

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

Môn: TIẾNG ANH

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

Ngày thi: **15/10/2010**

(Đề thi gồm **14** câu, **13** trang)

SỐ PHÁCH

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

ĐỀ BÀI
(Học sinh làm vào đề)

I. LISTENING (3 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

Bài nghe gồm 02 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần. Mỗi lần cách nhau 60 giây, mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi lần nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.

Sau mỗi phần nghe có 1 khoảng lặng 1 phút. Bài nghe mới được báo hiệu bằng tín hiệu nhạc.

Sau bài nghe cuối (phần 2), sẽ có một khoảng lặng 1 phút và kết thúc bằng tín hiệu nhạc.

Part 1: Questions 1-10 (2 points)

In this section, you will hear a woman talking about chores for children in summer.

Listen and complete the passage below

Well, feeding and watering pets are important in the summer. Especially in hot weather, animals need to be watered like ⁽¹⁾ _____.

With all the water ⁽²⁾ _____ of summer, floors and carpets also need to be cleaned more often. Kids can help sweep and ⁽³⁾ _____ floors if they are taught how.

Vacuuming is a chore that most children can do. Cleaning ⁽⁴⁾ _____ on carpets can be done with children if parents take a few minutes to train them

Watering ⁽⁵⁾ _____ and plants is a great summer chore for kids. Even a ⁽⁶⁾ _____ can water flowers and plants, and most young children love water, so take advantage of the development ⁽⁷⁾ _____ and give them something important and fun to do

Windows and sliding glass doors seem to collect hand ⁽⁸⁾ _____ in the summer. Why not include the kids in this ⁽⁹⁾ _____ project? Spraying window cleaner on a window can be lots of fun, and ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ the windows clean a satisfying task...

Part 2: Questions 11- 15 (1 points)

Listen to the conversation between 2 students and decide whether these statements are True, False, or No information given (NIG) by checking the appropriate box

- 11. Both students are going to the same office.
- 12. The girl was born in Tokyo.
- 13. The girl finished her college at Tokyo.
- 14. The girl is temporarily staying in a small hostel.
- 15. One student is going to staying in the dorm.

TRUE	FALSE	NIG

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (7 points)

Part 1: (1 point)

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

- 16. We are lucky to get tickets for the first _____ of the new opera.
A. publication B. operation C. action D. performance
- 17. The bad weather _____ the plane being delayed.
A. caused B. made C. set off D. resulted in
- 18. A man is walking towards me. _____ man is carrying _____ parcel.
A. A / the B. The/ a C. Ø/ the D. The/ Ø
- 19. This museum has more visitors than _____ any other in the world.
A. really B. practically C. actually D. utterly
- 20. _____ is normally used to refer to the treatment and training of the child within the home.
A. Feeding B. Mothering C. Upbringing D. Educating
- 21. This course _____ no previous knowledge of the subject.
A. assumes B. assigns C. assures D. assembles
- 22. I am so tired that I can't take _____ what you are saying.
A. up B. out C. in D. on
- 23. Our government has come up with a(n) _____ to attract more visitors to our country.
A. amount B. profit C. task D. scheme
- 24. I don't know how he ever got Joe _____ to this.
A. agree B. to agree C. agreeing D. have agreed
- 25. The new road _____ by next June according to the Mayor.
A. will have been built B. is being built C. will have built D. will be built

Your answers

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.

Part 2: (1 point)

Write the correct *FORM* of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right.

Stonehenge is surely Britain’s greatest national icon, symbolizing mystery, power and endurance. Its original purpose is ⁽²⁶⁾ _____ (CLARIFY) to us, but some have ⁽²⁷⁾ _____ (SPECULATION) that it was a temple made for the worship of ancient earth gods. It has been called an ⁽²⁸⁾ _____ (ASTRONOMY) observatory for making significant events on the ⁽²⁹⁾ _____ (HISTORY) calendar. Others claim that it was a sacred site for the burial of high-ranking citizens from the societies of long ago.

The stones we see today ⁽³⁰⁾ _____ (PRESENT) Stonehenge in ruin. Many of the original stones have fallen or been removed by previous generations for home ⁽³¹⁾ _____ (CONSTRUCT) or road repair. There has been serious damage to some of the smaller bluestones ⁽³²⁾ _____ (RESULT) from close visitors contact (prohibited since 1978).

