

Họ và tên thí sinh.....Lớp: .....SBD.....

Mã đề: 152

**I. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM****LISTENING***Listen to the tape, decide whether the statement True (A) or False (B), from 1 to 5 ( 1,25ms )*

Statements	TRUE	FALSE
1. 70% of world's people will live in cities by 2050.		
2. Energy, especially oil, will not be very expensive because the natural resource are running out.		
3. Many people may work at home, or have their workplace near where they live.		
4. It will be difficult to provide enough water, gas and electricity for really big cities.		
5. Many people from the countryside will move to big cities.		

*Listen to the tape and choose the correct option, from 6 to 10 ( 1,25 ms )*

6. We look at some of the recent changes in the ...and see if we can make some predictions for future jobs.

A. US job market    B. UK job market    C. UN job market    D. UNCEIF job market

7. A good way to begin is to look at the..... and how it is changing.

A. Vietnamese work force    B. Indonsian work force    C. English work force D. American work force

8. .... jobs are jobs in which people make something or produce things. For example, people produce cars.

A. Service    B. Manufacturing    C. Personal    D. Transportation

9. One hundred years ago, ..... of workers produced goods, today only 30% do.

A. 80%    B. 60%    C. 70%    D. 90%

10. By the year 2020, economists predict that .....workers will supply service.

A. seven out of every ten    B. eight out of every ten C. three out of every ten    D. nine out of every ten

**LANGUAGE***Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D, from 11 to 18 (2ms)**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.*

11. A. thank    B. sunbathe    C. breathe    D. weather

12. A. plan    B. plane    C. blame    D. sane

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following question*

13. The speaker paused. He hesitated to answer the direct question raised by the audience.

A. wavered    B. determined    C. decided    D. continued

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.*

14. Hazardous gases refer to all kinds of gas that can be potentially harmful to humans in certain concentrations.

A. secure    B. certain    C. excessive    D. noxious

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.*

15. They don't have enough money. They can't buy a new car.

A. If they had enough money, they couldn't buy a new car.  
B. Provided they have a lot of money, they can't buy a new car.  
C. If they had had enough money, they could have bought a new car.  
D. If they had enough money, they would buy a new car.

16. In \_\_\_\_\_ cities, people have access to jobs, health care and other facilities.

A. fast-growing    B. well-established    C. high-level    D. well-paid

17. Being helpful is good, but don't allow others to \_\_\_\_\_ advantage of your generosity.

A. get    B. use    C. make    D. take

18. The course was so difficult that I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ any progress at all.

A. do      B. put      C. make      D. create

## READING

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 19 to 23. (1,25 ms)*

Rapid urbanization can hold long-term economic, social and (19)\_\_\_\_\_ promise for developing countries if investments made now in infrastructure, housing and public services are efficient and sustainable, the World Bank says in a new report.

In the next two decades, cities are (20)\_\_\_\_\_ to expand by another two billion residents, as people move in unprecedented numbers from rural areas to pursue hopes and aspirations in cities. More than 90 percent of this urban population growth is expected to occur in the developing world, (21)\_\_\_\_\_ many cities are already struggling to provide basic needs such as water, electricity, transport, health services and education.

Report authors note that most new urban growth will not (22)\_\_\_\_\_ place in the "megacities" of the world e.g. Rio de Janeiro, Jakarta or New Delhi but rather in less commonly recognized "secondary" cities - places like Fushun in China, and Surat in India.

To help policymakers prepare for and manage growth, the report distills lessons learned from 12 countries across all geographic regions and stages of urbanization. It then translates these global lessons (23)\_\_\_\_\_ practical policy advice.

19. A. environment	B. environmentalists	C. environmentally	D. environmental
20. A. expected	B. expects	C. expecting	D. expect
21. A. which	B. where	C. what	D. why
22. A. take	B. put	C. make	D. set
23. A. into	B. by	C. up to	D. up with

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question from 24 to 28. (1,25 ms)*

The increase in urbanization causes different problems. Air and water pollution are amongst the major issue we have to tackle.

In the first place, cars, factories and burning waste emit dangerous gases that change the air quality in our cities and pose threats to our health. Dangerous gases such as carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides cause respiratory diseases, for instant, bronchitis and asthma. Those are also proved to have long-term effects on the environment.

