

**Đề chính thức**

**ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH**

Ngày thi: 30/9/2012

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (Không kể thời gian phát đề)

(Đề thi gồm có: 17 trang)

Họ và tên thí sinh: _____	Giám thị 1: _____	STT do giám thị ghi
Số báo danh: _____ Phòng thi _____	Giám thị 2: _____	Số phách (Do HĐ chấm thi ghi)
Học sinh lớp _____ trường _____	(Ký tên - Ghi họ và tên)	
Hội đồng coi thi: _____		

(Phần này dành cho hội đồng chấm thi)

Điểm từng phần	Điểm bài thi		Họ tên và chữ ký		Số phách
	Bảng số	Bảng chữ			
Câu I:.....			Giám khảo 1		STT do HĐ chấm thi ghi
Câu II:.....			Giám khảo 2		
Câu III:.....			Giám khảo 3		
Câu IV:.....					Số phách (Do HĐ phúc khảo ghi)
Tổng:.....					

(Phần này dành cho hội đồng phúc khảo)

Điểm từng phần	Điểm bài thi		Họ tên và chữ ký		Số phách (Do HĐ phúc khảo ghi)
	Bảng số	Bảng chữ	Giám khảo 1	Giám khảo 2	
Câu I:.....					
Câu II:.....					
Câu III:.....					
Câu IV:.....					
Tổng:.....					

**I. LISTENING: (3 ms)**

**A. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with the missing words. You will hear the conversation twice. Write your answers in the numbered box.**

(W) Well, it's 8 o'clock and I need a study break. I have a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ test in a few days. Mind if I join you? What are you watching? Is it anything interesting?

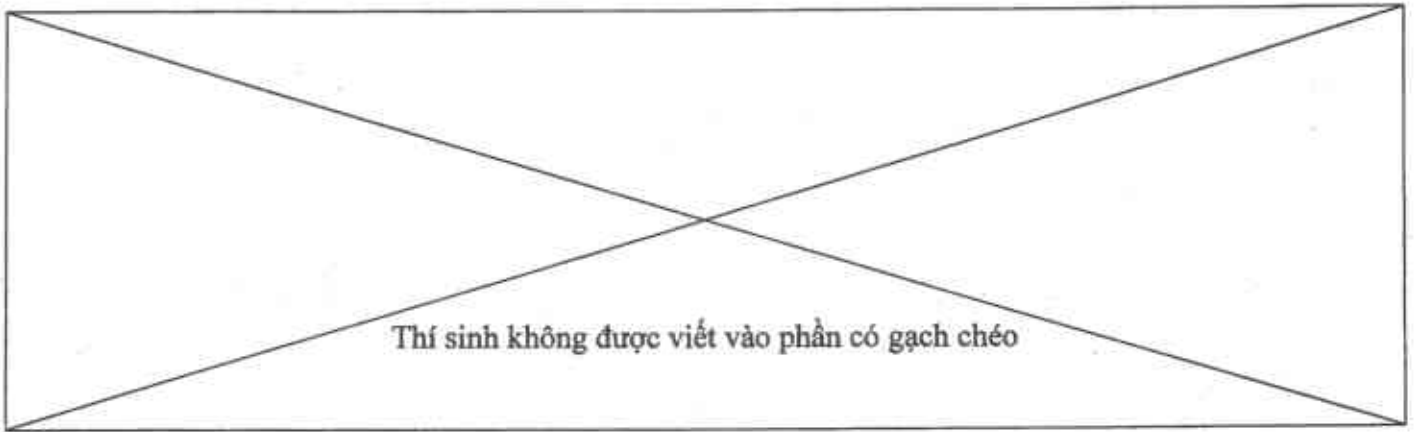
(M) Well I think it's interesting. It's a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ about crocodiles. They are amazing creatures.

(W) Crocodiles, huh? That's not really my kind of thing. I want to watch a soap opera on another channel. Can't we change?

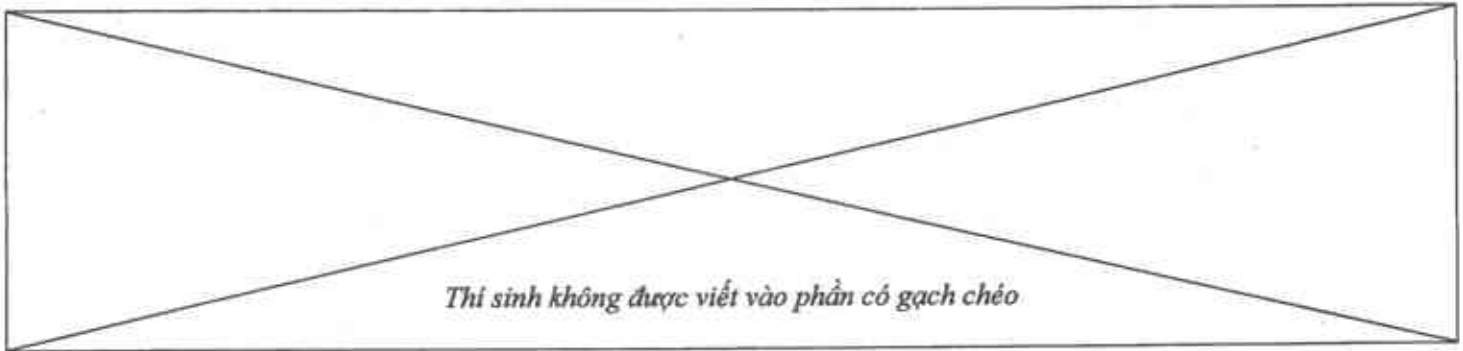
(M) Well, actually, I have a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to do on crocodiles.

