situations, and it was when (76) _____ pressure, that he produced his greatest performances. In later years, he became increasingly prone (77) _____ injury, and last year, his talents evidently (78) _____ decline, he failed to regain his Olympic long-jump title, and promptly retired. At his best, however, his jumping was sometimes (79) _____ belief, and in his greatest year, 2000, he broke the world record no fewer than four times. In the late 1990s he was single-handedly responsible (80) _____ bringing British athletics out of a severe slump with his inspirational performances and personal charisma. Peters was capable (81) _____ great generosity, and once, famously, failed a jump deliberately in order to let his great rival, Aravan Sijipal, win on his farewell appearance. When being interviewed, Peters was also an exception to the rule, for he always tried to praise others rather than blow his own trumpet. A deeply religious man, he was (82) _____ dispute with the athletics authorities on more than one occasion for his refusal to compete on Sundays. His anti-drugs campaign had a great effect (83) _____ young athletes all over Britain, and throughout his career, he remained very conscious (84) _____ what he saw as his public duty in this respect. Many charitable organizations have reason to be grateful (85) _____ him (86) _____ the time he devoted to raising money for their causes.

Your answers:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| (00). <u>of</u> | 74. <u>out</u> | 75. <u>without</u> | 76. <u>under</u> |
| 77. <u>to</u> | 78. <u>in</u> | 79. <u>beyond</u> | 80. <u>for</u> |
| 81. <u>of</u> | 82. <u>in</u> | 83. <u>on</u> | 84. <u>of</u> |
| 85. <u>to</u> | 86. <u>for</u> | | |

Part 5: Put the verbs in brackets in correct tense and form. Write your answer in the numbered blanks provided below this part.

ARE COMPUTERS GOOD EDUCATORS?

Computers (87) _____ (become) more and more prevalent in our schools, even five-year-olds are learning how to use them. Many child development experts are worried that computers may deprive children of their childhood by pushing them into formal education too early in life. Most people would agree, however, that it is too soon to know how computers (88) _____ (affect) the education of children.

Interviewer: Should computers (89) _____ (encourage) in schools?

Reply 1: We (90) _____ (have) many other fads in education, like tape recorders and TV, and these things were not the salvation of our schools. The computer is just another fad. It'll die out in a few years, you (91) _____ (see)

Reply 2: So far, computers (92) _____ (use) mostly for drill work, and do drills is not the best way to learn. I'm against using computers in schools unless some more imaginative uses (93) _____ (find) for them.

Reply 3: If you (94) _____ (start) children with computers too early, the computer (95) _____ (control) the children. Children need to be active and outdoors, they don't need to be silently (96) _____ (hook) to a computer.

Reply 4: As long as children get a balanced education, I see nothing wrong with (97) _____ (encourage) children to learn to use computers in school.

Your answers:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 87. <i>are becoming / have been becoming</i> | 88. <i>will affect</i> |
| 89. <i>be encouraged</i> | 90. <i>had</i> |
| 91. <i>will see</i> | 92. <i>have been used</i> |
| 93. <i>are found</i> | 94. <i>start</i> |
| 95. <i>will control</i> | 96. <i>hooked</i> |
| | 97. <i>encouraging</i> |

Part 6: Write the correct form of each bracketed word in the numbered spaces provided in the space provided under this part

Antonio Vivaldi, an Italian composer and a violinist, was the most (98) _____ (INFLUENCE) of his age. He was born March 4, 1678, in Venice, and was trained by his father, a violinist at Sa Mark's Cathedral. (99) _____ (ORDAIN) a priest in 1703, Vivaldi began teaching that year at the Ospedale della Pietà, a (100) _____ (CONSERVE) for orphaned girls. He was associated with the Pietà, usually as music (101) _____ (DIRECT), until 1740, training the students, composing concertos and oratorios for (102) _____ (WEEK) concerts, and meanwhile establishing an international reputation. From 1713 on, Vivaldi was also (103) _____ (ACT) as an opera composer and producer in Venice and traveled to Rome, Mantua, and (104) _____ (ELSE) to oversee performances of his operas. In about 1740 he accepted a position at the court of Emperor Charles VI in Vienna. He died in Vienna on July 28, 1741.