In its first place, Stonehenge was a large earthwork; a bank and ditch ⁽³³⁾ _____ (ARRANGE) called a henge, constructed approximately 5,000 years ago. It is believed that the ditch was dug with tools made from the antlers of red deer and, ⁽³⁴⁾ _____ (POSSIBILITY), wood. The underlying chalk was ⁽³⁵⁾ _____ (LOOSE) with picks and shoveled with shoulderblades of cattle. It was then loaded into baskets and carried away. Modern experiments have shown that these tools were more than equal to the great task of earth digging and moving.

Your answers

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.

Part 3: (2 points)

The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example

We can communicate not only through words **and** also through 0 **and → but**
body language. Body language includes our posture, facial
expressions, and gestures. Because body language is too important, 36 _____
you will want to know what yours is saying and how to interpret

other people, too. Here are some examples of body language and its meaning. If your posture is slumped and your head is down, this could mean that you are sad or lack confidence. If your posture is straight and relaxed, you are expressing confidence and friendliness. A smile is a sign of friendliness or interest. But people sometimes smile just to be polite. To get another clue from people's faces, notice their eyes. Friendliness and interest are expressive when a person's eyes meet yours and then look away and meet yours again. A person who doesn't look away is expressing a challenge. A person who doesn't look at you is expressing lack of interest or shy. Hand gestures can mean a person interested in the conversation. But repeated movements- like tapping a pencil or tapping a foot- often mean the person is either patient or nervous. Staying away from someone who points at you while talking with you: That person might be angry at you or feel superior over you.

37 _____
38 _____
39 _____
40 _____
41 _____
42 _____
43 _____
44 _____
45 _____

Part 4: (1 point)

Supply the correct form of the VERB in brackets to complete the passage. Write your answer in the numbered box

Ngô Bảo Châu was born in 1972, the only son to an intellectual family in Hanoi, North Vietnam. His father, professor Ngô Huy Cẩn, is a full professor in Physics at the Vietnam National Institute of Mechanics. His mother, Trần Lưu Vân Hiến, is an associate professor-doctor in a hospital in Hanoi.

At the age of 15, he ⁽⁴⁶⁾ _____ (**admit**) into a mathematics-specializing class of the Vietnam National University High School (Khối chuyên Tổng Hợp - Đại học Khoa Học Tự Nhiên Hà Nội), formerly ⁽⁴⁷⁾ _____ (**know**) as A0-class. In grade 11 and 12, Châu participated respectively in the 29th and 30th International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO) and became the first Vietnamese student ⁽⁴⁸⁾ _____ (**win**) two IMO gold medals, of which the first one ⁽⁴⁹⁾ _____ (**win**) with a perfect score (42/42).

Currently, Châu is working at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey and ⁽⁵⁰⁾ _____ (**hold**) a position at the Hanoi Institute of Mathematics. He ⁽⁵¹⁾ _____ (**accept**) a professorship at the University of Chicago.

In 2004 Châu and Laumon ⁽⁵²⁾ _____ (**gain**) the Clay Research Award for their achievement in solving the fundamental lemma proposed by Robert Langlands for the case of unitary groups.

Châu eventually succeeded in formulating the proof for the general case of Langlands's lemma in 2008, a result that was praised by the number theorist Peter Sarnak "It's as if people ⁽⁵³⁾ _____ (**work**) on the far side of the river waiting for someone to throw this bridge across. And now all of sudden everyone's work on the other side of the river ⁽⁵⁴⁾ _____ (**prove**)." Châu's success was selected by *Time* as one of the Top Ten Scientific Discoveries of 2009. On August 19, 2010, Châu ⁽⁵⁵⁾ _____ (**award**) the 2010 Fields Medal at the ICM 2010 in Hyderabad, India, for his proof of the general case of the fundamental lemma through the introduction of new algebraic geometry methods.

Your answers

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
51.	52.	53.	54.	55.