Furthermore, with the increased population, it becomes difficult to manage the waste generated in cities. Most of the waste is discharged or dumped into rivers or onto streets. The waste pollutes water and makes it unfit for human consumption. Subsequently, it becomes more and more difficult for city dwellers to get clean water. Some cities in Africa are unable to provide adequate water supply because most of the water is lost in pipe leakages. In fact, most city dwellers in developing countries are forced to boil their water or to buy bottled water, which is very expensive.

There are several actions that could be taken to eradicate the problems described above. Firstly, a simple solution would be joining community efforts to address problems affecting your city. Ask your parents, friends and relatives to join in as well. These efforts might include clean-up campaigns, recycling projects and a signature campaign to ask the government to do something about the situation. A second measure would be encouraging your teacher to talk about these problems and to discuss how young people can help to solve them. Finally, writing to local organizations working on these issues for ideas on how you can contribute to solve them.

24. According to the passage, in some cities in Africa.....

A. people would rather use boiling water and bottled water.  
 B. people aren't provided enough water due to leaking pipes.  
 C. people have found some solutions to the problems.  
 D. people are allowed to dump waste into rivers and on streets.

25. The word tackle in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to.....

A. make up      B. try on      C. deal with      D. turn down

26. The word those in paragraph 2 refers to.....

*Choose the underlined part A, B, C or D that needs correcting to make a meaningful sentence from 29 to 30 (0.5 m)*

29. Last month, while my friend was traveling round England by the car, he crashed the car into a tree.  
A B C D

30. Our class monitor Quoc Anh insisted that everyone joins the tour of Con Dao island.  
A B C D

## PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

**Give the correct form of the words in the following sentences, sentence from 29 to 30 (0.5 ms)**

29. Since the renovation policy launched in 1986, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, has experienced the fastest \_\_\_\_\_ process. ( URBAN )

30. If we continue to \_\_\_\_\_ our natural resources, our children will pay the price. ( DEPLETION )

## WRITING

**Rewrite the following sentences using the guided initials/ suggestions to make a sentence closest in meaning to the given one, from 33 to 36 (1.0 m)**

33. The students must follow all the school's regulations  
→ It is essential.....

34. We are trying our best to preserve natural habitats. This will help to save our planet for future generations.  
( which )  
→ .....

35. There was a sharp rise in the rate of urbanisation in South Korea between 1969 and 7989  
→ The rate of urbanisation in South Korean.....

36. I met my friend at the canteen at lunchtime.  
→ While I .....

**Write a paragraph (150-180 words) about a person that you admire or like. (1m)**

Your writing must include: opening, body and conclusion

.....THE END.....

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## LISTENING

*Listen to the tape, decide whether the statement True (A), or False (B), from 1 to 5. ( 1,25 ms )*

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2. Energy, especially oil, will not be very expensive because the natural resource are running out.		
3. Many people may work at home, or have their workplace near where they live.		
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5. Many people from the countryside will move to big cities.		

*Listen to the tape and choose the correct option, from 6 to 10( 1,25 ms )*

6. We look at some of the recent changes in the ...and see if we can make some predictions for future jobs.

A. US job market    B. UK job market    C. UN job market    D. UNCEIF job market

7. A good way to begin is to look at the..... and how it is changing.

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A. Service    B. Manufacturing    C. Personal    D. Transportation

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## LANGUAGE

*Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D, from 11 to 18 (2ms)**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.*

11. A. plane    B. sane    C. plan    D. blame  
 12. A. wether    B. thank    C. sunbathe    D. breathe

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.*

13. The speaker paused. He hesitated to answer the direct question raised by the audience.

A. wavered    B. continued    C. determined    D. decided

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.*

14. Hazardous gases refer to all kinds of gas that can be potentially harmful to humans in certain concentrations.

A. excessive    B. secure    C. noxious    D. certain

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.*

15. In ..... cities, people have access to jobs, health care and other facilities.

A. well-paid    B. fast-growing    C. well-established    D. high-level

16. They don't have enough money. They can't buy a new car.

A. If they had enough money, they would buy a new car.  
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17. The course was so difficult that I didn't ..... any progress at all.

A. make    B. put    C. do    D. create

18. Being helpful is good, but don't allow others to ..... advantage of your generosity.

A. get    B. take    C. use    D. make

## READING

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 19 to 23. (1,25 ms)

Rapid urbanization can hold long-term economic, social and (19)\_\_\_\_\_ promise for developing countries if investments made now in infrastructure, housing and public services are efficient and sustainable, the World Bank says in a new report.