Vivaldi's concertos provided a model for this genre throughout Europe, affecting the style even of his older contemporaries. Vivaldi was the first composer who (105) _____ (CONSISTENT) used the ritornello form that became standard for the fast movements of concertos. The ritornello was a section that recurred in (106) _____ (DIFFER) keys and was played by the full orchestra. It alternated with soloist-dominated sections (episodes) that in his works were often virtuosic in character. He virtually established the three-movement format for the concerto and was among the first to introduce cadenzas for soloists. His opus 8 concertos entitled *The Four Seasons* are early examples of (107) _____ (ORCHESTRA) program music. Like much of his music, they are marked by vigorous rhythms and strong contrasts.

Your answers:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 98. influential | 99. ordained | 100. conservatory |
| 101. director | 102. weekly | 103. active |
| 104. elsewhere | 105. consistently | 106. different |
| 107. orchestral | | |

III. READING (4 pts)

Part 1: Read the passage and then decide which word best fits each space. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.

The heart has long been considered to be where feelings of love (108) _____. In love songs throughout the ages, love almost always (109) _____ together with the heart. The heart has continuously been viewed as the place where love begins and (110) _____. Even the Bible gives numerous (111) _____ to love and the heart.

The role of the heart in love must come from what happens to it when a person feels strongly (112) _____ to someone else. The strong feelings for the other person, especially in the early stages of a (113) _____, have the results that the heart starts beating faster and breathing starts (114) _____ up.

According to psychologists, a love relationship is a situation that involves a lot of stress and the body (115) _____ to this by getting ready to face the unknown. This has been called the "fight or flight" reaction, meeting danger by (116) _____ it or running away. So with love, the heart accelerates and (117) _____ becomes quick.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 108. _____ | B. stay | C. remain | D. linger |
| 109. A. moves | B. associates | _____ | D. combines |
| 110. A. prospers | B. seeps | C. develops | _____ |
| 111. A. preferences | _____ | C. citation | D. quotes |
| 112. _____ | B. attached | C. bond | D. linked |
| 113. _____ | B. connection | C. binding | D. link |
| 114. A. going | B. showing | _____ | D. beating |
| 115. A. answers | _____ | C. replies | D. looks |
| 116. _____ | B. struggling | C. defeating | D. fighting |
| 117. A. exhaling | B. inhaling | C. perspiring | _____ |

Part 2: You are going to read a magazine article about friends. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A- H the one which fits each gap (118-123). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (000).

- A. It's unwise to isolate yourself when you're in a boy / girl relationship.
- B. Suppose you're going through a bad patch with your boyfriend or girlfriend.
- C. It's stimulating to be surrounded by a mix of personalities with their different attitudes and behavior.
- D. Even your best friend may get jealous if they feel pushed out by your girlfriend or boyfriend.
- E. There might well be some more reserved characters too.
- F. To the majority of us this is someone we trust completely and who understands us better than anyone else.
- G. Or they may be someone you meet by chance and instantly get on with.
- H. There are all sorts of things that can bring about this special relationship.

FRIENDS

To many people, their friends are the most important thing in their life. Really good friends share the good times and the bad times, help you when you've got problems, never judge you and never turn their backs on you. Your best friend may be someone you've known all your life, someone you've grown up with and been through lots of ups and downs with.

(000). [REDACTED] It may be the result of enjoying the same activities, having the same outlook on life, or sharing similar experiences. Most of us have met someone that we've immediately felt relaxed with, as if we've known them for years. But usually it really does take years to get to know someone well enough to consider them your "best friend".

118. F It's the person you can turn to for impartial advice and a shoulder to cry on when life lets you down. You know that no matter what the problem or what time of day or night it is, your best friend will drop everything and put you first. No relationship is more important than the one with your best friend.

119. B It will probably be your best friend you go to for help. Perhaps your parents are being too heavy-handed; maybe you're not happy at work or at school. Whatever the problem, you know you can rely on your best friend.