Part 5: (1 point)

Fill each gap in the following sentences with a phrasal verb in the box. Use each phrasal verb only ONCE and write your answer in the numbered box. Some phrasal verbs require an object. PUT THE VERBS INTO THEIR CORRECT FORM.

ask out	ask after	stay up	take off	stand for
be away	take in	take after	show off	look after
boil over	stand out	send for	see out	

56. My father was forgetful and I _____ him; I forget everything.
57. The symbol 'x' usually _____ the unknown quantity in mathematics.
58. Children never want to go to bed at the proper time; they always want to _____ late.
59. At first he _____ by his stories and we tried to help him; but later we learnt that his stories were all lies.
60. He _____ his coat when he entered the house and put it on again when he went out.
61. One of our water pipes has burst. We must _____ the plumber.
62. Although Jules speaks English perfectly, my cousin spoke French to him all the time just to _____.
63. She _____ from the crowd because of her height and her flaming red hair.
64. Don't bother to come to the door with me. I can _____

65. When I met Tom at the party; he _____ you.

Your answers

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.

Part 6: (1 point)

Insert A, AN, THE, or Ø (zero articles) where necessary. Write your answer in the numbered box

The Great Pyramid of Giza, ⁽⁶⁶⁾ _____ monument of wisdom and prophecy, was built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, ⁽⁶⁷⁾ _____ certain aspects of its construction make it one of the truly wonders of the world. ⁽⁶⁸⁾ _____ four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on ⁽⁶⁹⁾ _____ true north, south, east, and west- an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were ⁽⁷⁰⁾ _____ sun worshippers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid was based on ⁽⁷¹⁾ _____ astronomical observation.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many interesting lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent ⁽⁷²⁾ _____ type of line of ⁽⁷³⁾ _____ events-past, present and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with ⁽⁷⁴⁾ _____ known facts of the past. Others are prophesied for ⁽⁷⁵⁾ _____ future generations and are presently under investigation.

Your answers

66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
71.	72.	73.	74.	75.

III. READING (4.5 points)

Part 1: (1.5 points)

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 national system of higher education in the USA. Basically American higher education developed its ⁽⁷⁶⁾ _____ pattern by the adaptation of 2 traditions: the collegiate tradition of England and the university tradition of the ⁽⁷⁷⁾ _____.

In the USA there is no consistent ⁽⁷⁸⁾ _____ between the term ‘college’ and ‘university’. The general tendency, ⁽⁷⁹⁾ _____, is to call a college a higher

educational institution offering mainly courses of institution ⁽⁸⁰⁾ _____ to the Bachelor's degree; a university is a college or a group of colleges or departments ⁽⁸¹⁾ _____ one control offering courses of institution leading not only to the Bachelor's degree but also the Master's and the Doctor's degree. The ⁽⁸²⁾ _____ 'college' is also sometimes loosely applied to institutions which are actually ⁽⁸³⁾ _____ secondary schools.

The American college, ⁽⁸⁴⁾ _____ it is the outgrowth of the English college of Oxford and Cambridge, has developed ⁽⁸⁵⁾ _____ an institution which has no counterpart in Europe. The college course of study, at first 3 years in duration, was soon ⁽⁸⁶⁾ _____ to 4 years and the classes are uniformly known as the ⁽⁸⁷⁾ _____, the sophomore, the junior and the senior.

The tradition degree ⁽⁸⁸⁾ _____ crowns the college course is that of Bachelor of Arts (BA), The studies ordinarily ⁽⁸⁹⁾ _____ on in case of candidates for this degree are Latin, Greek, mathematics, English, philosophy, political economy, history and at least one modern European ⁽⁹⁰⁾ _____ (French or German) and at least one natural science.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 76. A. private | B. own | C. single | D. only |
| 77. A. continent | B. planet | C. system | D. hemisphere |
| 78. A. comparison | B. appearance | C. distinction | D. discrimination |
| 79. A. therefore | B. moreover | C. consequently | D. however |
| 80. A. applying | B. leading | C. pointing | D. forcing |
| 81. A. with | B. below | C. for | D. under |
| 82. A. slogan | B. phrase | C. term | D. clause |
| 83. A. only | B. alone | C. unique | D. sole |
| 84. A. but | B. although | C. even | D. despite |
| 85. A. of | B. in | C. into | D. on |
| 86. A. extended | B. widened | C. heightened | D. enlarged |
| 87. A. cleaners | B. freshmen | C. newsmen | D. learners |
| 88. A. where | B. when | C. which | D. who |
| 89. A. concentrated | B. enforced | C. observed | D. insisted |
| 90. A. culture | B. literature | C. language | D. nationality |

Your answers

76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
86.	87.	88.	89.	90.