**ANSWERS:**

1.	2.	3.
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Thí sinh không được viết vào phần có gạch chéo

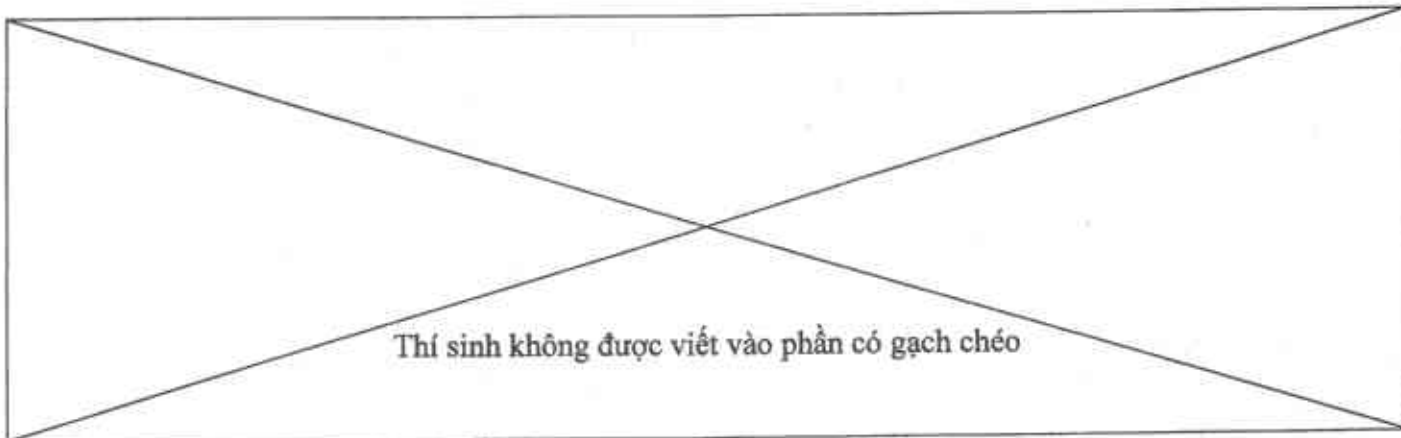
**B. Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question. You will hear the conversations twice. Write your answers in the numbered box.**

**Short conversation 1**

1. What is wrong with Mary?  
A. Her teeth hurt  
B. Her tooth hurts  
C. Her mouth hurts  
D. Her gums hurt
2. How long has Mary had the problem?  
A. Two weeks  
B. Since Thursday  
C. One week  
D. Since Tuesday
3. What day is it?  
A. Thursday  
B. Tuesday  
C. Friday  
D. Saturday

**Short conversation 2**

4. What kind of test is Mr. Thomas taking?  
A. A heart test  
B. A memory test  
C. An eye test  
D. A spelling test
5. At beginning of the conversation, which line does the doctor ask Thomas to read?  
A. The first line  
B. The second line  
C. The last line  
D. The second last line
6. What is the last letter in the second line?  
A. Z  
B. K  
C. M  
D. T



**ANSWERS:**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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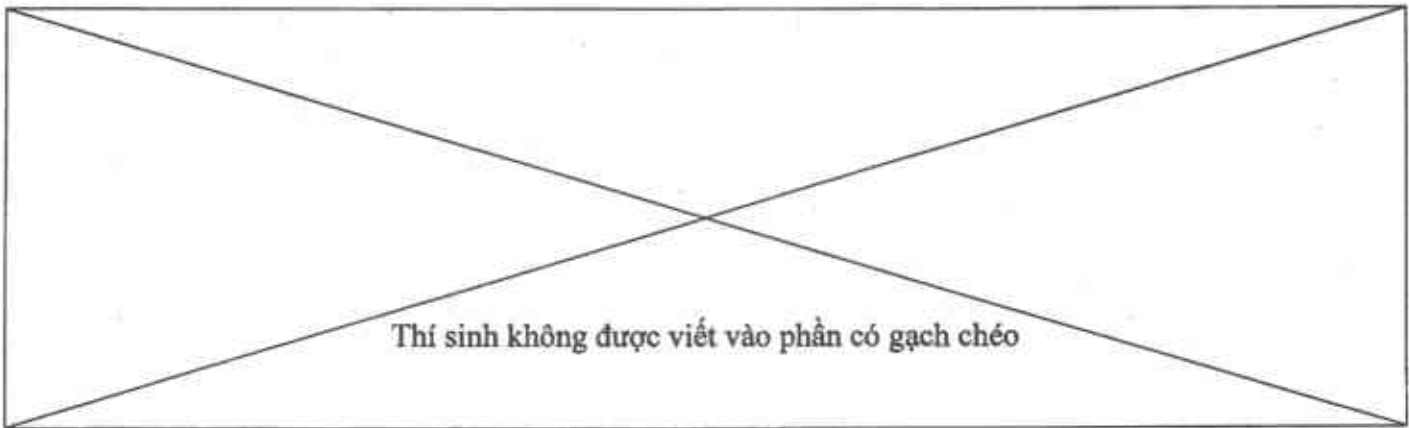
**C. Listen to the talks and choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question. You will hear the talks twice. Write your answers in the numbered box.**

**Short talk 1**

1. What job is the talk about?  
A. Animal trainer  
B. Animal doctor  
C. Sport doctor  
D. Professor
2. According to the talk, what is the most important quality a person in the job should have?  
A. A sense of humor  
B. Lots of money  
C. Basic medical information  
D. A good understanding of animals
3. What is a difference about being an animal doctor?  
A. The training is easier.  
B. You need to know where all the different animals' organs are.  
C. You need to spend more time in university.  
D. You earn more money.

**Short talk 2**

4. Which part of the body did the person injure?  
A. Her elbow  
B. Her wrist  
C. Her foot  
D. Her ankle
5. What treatment did the doctor suggest?  
A. Take two tablets of medicine a day and go to bed  
B. Take two tablets of medicine a day and wrap the ankle  
C. Wrap the ankle for one week and then have an operation  
D. Play more basketball
6. How did she injure herself?  
A. She kicked the ball too hard.  
B. She was hit in the leg with a basketball.  
C. She fell down.  
D. A little dog bit her.



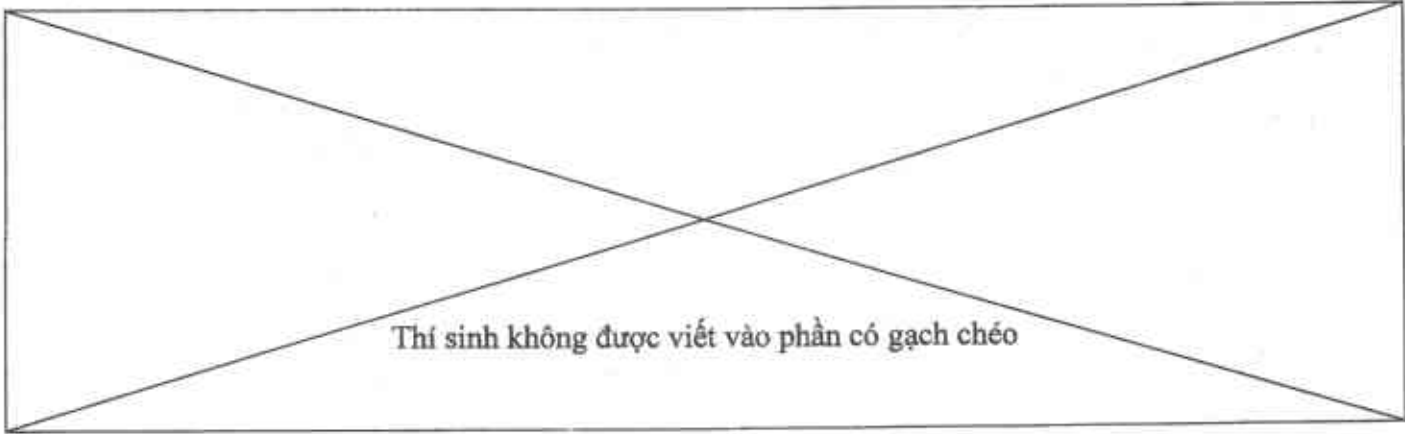
**ANSWERS:**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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**II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR: (7ms)**