Of course, not all friendships stand the test of time. All sorts of things can come between friends. Sometimes people just drift apart over time. One of you may leave the area and you simply lose touch. But sometimes other relationships can conflict with your friendship and cause powerful emotions.

120. D If they do and you want to keep them, it's important to make them feel valued. Set aside some time to go out with them on your own, or introduce them to your new boyfriend or girlfriend, and do things together.

121. A If you do, you may find that one day you break up and you've lost touch with all your old friends. And besides, it's fun to go out in groups, especially when you're young.

122. C People who you might not expect to get on with each other can often make a good combination. Usually in a particular group of friends there'll be a ringleader, someone the rest look to to make decisions. Often there's a bit of a comedian, always cracking jokes and entertaining the rest.

123. E They all have something to contribute. Remember, unlike your family, you can choose your friends. If you choose them carefully and treat them well, they could turn out to be friends for life.

Part 3: Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question from the four choices given. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.

Until recently, women in advertisements wore one of three things- an apron, a glamorous dress or a gown. Although that is now changing, many women still feel angry enough to deface offending advertisements with stickers protesting "this ad degrades women". Why does this sort of advertising exist? How can advertisers and ad agencies produce, sometimes after months of research, advertising that offends the consumers?

The Advertising Standards Authority (the body which deals with complaints about print media) is carrying out research into how women feel about the way they are portrayed in advertisements. Its conclusions are likely to be what the advertising industry already knows: although women are often irritated by the way they are seen in ads, few feel strongly enough to complain.

Women are not the only victims of poor and boring stereotypes-in many TV commercials, men are seen either as useless, childish oafs who are unable to perform the simplest household tasks, or as inconsiderate boors, permanently on the lookout for an escape to the pub. But it is women who seem to bear the brunt of the industry's apparent inability to put people into an authentic present-day context.

Yet according to Emma Bennett, executive creative director of a London advertising agency, women are not infuriated by stereotypes and sexist advertising. "It tends to wash over them; they are not militant or angry-they just find it annoying or tiresome. They reluctantly accept outdated stereotypes, but heave a sigh of relief when an advertising really gets it right." She says that it is not advertising's use of housewife role that bothers women, but the way in which it is handled. "Researchers have often asked the wrong questions. The most important thing is the advertising's tone of voice. Women hate being patronized, flattered or given desperately down-to-earth commonsense advice."

In the end, the responsibility for good advertising must be shared between the advertiser, the advertising agency and the customer. Advertising does not set trends but it reflects them. It is up to the consumer to tell advertisers where they fail, and until people on the receiving end take the business seriously and make their feelings known, the process of change will remain laboriously slow.

124. Despite recent changes in attitudes, some advertisings still fail to _____.
 A. change women's opinions of themselves

 C. persuade the public to buy the advertising industry
 D. meet the needs of the advertising industry
125. According to the writer, the commonest fault of present-day advertising is to _____.
 A. condemn the role of housewife
 B. ignore protests about advertisements

 D. misrepresent the activities of men
126. Research suggests that the reaction of women towards misrepresentation by advertisements is _____.
 _____ B. hostility C. approval D. relief
127. Emma Bennett suggests that advertisements should _____.
 A. give further emphasis to practical advice.

 C. use male images instead of female ones
 D. pay more compliments to women than before
128. Ultimately the advertising industry should _____.
 A. take its job more seriously
 B. do more pioneering work

 D. concentrate on the products advertised

Part 4: Fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the numbered blanks provided below this part.

All drugs can affect the body (000) _____ both helpful and (129) _____ ways. For example, a particular drug may produce a stronger heartbeat (130) _____ from pain, or some other desired effect. But that drug, (131) _____ any other drug, can also cause undesired effects – especially if the (132) _____ is too large. Such effects might (133) _____ fever, high blood pressure, or constipation.

Most drugs produce changes throughout the body because the drugs (134) _____ through the blood stream. (135) _____ most drugs used to affect one part of the body also affect other parts. For example, physicians sometimes (136) _____ morphine to relieve pain. Morphine depresses the activities of cells in the brain and thus reduces the (137) _____ of pain. But

morphine also alters the function of cells elsewhere in the body. It may decrease the rate of breathing, produce constipation, and (138) _____ other undesired effects.