Part 2: (0.8 point)

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions that follow by circling A, B, C, or D.

Have you ever flown? Did you fly to another country to study English? How do you feel about flying? People who have to fly all the time for business usually find it boring. People who fly only once in a while are excited. However, some people feel only terror when they board an airplane. They suffer from a phobia, an illogical fear. If you are afraid of poisonous spiders, this is logical. If you are afraid of all spiders even harmless ones, this is a phobia because it is illogical. Some people have phobias about heights, being shut up in a small area, or being in a large open area. It is not logical to be afraid of these things when there is no danger, but a phobia is not logical. Fear of flying is another phobia. We always hear about a plane crash, but we don't hear about millions of flights every year that are safe. Riding in a car is 30 times more dangerous than flying, but most of us are not afraid every time we get into a car. It is not logical to be afraid of flying, but research shows that about 12 percent of people have this fear. People with a phobia about flying are afraid for one or more of these reasons. They are afraid of heights. They avoid high places, and if they are in a high-rise building, they don't look out the windows. They might be afraid of being in an enclosed place like an elevator, a tunnel on a highway. When they get on an airplane, they can't get out until the end of the flight, and the flight might last several hours. Maybe they are afraid of the crowds and all the noise and people rushing around at an airport. This especially bothers older people. Some people are afraid of the unknown. They don't understand the technology of flying and can't believe that a huge airplane can stay up in the air. Others are afraid of loss of control. They need to control every situation they are in. When they drive a car, they have some chance of avoiding an accident. In a plane, they have no control over anything. It terrifies them to give up control to the pilot and the rest of the crew. For some people, a fear of flying is not important because they don't really need to fly. But what about someone who works for an international company? What about an entertainer who has to sing in twenty different places in a month? These people have to fly if they want to continue in their profession. There is help for these people. There are special classes in which people learn how to control their fear. They probably can't lose it, but they can learn to control it. Then they can fly when they need to, even though they probably won't enjoy it. The class visits an airport and learns how airplane traffic is controlled and how planes are kept in safe condition. A pilot talks about flying through storms, the different noises an airplane makes, and air safety in general. The class learns to do relaxation exercises, and the people talk about their fear. Next, the class listens to tape recordings of a takeoff and landing, and later the people ride in a plane on the ground around the airport. Finally, they are ready to take a short flight. The instructors of these classes are sometimes psychologists. They say that between 80 and 90 percent of the people who take them are successful. They still have their phobia, but they learn to control their fear. Some of them even learn to enjoy flying.

91. _____ usually think flying is boring

A. People who fly once in a while

B. People who fly often

C. People who have phobia about flying

D. Older people

92. A phobia is _____

- A. harmful B. illogical C. chemical D. logical
93. A person with a fear of enclosed places doesn't like_____.
- A. walking on a path. B. high places.
C. being in a tunnel. D. looking out of windows
94. _____especially bother(s) old people.
- A. Crowds at airports B. High-rise C. Spiders. D. The noise
95. A fear of flying is not important to some because_____.
- A. they are entertainers B. they don't need to fly
C. they can take a class about flying D. they
96. The instructor of a class for people who are afraid of flying_____.
- A. explains about airplane crashes B. learns to relax
C. takes them to an airport D. a psychologist
97. At least_____ percent of people who take these classes are successful.
- A. 10 B. 20 C. 80 D. 90
98. About_____ percent of people are afraid of flying.
- A. 6 B. 12 C. 15 D. 30

Part 3: (1.2 point)

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions that follow by circling A, B, C, or D

ENDANGERED SPECIES

In today's world, thousands of plants and animals are in danger of extinction, and the number of species at risk increases every year. Not all plants or animals existing in small numbers are endangered as their population may not be decreasing or threatened. An endangered species is one which is expected to die out within twenty years unless special measures are taken to protect it. Endangered animals include blue whales, giant pandas, orangutans, rhinoceroses, snow leopards, tigers and some species of crocodile. Endangered plants include some species of cactus.