**A. Choose the word or phrase which best completes these sentences. Write your answers in the numbered box. (2ms)**

1. Do you think this shirt ----- with my jeans?  
 A. suits                      B. goes                      C. matches                      D. fits
2. Hurry up or you'll ----- your flight.  
 A. lose                      B. remove                      C. pass                      D. miss
3. She thinks she doesn't ----- anyone in her family, but I think she is like her mother.  
 A. look for                      B. bring up                      C. take after                      D. put out
4. We've ----- milk. Can you buy some more?  
 A. run off                      B. run without                      C. run out of                      D. run of
5. Because of the ----- of hospital beds, the waiting list for minor operations is very long.  
 A. shorten                      B. shortly                      C. short                      D. shortage
6. The smell in the room was so ----- that I had gone outside.  
 A. pleasure                      B. displeased                      C. please                      D. unpleasant
7. A: Do you think you could ----- your father to drive us to the cinema tomorrow?  
 B: Probably, I ask him this morning.  
 A. get                      B. let                      C. make                      D. have
8. A: Oh, I feel really ill today.  
 B: Well, you ----- so much at the party last night.  
 A. haven't been drinking                      C. shouldn't have drunk  
 B. may not have drunk                      D. mustn't drink
9. I passed my driving test ----- the sixth attempt.  
 A. on                      B. for                      C. in                      D. at
10. -----, she thought the work was very interesting, but soon she began to get bored.  
 A. In particular                      B. At first                      C. Out of luck                      D. Under control
11. I'll call you ----- Monday morning if I can get any further news ----- the meeting.  
 A. on/ for                      B. until/ along                      C. on/ about                      D. in/ from



12. Do you know if ----- Christmas with his parents every year?  
 A. Andy does spend    B. is spending Andy    C. Andy is spending    D. Andy spends
13. If you don't know the meaning of a word, you can always ----- it ----- in a dictionary.  
 A. cross/ out    B. take/ off    C. turn/ down    D. look/ up
14. I really wish we ----- some research before we came here for our holiday. It's just awful.  
 A. were doing    B. had done    C. have done    D. are doing
15. I really love -----  
 A. some pop music    B. pop music    C. the pop music    D. a pop music
16. My ----- house is bigger than the one I had before.  
 A. actual    B. present    C. now    D. modern
17. I tried to warn you, ----- you just ignored me.  
 A. so    B. but    C. either    D. nor
18. A: " Why didn't you answer the phone?"  
 B: " Because I ----- a shower."  
 A. had    B. have    C. was having    D. am having
19. ----- Mike ----- Jerry seems to be really interested in our proposal.  
 A. Neither/ nor    B. Both/ and    C. Either/ but    D. Both/ as well
20. I can't decide ----- I should buy a tie or a shirt for him.  
 A. what    B. whether    C. when    D. who

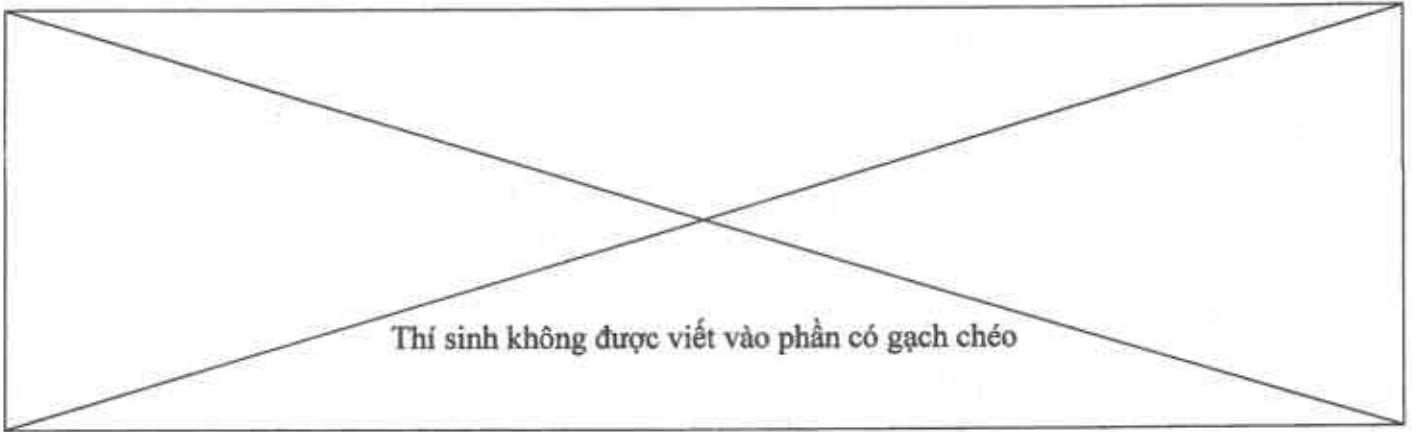
**ANSWERS:**

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18.
19.
20.