Your answers:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (000). <u>in</u> | 129. <u>harmful</u> | 130. <u>relief</u> |
| 131. <u>like</u> | 132. <u>dose</u> | 133. <u>include</u> |
| 134. <u>circulate</u> | 135. <u>so/therefore/thus</u> | 136. <u>prescribe</u> |
| 137. <u>sensation</u> | 138. <u>create</u> | |

Part 5: Choose each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below. Write your answer in the numbered blanks provided below this part.

male chauvinist	second-class citizens	male-dominated	discrimination
militant	unisex	feminist	sexist
sex-objects	exploitation	the weaker sex	

A (000) _____ is a person, usually a woman, who believes that women should be regarded as equal to men. She, or he, deplors (139) _____ against women in the home, place of work or anywhere, and her principal enemy is the (140) _____, who believes that men are naturally superior. Tired of being referred to as (141) _____ women are becoming more and more (142) _____ and are winning the age-old battle of the sexes. They are sick to death of (143) _____ jokes which poke fun at women. They are no longer content to be regarded as (144) _____ in terms of economic, political and social status. They criticize beauty contests and the use of glamorous female models in advertisements, which they describes as the (145) _____ female beauty, since women in these situations are represented as mere (146) _____. We no longer live in the (147) _____ societies of the past. Let us hope, however, that the revolution stops before we have a boring world in which sex doesn't make much difference. We already have (148) _____ hairdressers and fashions. What next?

Your answers:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (000). <u>male chauvinist</u> | 139. <u>discrimination</u> | 140. <u>male chauvinist</u> |
| 141. <u>the weaker sex</u> | 142. <u>militant</u> | 143. <u>sexist</u> |
| 144. <u>second-class citizens</u> | 145. <u>exploitation</u> | 146. <u>sex-objects</u> |
| 147. <u>male-dominated</u> | 148. <u>unisex</u> | |

IV. WRITING (4 pts)

Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it

149. It seems that no one predicted the correct result.

No one seems to have predicted the correct result.

150. She didn't inherit anything under her uncle's will.

Her uncle didn't leave her anything in his will.

151. The dress was so tempting that I bought it.

I couldn't resist the temptation to buy the dress.

152. We discussed the business at length, but came to no decision.

We had a long discussion about the business but came to no decision.

153. You may get hungry on the train, so take some sandwiches.

In case you get hungry on the train, (you should/had better) take some sandwiches.