Why are the above species of animal endangered? There are now legal limits on hunting, but not all species are protected by law. Even when animals are legally protected, illegal hunting for fur, tusks and horns continues. Those animals that are not killed are captured and sent to zoos or sold as pets. For example, the little blue macaw, a parrot native to Brazil, has been captured in such numbers for private bird collections that it is almost extinct in the wild. In addition to this, many species' habitats are eliminated when people clear land in order to build on **it**, or when they introduce domestic and non-native animals which overgraze the vegetation and even prey on birds and mammals which are already at risk of extinction.

Why is it important to save endangered species? Firstly, nature is delicately balanced, and the extinction of one species may have a serious effect on others. Secondly, it is the fault

of mankind that so many species are endangered, so it is our responsibility to protect those species while we still can. We must stop the hunting of wild animals and the destruction of the forests before it is too late. It is worth making an effort- by saving endangered species we could be saving ourselves.

99. According to the text, _____

- A. all plants and animals are expected to die out in 20 years if we don't take measures to protect them.
- B. blue whales have become extinct.
- C. more and more species become endangered each year.
- D. only animal species are seriously threatened.

100. The author wonders why all the species mentioned are in danger because _____

- A. all species are protected by law
- B. hunting is not allowed everywhere nowadays.
- C. most endangered species are kept in zoos.
- D. illegal hunting has been eliminated.

101. The author uses the blue macaw as an example of _____

- A. birds captured for the pet trade.
- B. a species that has completely died out.
- C. a species of birds killed by hunters.
- D. birds captured for zoos.

102. According to the author introducing domestic, non-native animals _____

- A. is not associated with endangered species.
- B. is only dangerous in tropical forests.
- C. is the only reason why some species habitats are destroyed.
- D. may threaten the habitats of some species.

103. Endangered animals _____

- A. will definitely die out soon.
- B. are an important part of the world's wildlife.
- C. cannot be saved because we need to save ourselves.
- D. have a bad effect on others.

104. What does "it" in line 14 refers to?

- A. habitats
- B. the little blue macaw
- C. land
- D. the planet

Part 4: (1 point)

Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the numbered boxes provided below the passage

Cultural diversity encompasses with the cultural differences that ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾ _____ between people, such as language, dress and traditions, and the way societies organize themselves, their conception of morality and religion, and the way they interact ⁽¹⁰⁶⁾ _____ the environment.

There is a general consensus among mainstream anthropologists that human first emerged in Africa about two million years ago. Since then they have ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ _____, throughout the world, successfully adapting to widely differing conditions and to periodic cataclysmic changes in local and ⁽¹⁰⁸⁾ _____ climate. The many separate societies that emerged from the globe differed markedly from each other, and many of ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ _____ differences persist to this day.

Joe Nelson, from Stafford Virginia, ⁽¹¹⁰⁾ _____ popularized the words ‘Cultures and diversity’. It is debatable whether these differences ⁽¹¹¹⁾ _____ merely incidental artifacts arising from patterns of human migration or whether they represent an evolutionary trait that is key to our success as a species. By analogy with biodiversity, ⁽¹¹²⁾ _____ is thought to be essential to the long-term survival of life on earth, it can be argued that cultural diversity may be vital for the long-term ⁽¹¹³⁾ _____ of humanity; and that the conservation of indigenous cultures may be as important to humankind ⁽¹¹⁴⁾ _____ the conservation of species and ecosystems is to life in general.

Your answers

105.	106.	107.	108.	109.
110.	111.	112.	113.	114.

IV. WRITING (5.5 points)

Part 1: (1.5 points)

Use the word(s) given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write 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)

115. Carol claimed that she hadn’t understood my request. (MADE)

116. He will have to accept your offer. (OPTION)

117. Is homework compulsory at that school? (HAVE)

118. How many books did they buy yesterday? (BOUGHT)

119. I'm sorry I didn’t go to University. (GOING)

120. He has definitely agreed to accept the job. (COMMITTED)

THE END