**B. 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 (✓). If a line has a word which should not be there, underline the word and write it out. (1m)**

1. This morning my exam results finally had came. I'd been expecting \_\_\_\_\_
2. them for the last week. I knew I'd been done quite well, but I was \_\_\_\_\_
3. still nervous as I had opened the envelope. Before I'd had a chance to \_\_\_\_\_
4. look at them, my sister ran up and pulled them out of my hand. She \_\_\_\_\_
5. had read them out one by one. "English A, Maths A, Biology A, \_\_\_\_\_
6. French A..." This was the news I'd been waiting for. I'd got As in an \_\_\_\_\_
7. every subject- even Geography, which I hadn't been making sure \_\_\_\_\_
8. about! When Mum and Dad heard the news, they immediately started \_\_\_\_\_
9. been shouting with joy. By the time I had breakfast, Mum had \_\_\_\_\_
10. called Grandma and Grandpa and had yet told the neighbours! \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Read the paragraph below. Use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits the spaces (2ms)**

### THE ART OF GIVING AND TAKING

<p>Gift exchange, which is also called (0) <i>ceremonial</i> exchange, is the transfer of goods or services that, although regarded as (1) _____ by people involved, is part of the expected social (2) _____. Gift exchange may be distinguished from other types of exchange in several respects: the first offering is made in a generous manner and there is no haggling between donor and (3) _____; the exchange is an expression of an existing social relationship or of the establishment of a new one that differs from (4) _____ market relationships; and the profit in gift exchange may be in the sphere of social relationships and prestige rather than in material advantage. The gift-exchange cycle entails (5) _____ to give, to receive, and to return.</p> <p>Sanctions may exist to induce people to give, (6) _____ or loss of</p>	<p>CEREMONY VOLUNTEER BEHAVE  RECEIVE  PERSON  OBLIGE  APPROVE</p>
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prestige resulting from a failure to do so. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to accept a gift may be seen as rejection of social relations and may lead enmity. The reciprocity of the cycle rests in the necessity to return the gift; the prestige associated with the appearance of (8) \_\_\_\_\_ dictates that the value of the return be (9) \_\_\_\_\_ equal to or greater than the value of the original gift. Alongside its obvious economic functions, gift exchange is (10) \_\_\_\_\_ expression of social relations.

REFUSE  
  
GENEROUS  
APPROXIMATE  
  
SIGNIFY

**ANSWERS:**

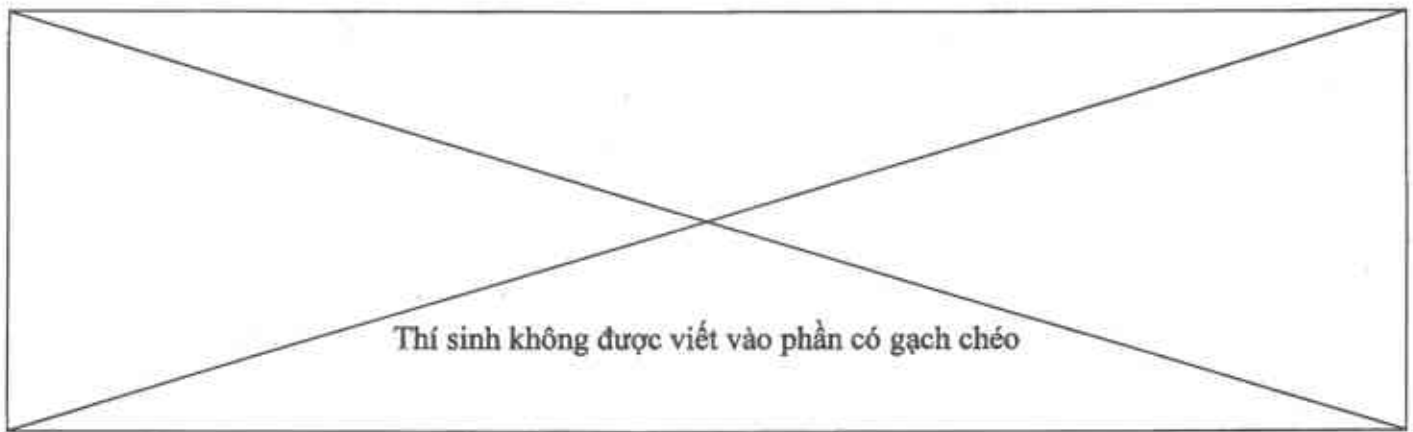
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6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

**D. Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets. Write your answer in the numbered box. (1m)**

- The statue broke while it ..... (**move**) to another room in the museum.
- At this time next week they ..... (**sit**) in the train on their way to Paris.
- If only we ..... (**finish**) all of our chores to be able to watch TV tonight.
- No sooner ..... the announcement ..... (**make**) than everyone started complaining.
- They said they never ..... (**make**) to do anything they didn't want to before.
- Mr. Pike, who is supposed to have witnessed the accident, ..... (**leave**) the town.
- Why are you all laughing? ..... Roger ..... (**tell**) you his funny stories?
- It was essential that the union (**moderate**) .....its demand for a shorter working week.
- Not until John had received the offer of promotion in writing ..... he ..... (**celebrate**)
- Were I (**know**) .....the answer, I would tell you right away.

**ANSWERS:**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.



✂

**E. Fill in the blank space with a right preposition or an adverb particle. Write your answers in the numbered box. (1m)**

**CHEATING**

You're doing a history test. Your friend, who's sitting next to you, really wants to succeed (1) ..... the test. There's a question (2)..... the First World War, which you've been learning (3)..... recently. You know a lot (4)..... it, but your friend isn't really capable (5) ..... answering the question properly. Your friend whispers 'help me!' to you. What should you do? Should you help your friend (6).....the question, or just continue (7)..... your own test?

Every student has to cope (8).....this difficult situation at some point. What's your opinion (9) .....cheating? Should you help your friend cheat (10) ..... the test or not?

**ANSWERS:**

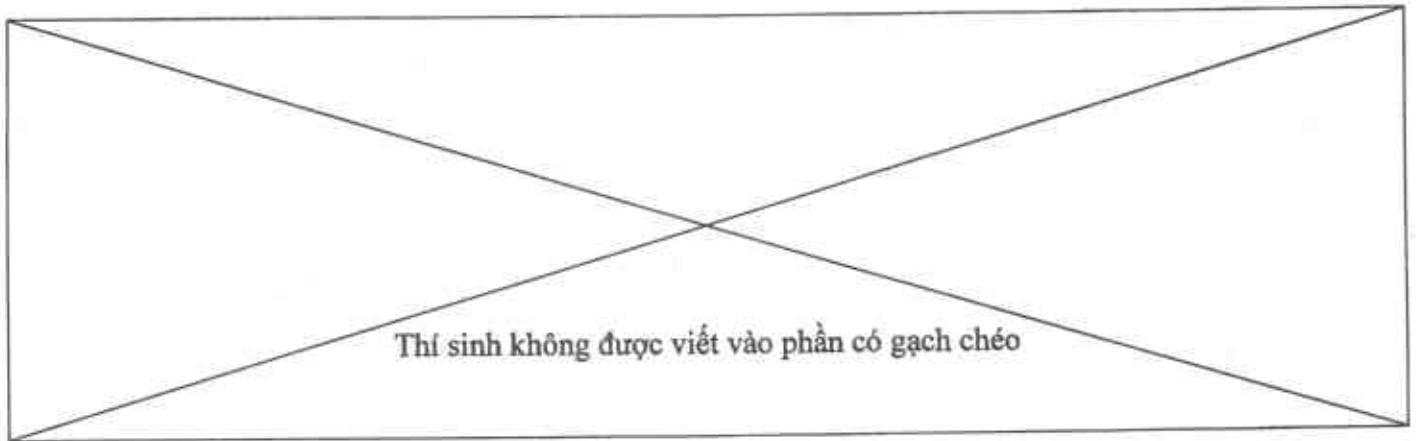
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