In the next two decades, cities are (20)\_\_\_\_\_ to expand by another two billion residents, as people move in unprecedented numbers from rural areas to pursue hopes and aspirations in cities. More than 90 percent of this urban population growth is expected to occur in the developing world, (21)\_\_\_\_\_ many cities are already struggling to provide basic needs such as water, electricity, transport, health services and education.

Report authors note that most new urban growth will not (22)\_\_\_\_\_ place in the "megacities" of the world e.g. Rio de Janeiro, Jakarta or New Delhi but rather in less commonly recognized "secondary" cities - places like Fushun in China, and Surat in India.

To help policymakers prepare for and manage growth, the report distills lessons learned from 12 countries across all geographic regions and stages of urbanization. It then translates these global lessons (23)\_\_\_\_\_ practical policy advice.

19. A. environmental	B. environmentalists	C. environmentally	D. environment
20. A. expected	B. expects	C. expect	D. expecting
21. A. which	B. where	C. why	D. what
22. A. take	B. put	C. make	D. set
23. A. into	B. up with	C. by	D. up to

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question from 24 to 28. (1,25 ms)

The increase in urbanization causes different problems. Air and water pollution are amongst the major issues we have to tackle.

In the first place, cars, factories and burning waste emit dangerous gases that change the air quality in our cities and pose threats to our health. Dangerous gases such as carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides cause respiratory diseases, for instant, bronchitis and asthma. Those are also proved to have long-term effects on the environment.

Furthermore, with the increased population, it becomes difficult to manage the waste generated in cities. Most of the waste is discharged or dumped into rivers or onto streets. The waste pollutes water and makes it unfit for human consumption. Subsequently, it becomes more and more difficult for city dwellers to get clean water. Some cities in Africa are unable to provide adequate water supply because most of the water is lost in pipe leakages. In fact, most city dwellers in developing countries are forced to boil their water or to buy bottled water, which is very expensive.

There are several actions that could be taken to eradicate the problems described above. Firstly, a simple solution would be joining community efforts to address problems affecting your city. Ask your parents, friends and relatives to join in as well. These efforts might include clean-up campaigns, recycling projects and a signature campaign to ask the government to do something about the situation. A second measure would be encouraging your teacher to talk about these problems and to discuss how young people can help to solve them. Finally, writing to local organizations working on these issues for ideas on how you can contribute to solve them.

24. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. City problems should be taught and be topic for students to discuss at school.
- B. Participants might take part in different kinds of projects and campaigns.
- C. Children must ask for their parent's permission before joining community efforts.
- D. People can contribute in solving the problems by writing to local organizations working on these issues.

25. The word those in paragraph 2 refers to.....

- A. bronchitis and asthma
- B. carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides
- C. respiratory diseases
- D. dangerous gases

26. According to the passage, in some cities in Africa.....

- A. people have found some solutions to the problems.

B. people would rather use boiling water and bottled water.  
C. people are allowed to dump waste into rivers and on streets.  
D. people aren't provided enough water due to leaking pipes.

27. Which of the following would serve as the best title for the passage?  
A. Increasing urbanization: Causes and effects.      B. Environmental pollution: Problems and actions.  
C. Environment degradation: Air and water pollution.  
D. Increasing urbanization: Effects and solutions

28. The word tackle in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to.....  
A. try on      B. make up      C. turn down      D. deal with

***Choose the underlined part A, B, C or D that needs correcting to make a meaningful sentence from 29 to 30 (0.5 m)***

29. Last month, while my friend was traveling round England by the car, he crashed the car into a tree.  
A B C D

30. Our class monitor Quoc Anh insisted that everyone joins the tour of Con Dao island.  
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## PHẦN TƯ LUÂN

**Give the correct form of the words in the following sentences, sentence from 31 to 32 (0.5 ms)**

31. Since the renovation policy launched in 1986, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, has experienced the fastest \_\_\_\_\_ process. ( URBAN )

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*Listen to the tape and choose the correct option, from 6 to 10 ( 1,25 ms )*

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9. One hundred years ago, ..... of workers produced goods, today only 30% do.

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A. excessive    B. certain    C. secure    D. noxious

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A. well-paid    B. well-established    C. high-level    D. fast-growing

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A. make

B. create

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 A. If they had had enough money, they could have bought a new car.  
 B. If they had enough money, they couldn't buy a new car.  
 C. If they had enough money, they would buy a new car.  
 D. Provided they have a lot of money, they can't buy a new car.