Part 2: Rewrite the following sentences, using exactly the words given

154. When Mary was pregnant, all she wanted to eat was jelly.

CRAVING *Marry had a craving for jelly when she was pregnant.*

155. The interview panel thought that Sarah had a very good manner.

IMPRESSION *Sarah made a very good impression on the interview panel.*

156. Organic vegetables are said to be healthy.

WONDERS *organic vegetables are said to do wonders for your health.*

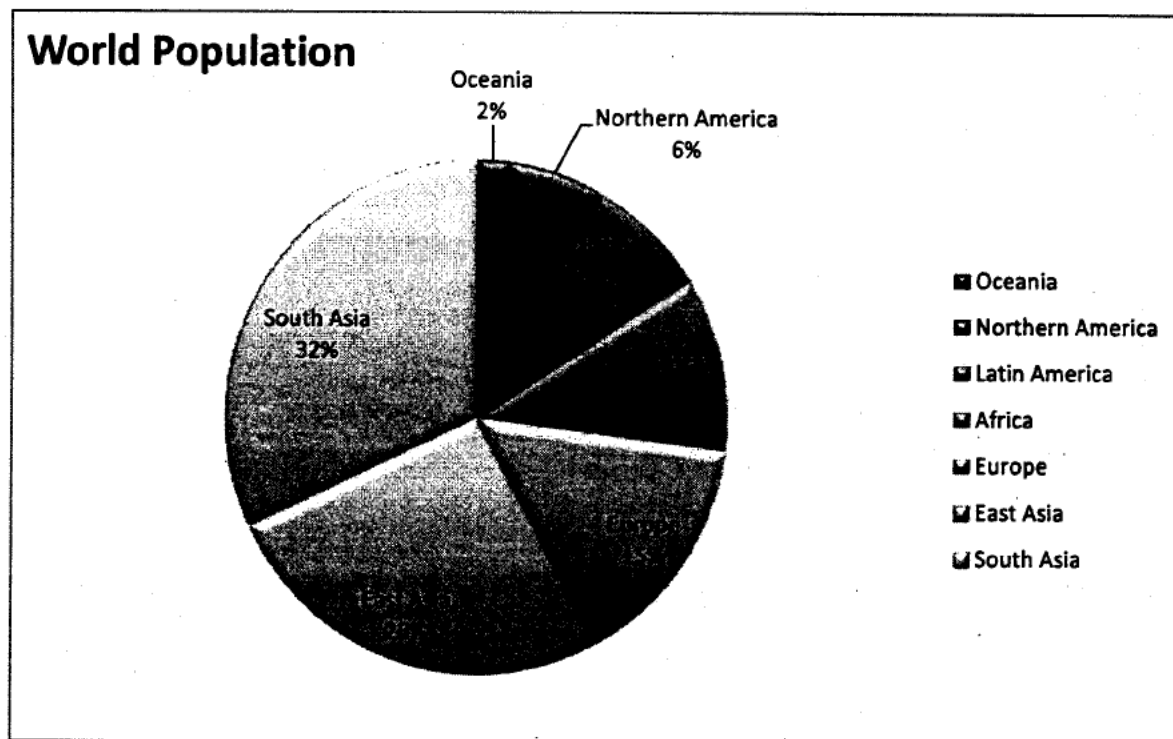
157. The fact that he will never race again is something he cannot accept.

TERMS *He cannot come to terms with the fact that he will never race again.*

158. Pandas need a special diet, without it they perish.

PROVIDED *Provided (that) pandas have a special diet, they survive.*

Part 3: Study the chart carefully then write a paragraph of about 150 words, describing the information in the chart.



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WHITE LIES

Very (6) _____, newborn babies are not beautiful. They are wrinkled or bald, or they have an angry (87) _____ on their faces that seems to say, "Go away! I (88) _____ everybody." But (89) _____ a parent, that bald, wrinkled, mean-faced baby is the most beautiful and perfect child in the world. When that proud father or mother asks you, "Well, what do you think - isn't she beautiful?" what are you going to (90) _____? Is this the time for the truth? Of course (91) _____!

You look that proud father in (92) _____ eye and say, "Yes, she is! She's a (93) _____ beauty. She's one in a million. She's going to be a movie star! I can tell! She's as pretty as a (94) _____."

This is what we (95) _____ in English a white lie. White lies don't hurt people; they aren't cruel or angry words. People use them to make a difficult situation (96) _____ easier. When people (97) _____ dates, forget their homework, or taste something new that they don't (98) _____ like while eating at a friend's house, they tell a white lie. They are trying to be kind. They don't want to (99) _____ someone's feelings. It is important to be honest. But many people feel that being kind and (100) _____ is sometimes more important.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 86. <u>A.</u> often | B. usually | C. Occasionally | D sometimes |
| 87. A. impression | B. looking | C. Appearance | <u>D</u> expression |
| 88. A. feel hate | B. am hating | <u>C.</u> hate | D can hate |
| 89. A. for | <u>B.</u> to | C. with | D as for |
| 90. <u>A.</u> say | B. tell | C. speak | D utter |
| 91. A. neither | B. no | C. never | <u>D</u> not |
| 92. A. his | B. an | <u>C.</u> the | D one |
| 93. A. genuine | <u>B.</u> real | C. true | D exact |
| 94. A. flower | B. fairy | C. painting | <u>D</u> picture |
| 95. A. name | <u>B.</u> call | C. express | D know |
| 96. A. far | B. more | <u>C.</u> a little | D little |
| 97. <u>A.</u> refuse | B. reject | C. deny | D disregard |
| 98. A. genuinely | <u>B.</u> especially | C. particularly | D specially |
| 99. <u>A.</u> hurt | B. wound | C. damage | D injure |
| 100. considered | B. considering | C. considerable | <u>D</u> considerate |