**III. READING: (4 ms)**

**A. Read the following leaflet and choose the most suitable heading from the list A – I for each part of the leaflet. There are three extra headings which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the numbered box. 0 has been done as an example. (1m)**

A	Divisions among climbers
B	Little advance warning
C	Safety first
D	Seeing improvement
E	Easier than it looks
F	More preparation
G	Getting organized
H	A new type of climbing
I	Popular in many forms





✂

0 | I

Climbing is an overall term which covers a broad range of ways of going vertical. In Britain, indoor climbing walls have caught on, competition climbing is featured on TV and the crags and quarries are busy all year round with rock climbers.

1 |

Training for climbers was once virtually unheard of but there is now a wide variety of home training aids designed to build up both fitness and stamina in fingers, hands and arms. Fitness, strength, agility, stamina, skill and intelligent thinking are part of all outdoor activities and especially important in climbing – outdoors or indoors.

2 |

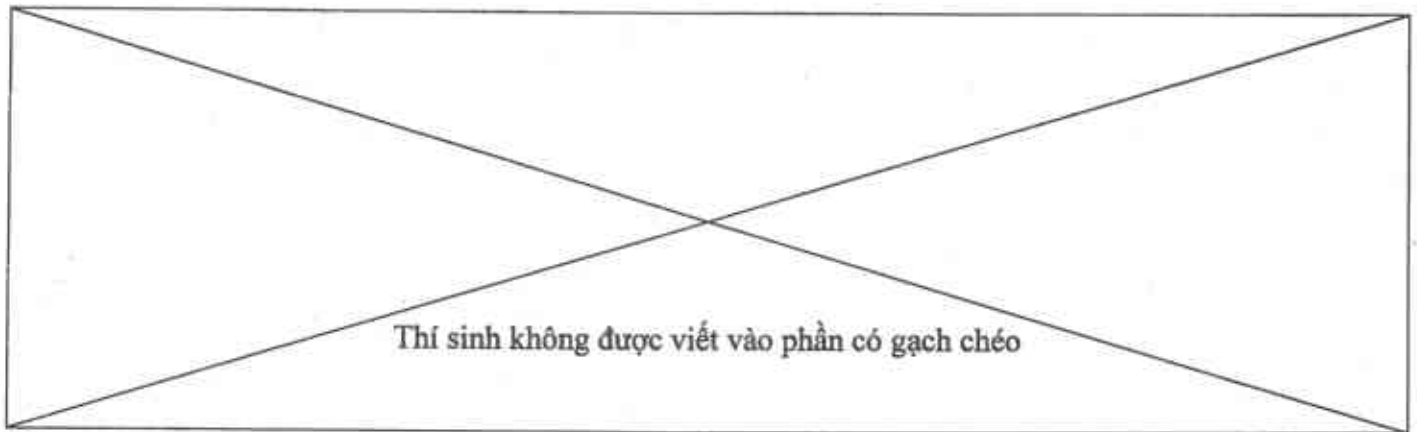
At one time there was, almost a standard career path for novice climbers to trace. They started with local rock-climbing and then progressed to some of the classic routes further afield in the greater ranges. Along the way, they could branch out into a range of disciplines from solo climbing to the specialist techniques of ice climbing. But it was all outdoors. These days, climbers may concentrate their efforts solely on indoor climbing, on artificially constructed 'rock' walls of intricate difficulty. Almost every major town now has an indoor climbing wall built inside once disused buildings, as well as in modern sports centers.

3 |

There are heated debates within the climbing world between the traditionalists, who use minimal aid outdoors, and those who use drills and bolts for greater assistance on routes that otherwise wouldn't be practical or would be beyond their ability. Similarly, indoor wall climbing fans are often dismissed by the traditionalists as gymnasts who have no feel for the spirit of 'real' climbing.

4 |

Whatever the approach, climbing equipment itself is all about protection. It is designed to allow the climber to concentrate on putting the climbing moves together without paying a harsh penalty when they don't work. Harnesses, helmets, rock shoes, ropes and nuts and bolts are all about limiting the potential damage and a fall and keeping the mind focused on planned ascent rather than abrupt descent.



5

Competition climbing is one of Britain's fastest growing sports. This rapid growth is a reflection, in part, of the sport's relative youth. It was only in 1987 that climbing's governing body, the International Union of Alpine Associations, first set out the rules and regulations which guide international championships. Before then, competitions were arranged on an individual basis and were, primarily, judged on speed rather than technical ability.

**B. Read the following passage and choose the most suitable word for each space. Write your answers in the numbered box. (1m)**