## READING

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 19 to 23. (1,25 ms)*

Rapid urbanization can hold long-term economic, social and (19) promise for developing countries if investments made now in infrastructure, housing and public services are efficient and sustainable, the World Bank says in a new report.

In the next two decades, cities are (20) to expand by another two billion residents, as people move in unprecedented numbers from rural areas to pursue hopes and aspirations in cities. More than 90 percent of this urban population growth is expected to occur in the developing world, (21) many cities are already struggling to provide basic needs such as water, electricity, transport, health services and education.

Report authors note that most new urban growth will not (22) place in the "megacities" of the world e.g. Rio de Janeiro, Jakarta or New Delhi but rather in less commonly recognized "secondary" cities - places like Fushun in China, and Surat in India.

To help policymakers prepare for and manage growth, the report distills lessons learned from 12 countries across all geographic regions and stages of urbanization. It then translates these global lessons (23) practical policy advice.

19. A. environmental	B. environment	C. environmentalists	D. environmentally
20. A. expecting	B. expects	C. expected	D. expect
21. A. what	B. why	C. which	D. where
22. A. set	B. make	C. take	D. put
23. A. up to	B. up with	C. by	D. into

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question from 24 to 28. (1,25 ms)*

The increase in urbanization causes different problems. Air and water pollution are amongst the major issue we have to tackle.

In the first place, cars, factories and burning waste emit dangerous gases that change the air quality in our cities and pose threats to our health. Dangerous gases such as carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides cause respiratory diseases, for instant, bronchitis and asthma. Those are also proved to have long-term effects on the environment.

Furthermore, with the increased population, it becomes difficult to manage the waste generated in cities. Most of the waste is discharged or dumped into rivers or onto streets. The waste pollutes water and makes it unfit for human consumption. Subsequently, it becomes more and more difficult for city dwellers to get clean water. Some cities in Africa are unable to provide adequate water supply because most of the water is lost in pipe leakages. In fact, most city dwellers in developing countries are forced to boil their water or to buy bottled water, which is very expensive.

There are several actions that could be taken to eradicate the problems described above. Firstly, a simple solution would be joining community efforts to address problems affecting your city. Ask your parents, friends and relatives to join in as well. These efforts might include clean-up campaigns, recycling projects and a signature campaign to ask the government to do something about the situation. A second measure would be encouraging your teacher to talk about these problems and to discuss how young people can help to solve them. Finally, writing to local organizations working on these issues for ideas on how you can contribute to solve them.

24. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. City problems should be taught and be topic for students to discuss at school.
- B. Children must ask for their parent's permission before joining community efforts.
- C. People can contribute in solving the problems by writing to local organizations working on these issues.
- D. Participants might take part in different kinds of projects and campaigns.

25. Which of the following would serve as the best title for the passage?

- A. Increasing urbanization: Effects and solutions
- B. Increasing urbanization: Causes and effects.
- C. Environment degradation: Air and water pollution.
- D. Environmental pollution: Problems and actions.

***Choose the underlined part A, B, C or D that needs correcting to make a meaningful sentence from 29 to 30 (0.5 m)***

29. Last month, while my friend was traveling round England by the car, he crashed the car into a tree.  
A B C D

30. Our class monitor Quoc Anh insisted that everyone joins the tour of Con Dao island.  
A B C D

## PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

**Give the correct form of the words in the following sentences, sentence from 31 to 32 (0.5 ms)**

31. Since the renovation policy launched in 1986, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, has experienced the fastest  
\_\_\_\_\_ process. ( URBAN )

32. If we continue to \_\_\_\_\_ our natural resources, our children will pay the price. ( DEPLETION )

## WRITING

***Rewrite the following sentences using the guided initials/ suggestions to make a sentence closest in meaning to the given one, from 33 to 36 (1.0 m)***

33. The students must follow all the school's regulations  
→ It is essential.....

34. We are trying our best to preserve natural habitats. This will help to save our planet for future generations.  
( which )  
→ .....

35. There was a sharp rise in the rate of urbanisation in South Korea between 1969 and 7989.  
→ The rate of urbanisation in South Korean.....