Directions: choose the word or phrase that best completes each unfinished sentence below or that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

- He passed the test by the skin of his teeth. (một cách suýt soát)
A. easily B. with very little margin C. with a very high score D. All are correct
- By the way, Henry, did you have any lunch? (nhân tiện, tiện thể)
A. Suddenly B. Once and for all C. Incidentally D. Definitely
- It has rained for four days without letting up. (giảm bớt, dịu đi)
A. thundering B. freezing C. increasing in intensity D. slackening
- His offer took everyone by surprise. (làm ai ngạc nhiên)
A. surprised everyone B. was different from others
C. was similar to others D. made everyone angry
- Susan broke her promise when she failed to return the book. (không giữ đúng lời hứa)
A. kept to herself B. had an appointment
C. lost her friend D. failed to do what she said
- I have suspected the hostess of lying for a long time, and today we are going to have it out with her. (tranh cãi)
A. cheat B. quarrel with C. talk with D. defend
- Their attorney (luật sư) has promised to hold off legal action for another week. (hoãn lại)
A. cancel B. call off C. delay D. give out

- 8- His secretary took down everything that we said. (viết tắt ký)
 A. forgot B. wrote in shorthand C. discarded D. remembered
- 9-The finance company seized (tịch thu) his car because he fell behind in his payments. (Trả không đúng hạn, còn thiếu lại)
 A. didn't pay his debt B. didn't want to pay the balance
 C. didn't pay taxes D. failed to keep up in his payments
- 10-Completely surrounded by our troops, the enemy finally gave in.
 A. surrendered B. declared war C. ran away D. retreated
- 11-Although we suspected that he was guilty, he went scot-free. (trót lọt, không bị phạt)
 A. was fined B. was freed without any fine
 C. was released from prison D. was not charged with murder
- 12-He was received by the family with open arms. (rất nồng nhiệt)
 A. carelessly B. with warm welcome C. casually D. reluctantly
- 13-Although he behaved like a gentleman, he was a wolf in sheep's clothing. (kẻ lừa dối)
 A. famous person B. kind - hearted person C. deceiver D. very important person
- 14-Irene tells us word for word what happened. (một cách chính xác)
 A. secretly B. exactly C. in a whisper D. carelessly
- 15-Mr. Scott worked his way up from office boy to president. (thăng tiến)
 A. advanced himself B. took care of himself C. worked hard D. promoted
- 16-The letter we expected has gone astray. (thất lạc)
 A. arrived B. gotten lost C. disappeared D. appeared
- 17-If you can finish it by noon, go ahead. (tiếp tục, làm tiếp)
 A. proceed B. turn on C. keep on D. go away
- 18-Shall we go fifty-fifty with the prize money? (chia đều)
 A. share equally B. get even C. spend together D. get square
- 19-I saw stars when I hit my head against the door. (choáng váng)
 A. became dizzy B. passed out C. fainted D. cried
- 20-She will never set foot in my house. (gia nhập, vào)
 A. clean B. enter C. buy D. demolish
- 21 -John and Grace settled down in their new home. (ổn định cuộc sống)
 A. had a quarrel B. lived a normal life C. had a row D. lived expensively
- 22-He has shifted for himself since he was 21 years of age. (tự xoay sở, tự chăm sóc)
 A. been disabled B. bathed by himself
 C. taken care of himself D. been in the hospital
- 23-The bobby - soxers applauded their favorite actor. (cô gái đang tuổi thanh niên)
 A. niggers (ngời da đen) B. spendthrifts (người ăn tiêu hoang phí) C. adolescent girls D. misers
- 24-We have been bosom friends for many years. (bạn thân)
 A. old friends B. good friends C. pen - friends D. close friends
- 25-The police ran after the thief and finally caught him. (đuổi theo)
 A. chased B. intercepted C. talked with D. questioned

Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed an iceberg, only two days at sea and more than half way between England and the New York destination. Because the luxury liner was traveling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An unextinguished fire also contributed to the ship's submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the lifeboats. Four hours after the mishap, another ship, the *Carpathia*, rescued the survivors-less than a third of those originally aboard.