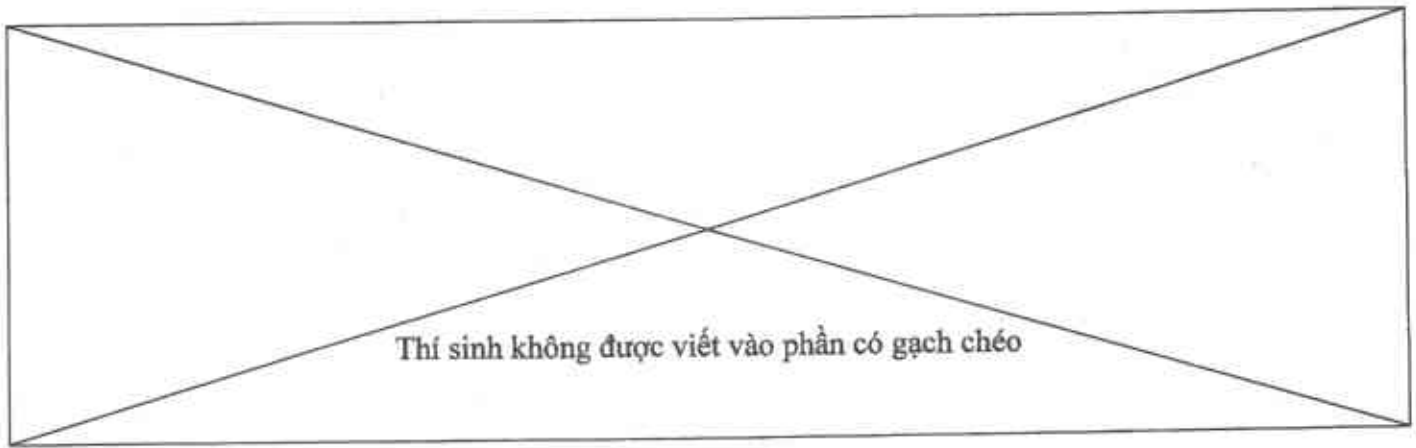
### James Cook

James Cook sailed around the world in the late 18th century and became famous as an explorer. He first went to sea in 1746. Eleven years later, he (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the navy. He was a very good sailor and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ was not long before he was given his own ship.

In 1768, the Royal Society (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a scientific voyage to Tahiti. Cook was asked to command the ship, *Endeavour*, and to take a group of scientists (4) \_\_\_\_\_ board. The voyage lasted three years. Cook made (5) \_\_\_\_\_ that his sailors ate fresh fruit. In this way, he was able to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ them from the terrible illnesses (7) \_\_\_\_\_ by a bad diet.

Cook was the first European to draw maps of New Zealand and to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ eastern Australia. He also sailed to Antarctica and drew maps of the Pacific and its (9) \_\_\_\_\_ islands. In 1779, he died (10) \_\_\_\_\_ a fight in Hawaii.

1. A. connected      B. met      C. joined      D. added
2. A. there      B. it      C. that      D. he
3. A. developed      B. fetched      C. organised      D. performed
4. A. at      B. on      C. for      D. with
5. A. true      B. real      C. exact      D. sure
6. A. avoid      B. mind      C. save      D. help
7. A. caused      B. supplied      C. appeared      D. happened
8. A. realise      B. know      C. learn      D. discover



9.    A. most                            B. more                            C. much                            D. many
10.   A. while                            B. during                            C. since                            D. until

**ANSWERS:**

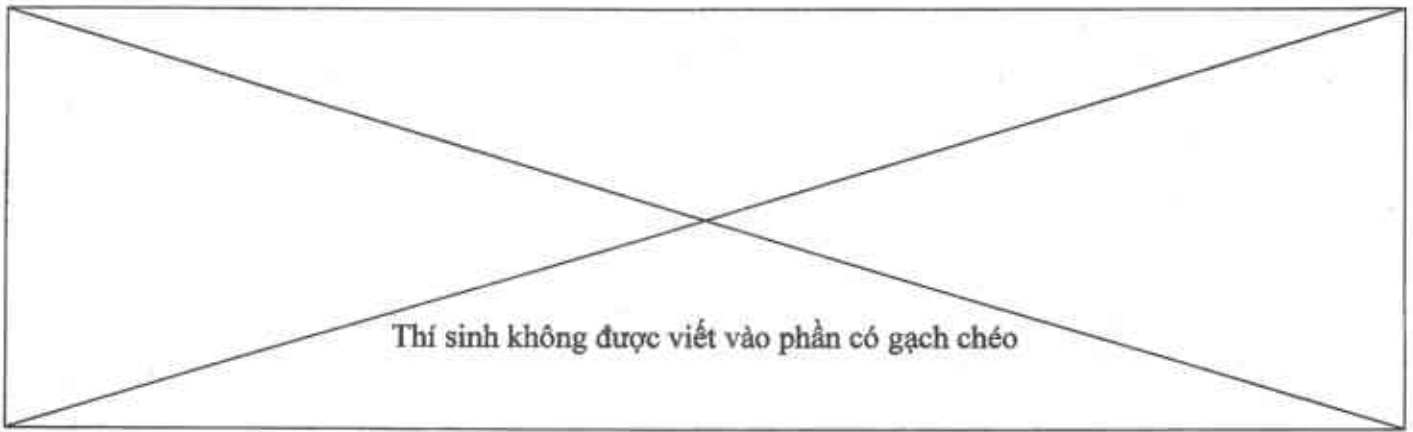
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

**C. Read the passage and choose the correct answers. Write your answers in the numbered box. (2ms)**

The Moon has been worshipped by primitive people and has inspired humans to create everything from lunar calendars to love sonnets, but what do we really know about it? The most accepted theory about the origin of the Moon is that it was formed of the debris from a massive collision with the young Earth about 4.6 billion years ago. A huge body, perhaps the size of Mars, struck the Earth, throwing out an immense amount of debris that coalesced and cooled in orbit around the Earth.

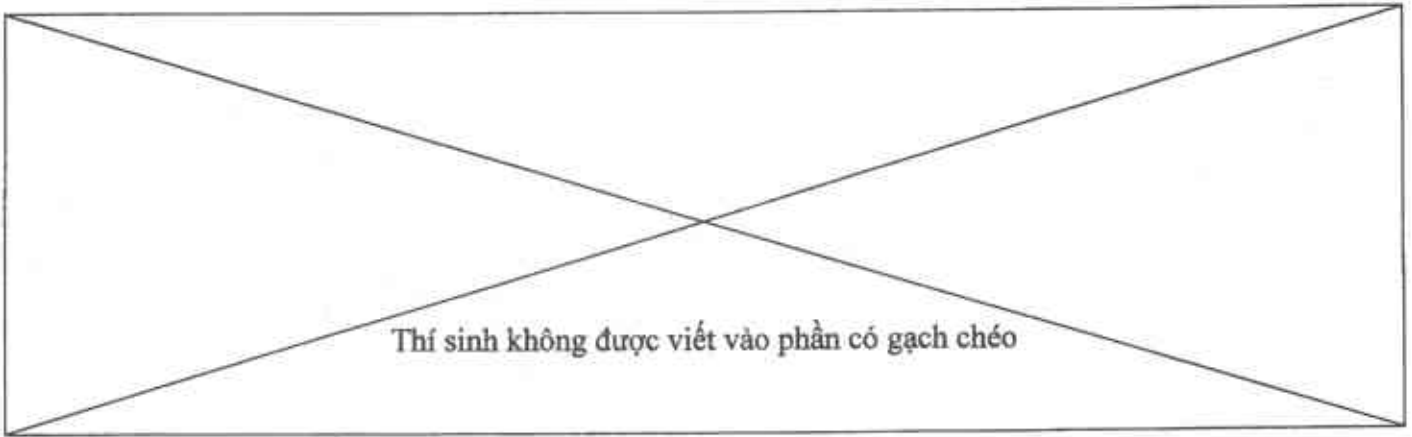
The development of Earth is inextricably linked to the moon; the Moon's gravitational influence upon the Earth is the primary cause of ocean tides. In fact, the Moon has more than twice the effect upon the tides than does the Sun. The Moon makes one rotation and completes a revolution around the Earth every 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes. This synchronous rotation is caused by an uneven distribution of mass in the Moon (essentially, it is heavier on one side than the other) and has allowed the Earth's gravity to keep one side of the Moon permanently facing Earth. It is an average distance from Earth of 384,403 km.