36. I met my friend at the canteen at lunchtime.  
→ While I .....

**Write a paragraph (150-180 words) about a person that you admire or like. (1m)**

Your writing must include: opening, body and conclusion

.....THE END.....

**ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ KIỂM TRA GIỮA KÌ I KHỐI 12 NĂM HỌC 2023- 2024****Mỗi câu đúng x 0,25m****I. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM****Đáp án mã đề: 152**

Câu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Đáp án	T	F	T	T	F	A	D	B	A	D	A	A	A	A	D
Câu	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Đáp án	A	D	C	D	A	B	A	A	B	C	A	B	C	B	C

**Đáp án mã đề: 186**

Câu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Đáp án	T	F	T	T	F	A	D	B	A	D	C	B	A	B	B
Câu	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Đáp án	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	A	C	D	D	A	D	B	C

**Đáp án mã đề: 220**

Câu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Đáp án	T	F	T	T	F	A	D	B	A	D	B	B	A	C	D
Câu	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Đáp án	B	D	A	C	D	B	D	A	A	A	B	A	C	B	C

**Đáp án mã đề: 254**

Câu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Đáp án	T	F	T	T	F	A	D	B	A	D	D	D	C	B	C
Câu	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Đáp án	D	A	C	A	C	D	C	D	B	B	A	C	C	B	C

**II. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN:**

Câu hỏi	Nội dung	Điểm
31	urbanisation	0,25
32	deplete	0,25
33	that the students follow all the school's regulations.	0,25
34	We are trying our best to preserve natural habitats, which will help to save our planet for future generations.	0,25
35	rose sharply between 1969 and 7989.	0,25
36	While I was having lunch at the canteen, I met my friend	0,25

## HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM BÀI VIẾT THEO CHỦ ĐỀ

Giáo viên cho điểm mỗi thành phần ứng với mức độ nhận thức học sinh đạt được.

Tổng: 1 điểm	Nhận biết	Thông hiểu	Vận dụng	Vận dụng cao
<b>Nội dung (0,4đ)</b>	<b>(0,1đ)</b>  - Trả lời ở mức tối thiểu yêu cầu của bài. Bài viết có câu chủ đề và các thành phần cơ bản đều được phát triển, đôi khi có chỗ phát triển chưa cân xứng.  - Viết được một số ý chính nhưng có chỗ diễn đạt không rõ, bị lặp ý, không liên quan, gây khó hiểu cho người đọc.  - Có đôi chỗ dẫn chứng còn chưa phù hợp.	<b>(0,2đ)</b>  - Trả lời được cơ bản yêu cầu của bài. Bài viết có câu chủ đề. Các thành phần cơ bản đều được phát triển, đôi khi có chỗ phát triển chưa cân xứng.  - Viết được cơ bản đủ ý chính. Có một vài ý không liên quan, gây khó hiểu cho người đọc.  - Có đôi chỗ dẫn chứng phù hợp, chưa phù hợp.	<b>(0,3đ)</b>  - Trả lời khá đầy đủ yêu cầu của bài. Bài viết có câu chủ đề. Các thành phần cơ bản được phát triển tương đối kỹ, logic và cân xứng.  - Viết đủ ý chính, các ý có liên quan đến chủ đề.  - Dẫn chứng phù hợp, khá thuyết phục.	<b>(0,4đ)</b>  - Trả lời đầy đủ yêu cầu của bài. Bài viết có câu chủ đề. Các thành phần cơ bản được phát triển kỹ, logic, cân xứng.  - Đủ ý, các ý thống nhất, có liên quan chặt chẽ.  - Dẫn chứng hay và thuyết phục.
<b>Tổ chức thông tin và tính liên kết (0,2đ)</b>	<b>(0,05đ)</b>  - Thông tin bị lặp và ảnh hưởng đến diễn đạt.  - Sắp xếp ý thiếu logic, thiếu tính liên kết.  - Ít sử dụng hoặc sử dụng lặp các phương tiện kết nối, hoặc sử dụng các phương tiện kết nối chưa chính xác.	<b>(0,1đ)</b>  - Thông tin còn bị lặp.  - Sắp xếp các ý có logic, có tính liên kết, mặc dù tính mạch lạc giữa các câu còn thấp hoặc mờ.  - Sử dụng các phương tiện kết nối tuy còn đơn giản nhưng đúng nghĩa.	<b>(0,15đ)</b>  - Thông tin ít khi bị lặp.  - Sắp xếp ý logic, mạch lạc, dễ đọc, dễ hiểu.  - Sử dụng khá đa dạng và chính xác các phương tiện kết nối.	<b>(0,2đ)</b>  - Thông tin không bị lặp.  - Sắp xếp ý logic, mạch lạc cao. Bài viết có tổng thể hài hòa, trôi chảy, uyển chuyển, tự nhiên.  - Sử dụng đa dạng và chính xác các phương tiện kết nối.
<b>Từ vựng (0,2đ)</b>	<b>(0,05đ)</b>  - Từ vựng liên quan đến chủ đề hạn chế, lặp, hoặc không phù hợp.  - Dạng từ, chính tả còn viết sai, gây hiểu	<b>(0,1đ)</b>  - Từ vựng tạm đủ để diễn đạt thông tin liên quan đến chủ đề. Một số chỗ dùng từ chưa phù hợp hoặc viết sai dạng từ.  - Còn mắc một số lỗi sai	<b>(0,15đ)</b>  - Từ vựng đa dạng có liên quan đến chủ đề. Đôi chỗ còn mắc lỗi dùng từ chưa phù hợp hoặc sai dạng từ.  - Có sử dụng từ đồng nghĩa, trái nghĩa, kết từ đồng nghĩa, trái	<b>(0,2đ)</b>  - Từ vựng phong phú liên quan đến chủ đề, diễn đạt tự nhiên. Dùng từ phù hợp, chính xác.  - Sử dụng đa dạng các