The infamous *Titanic* enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland, where it lies today.

31 - Which of the following is not true?

- A. The *Carpathia* didn't rescue the survivors. B. The *Carpathia* rescued the survivors.
 C. The *Titanic* sank near Newfoundland. D. The *Titanic* was the fastest ship afloat in 1912.

- 32 - Which of the following did not contribute to the large death toll?
 A. panic B. fire C. speed D. Carpathia
- 33 - How many days was the Titanic at sea before sinking?
 A. 1 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
- 34 - The word "unexfingitished" means most nearly the same as _____.
 A. unpreventable B. uncontrollable C. undiscovered D. unquenched
- 35 - A ship's maiden voyage is _____.
 A. its first voyage B. its last voyage C. its crew D. its engine room

IV. Fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word

The causes of headaches, (26) whether they are the common kind of tension or migraine headaches, or any other kind, are usually the same. During period of stress, muscles in the neck, head, and face are contracted (27) so tightly that they exert tremendous pressure (28) on the nerves beneath them. Headaches take many forms from a constant, dull pain to an insistent hammering.

Although at (29) least 50% of American adults are estimated (30) to, suffer one or more headaches per week, it is the 20 million migraine sufferers (31) who are in special difficulties. Migraines, which are mostly suffered by women, can involve tremendous, unrelieved pain.

Migraines, which may also (32) be caused by stress, can occur in people who bottle up their emotions and who are very conscientious in their performance. Escaping (33) from stressful situation, (34) being open with one's feeling, and lowering one's expectations can help reduce the stress and so cut down on those headaches which cannot be "help" aspirin an (35) other non-prescription painkillers.

V. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions

What is the most widely spoken language in the world today? Well, if you mean what language is spoken as a first or second language by the most people and what language is spoken in the greatest number of countries, then the answer is English.

An estimated billion and a half people in the world speak English. One hundred years ago, the original editor of the Oxford English Dictionary launched in appeal in Britain, the United States and the former British Empire for new words. Since the end of the 20th century, English has become the most widely used language around the world, and the editor of the OED, as the Oxford English Dictionary commonly called, are sending out a worldwide appeal as they begin the task of completely revising the OED.

The Oxford English Dictionary is widely regarded as the definitive record of the English language. Now the expansive twenty-volume dictionary is to be update and the publisher is calling on the English-speaking world to help. The English language has expanded greatly in recent years with new words, forms of uses in meaning flooding the language from around the world. The OED's principal word expert Admin Dvina said that the search for new words is being launched globally, simply because English is a worldwide language.

Contributors are invited to submit printed evidence of new words from a variety of sources, including magazines, newspapers, books and song lyrics; Dictionary editors are also keen to receive words of earlier centuries that have so far escaped inclusion.

36. Which language is considered the most widely spoken in the world today?
 a. French b. English c. Japanese d. Russian
37. When did the original editor of the Oxford English Dictionary launch in appeal in Britain, the United States and the former British Empire for new words?
 a. At the end of the 20th century. b. At the beginning of the 21st century.
 c. One hundred years ago. d. In 2002.
38. Why did they send out an appeal for new words?
 a. Because they wanted to begin the task of completely revising the OED.
 b. Because English have not been spoken any longer.

- c. Because they were afraid that English would be dominated by French.
 - d. All are correct
39. Why did they send out an appeal for new words globally?
- a. Because they were forced to do so.
 - b. Because the Oxford English Dictionary editor could not do the task himself.
 - c. Because of the fame of them
 - d. Because English is a worldwide language.
40. Which sentence is not true?
- a. New words that have been sent to Oxford English Dictionary need printed evidence.
 - b. In the Oxford English Dictionary, there are not words used in songs.
 - c. The Oxford English Dictionary has twenty volumes.
 - d. Dictionary editors are also keen to receive words of earlier centuries.

The end.
Chúc các em thi tốt