The Moon has no atmosphere; without an atmosphere, the Moon has nothing to protect it from meteorite impacts, and thus the surface of the Moon is covered with impact craters, both large and small. The Moon also has no active tectonic or volcanic activity, so the erosive effects of atmospheric weathering, tectonic shifts, and volcanic upheavals that tend to erase and reform the Earth's surface features are not at work on the Moon. In fact, even tiny surface features such as the footprint left by an astronaut in the lunar soil are likely to last for millions of years, unless obliterated by a chance meteorite strike. The surface gravity of the Moon is about one-sixth that of the Earth's. Therefore, a man weighing 82 kilograms on Earth would only weigh 14 kilograms on the Moon.



The geographical features of the Earth most like that of the Moon are, in fact, places such as the Hawaiian volcanic craters and the huge meteor crater in Arizona. The climate of the Moon is very unlike either Hawaii or Arizona, however; in fact the temperature on the Moon ranges between 123 degrees C. to -233 degrees C.

1. What is the passage primarily about?
  - A. The Moon's effect upon the Earth
  - B. The origin of the Moon
  - C. What we know about the Moon and its differences to Earth
  - D. A comparison of the Moon and the Earth
  
2. The word "massive" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. unavoidable
  - B. dense
  - C. huge
  - D. impressive
  
3. The word "debris" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. rubbish
  - B. satellites
  - C. moons
  - D. earth
  
4. According to the passage, the Moon is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. older than the Earth
  - B. protected by a dense atmosphere
  - C. composed of a few active volcanoes
  - D. the primary cause of Earth's ocean tides
  
5. The word "uneven" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. heavier
  - B. equally distributed
  - C. orderly
  - D. not uniform
  
6. Why does the author mention "impact craters" in the third paragraph?
  - A. to show the result of the Moon not having an atmosphere.
  - B. to show the result of the Moon not having active tectonic or volcanic activity.
  - C. to explain why the Moon has no plant life because of meteorites.
  - D. to explain the corrosive effects of atmospheric weathering.



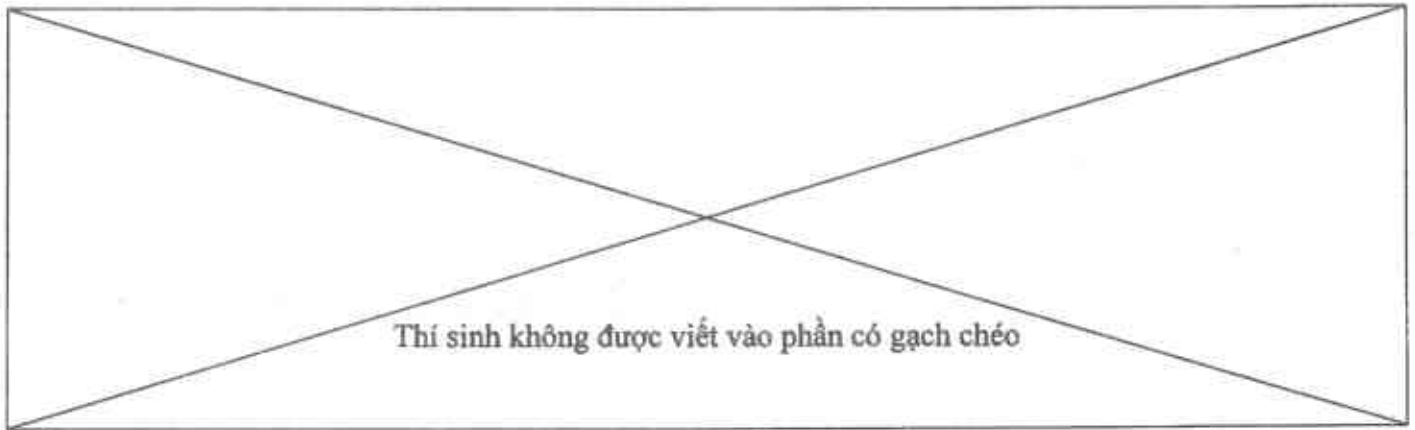
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7. The word “*erase*” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. change                      B. impact                      C. obliterate                      D. erupt
8. A person on the Moon would weigh less than on the Earth because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. of the composition of lunar soil  
B. the surface gravity of the Moon is less than that of the Earth's  
C. the Moon has no atmosphere  
D. the Moon has no active tectonic or volcanic activity
9. All of the following are true about the Moon EXCEPT
- A. it has a wide range of temperatures.  
B. it is heavier on one side than the other.  
C. it is unable to protect itself from meteorite attacks.  
D. it has less effect upon the tides than the Sun.
10. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- A. The Moon is not able to support human life.  
B. If the Moon had no gravitational influence, the Earth would not have tides.  
C. People living in Hawaii and Arizona would feel at home on the Moon.  
D. Mars could have been formed in a similar way to the Moon.