	làm hoắc khó chịu cho người đọc.	về dạng từ và chính tả gây khó khăn cho người đọc.	hợp từ, thành ngữ... - Ít lỗi sai về chính tả.	nghĩa, kết hợp từ, thành ngữ... - Rất ít lỗi về dạng từ, và chính tả.
<b>Ngữ pháp (0,2đ)</b>	<b>(0,05đ)</b> - Sử dụng cấu trúc câu đơn giản. - Mắc nhiều lỗi sai về ngữ pháp và chấm câu, gây khó hiểu cho người đọc.	<b>(0,1đ)</b> - Sử dụng các cấu trúc câu khác nhau. - Có khá nhiều lỗi sai về ngữ pháp và chấm câu, đôi chỗ gây khó hiểu cho người đọc.	<b>(0,15đ)</b> - Sử dụng đa dạng cấu trúc câu. - Thi thoảng còn mắc lỗi về ngữ pháp và chấm câu, nhưng người đọc vẫn có thể hiểu.	<b>(0,2đ)</b> - Sử dụng đa dạng, linh hoạt cấu trúc câu. - Còn một vài lỗi nhỏ về ngữ pháp và chấm câu, người đọc vẫn thấy dễ hiểu.

### Đoạn nghe 1:

Thank you for coming to listen to my talk about the urban world in 2050.

You see, by 2050, 70 per cent of the world's people will live in cities. And life in big cities will be very different from what it is like today. Energy, especially oil, will be very expensive because natural resources are running out due to the excessive exploitation. As a result, many people will probably work at home, or have their workplaces close to where they live. They don't want to spend much of their income and time travelling to and from the workplaces too far from homes. Also, too many people living in big cities will be a burden on the infrastructure. It will be difficult to provide enough water, gas and electricity for really big cities, so these will probably stop growing. Many people from the countryside will move to smaller cities rather than to big cities because life in smaller cities is more suitable to young people, especially those coming from the countryside. There will be many other changes that I can't cover in my talk today. Hopefully, we will have another chance to discuss these changes in more detail.

### Đoạn nghe 2:

Next, let's look at some of the recent changes in the US job market and see if we can make some predictions for future jobs.

A good way to begin is to look at the American workforce and how it is changing. The most important change has been the shift from manufacturing jobs to service jobs.

Manufacturing jobs are jobs in which people make something or produce things. For example, people produce cars. Service jobs are those in which workers provide service, or we may say, they do something like washing people's cars. Generally, service jobs are grouped into five categories:

One: Transportation companies

Two: Wholesale companies

Three: Retail companies

Four: Finance companies

Five : Personal servive, such as hotels, car repair, accounting education and medicine

Now the point here is that people have changed from manufacturing jobs to service jobs. For example, one hundred years ago, 80% of workers produced goods, today only 30% do. Economists predict that by the 2020, nine out of every ten workers will supply service.