**ANSWERS:**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

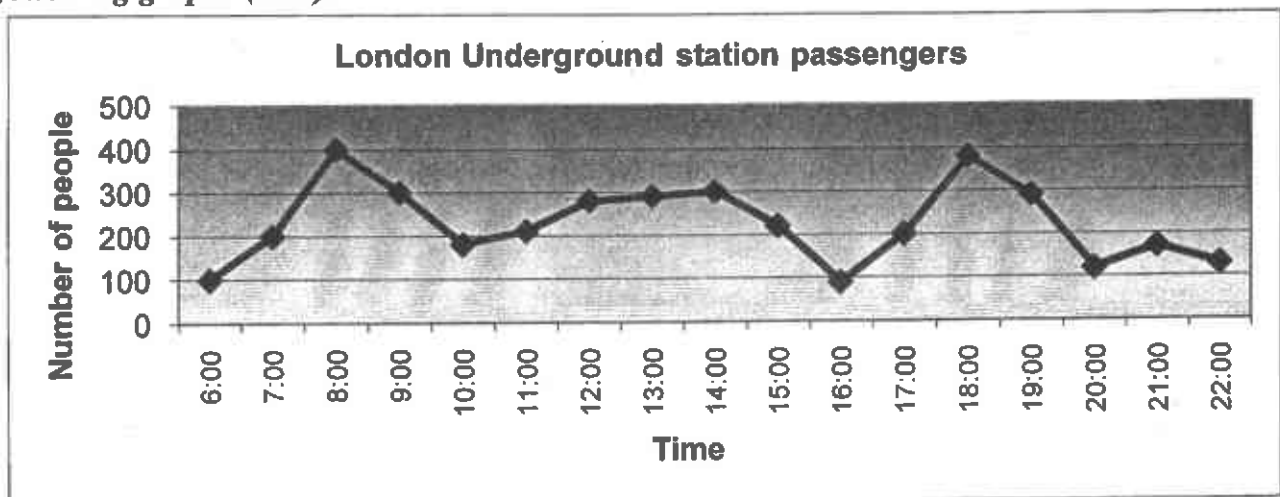


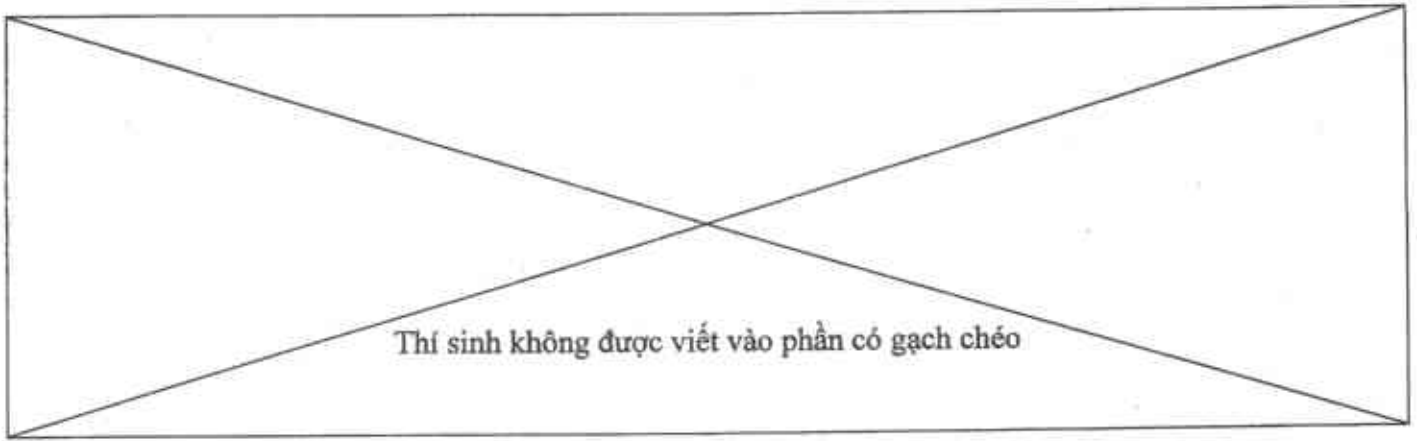
**IV. WRITING: (6 ms)**

**A. Rewrite the sentences in each pair. Use no more than five words including the word in bold. DO NOT change this word.(1m)**

1. He definitely left the house before me  
He \_\_\_\_\_ out before me. **MUST**
2. I had lost his phone number, so I could not contact him before.  
I could not \_\_\_\_\_ because I had lost his **TOUCH**  
phone number.
3. As people use a lot of wood-pulp, many trees are cut down.  
The \_\_\_\_\_, the more trees are cut down **MORE**
4. He was sorry he hadn't said goodbye to her at the airport.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ to her at the airport. **SAYING**
5. Now we've finished our exams, shall we go to the cinema?  
Now we've finished our exams, \_\_\_\_\_ to **DON'T**  
the cinema?

**B. The following graph gives statistics showing London Underground station passengers. Write a short paragraph about 130 words to 150 words in order to describe the following graph: (2ms)**





Thí sinh không được viết vào phần có gạch chéo

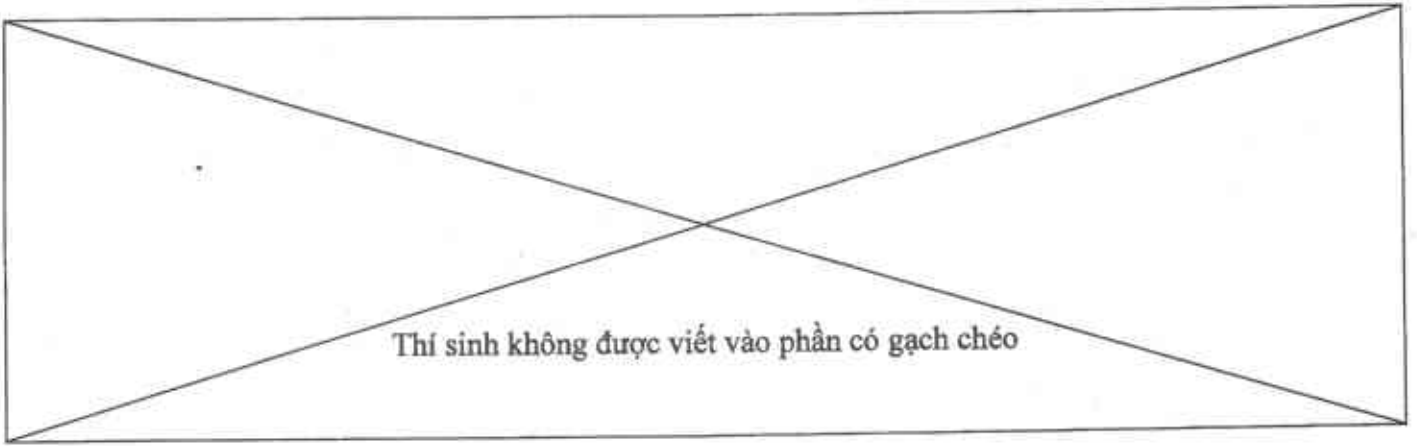


***Your writing:***

A series of horizontal lines for writing, starting from the first line below the dashed line and extending to the bottom of the page.







Thí sinh không được viết vào phần có gạch chéo



A series of horizontal lines for writing, starting with a dashed line and followed by solid lines.

**THE END.**