

Lưu ý: Thí sinh làm bài trên tờ giấy thi, ghi theo đúng thứ tự câu từ 1 đến 35.

I. Điền vào mỗi chỗ trống một từ thích hợp ở trong khung để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau. (1,5 đ)

pollution      country      crowded      producing      find      bring      for

If you live in a city, you will probably see many people, hear the noise of traffic, and smell the (1) **pollution** from cars and factories. We are living in a new era in the history of the world. Before this, most people were farmers. They lived in small communities in the (2) ..... Now many people are leaving the farms and moving into the cities. They are looking (3) ..... better jobs. As a result, the cities are growing very quickly. Most cities are becoming more (4) ..... **crowded**. People are driving more cars, burning more fuel, using more water, eating more food, making more garbage, and (5) ... **producing** ..... more things in factories than ever before. Life in modern cities can (6) ..... **bring** ..... many opportunities, but also many difficulties.

II. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và trả lời các câu hỏi. (1,0 đ)

Every child in Great Britain between the age of five and fifteen must attend school. There are three main types of educational institutions: primary schools, secondary schools and universities.

State schools are free, and attendance is compulsory. Morning school begins at nine o'clock and lasts until half past four. School is open five days a week. On Saturdays and Sundays there are no lessons. There are holidays at Christmas, Easter and in summer. In London as in all cities there are two grades of state schools for those who will go to work at fifteen: primary schools for boys and girls between the ages of five and eleven, and secondary schools for children from eleven to fifteen years.

The lessons are reading, writing, the English language, English literature, English history, geography, science, Nature study, drawing, painting, singing, woodwork and drill.

7. What are three main types of educational institutions?

→ ... **Primary schools, secondary schools and universities** .....

8. What time does morning school begin?

→ ... **At 9 o'clock** .....

9. Is school open five days a week?

→ .... **Yes, it is** .....

10. When do pupils have holidays?

→ ... **At Christmas, Easter and in summer** .....

III. Chọn đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành các câu sau. (2,0 đ)

11. Mary often watches television after dinner, ..... ?

**A** doesn't she      **B** did she      **C** does she      **D** didn't she

12. Mary speaks English ..... than her brother.

**A** more fluent      **B** fluent      **C** more fluently      **D** fluently

13. The material and design of clothes for men are different ..... those for women.

**A** with      **B** of      **C** in      **D** from

14. The hat ..... my mother gave me on my birthday is very beautiful.

**A** who      **B** which      **C** whose      **D** whom

15. Due to the bad weather, the flight to Ha Noi was .....

**A** put off      **B** taken off      **C** cut down      **D** turned down

16. Peter and David are talking about the way to save electricity.  
- Peter: "I think we should use energy-saving bulbs to save electricity."  
- David: "....."

A. Great! Don't do that.  
C. Good but I don't want to.

B. Well done.

D. That's a good idea.

17. My father works in a big company with high salary and he is the ..... of my family. My mother stays at home and does the housework.

A. tutor

B. breadwinner

C. facilitator

D. adviser

18. I am ..... that people have spoiled this area.

A. disappointing

B. disappointment

C. disappointed

D. disappoint

IV. Chọn từ trong số A, B, C hoặc D có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với phần gạch chân của những từ còn lại. (0,5 đ)

19. A. hour

B. hand

C. home

D. hat

20. A. study

B. husband

C. humour

D. custom

V. Chọn từ trong số A, B, C hoặc D có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại. (0,5 đ)

21. A. consider

B. develop

C. embroider

D. understand

22. A. money

B. machine

C. water

D. student

VI. Biến đổi từ trong ngoặc ở dạng đúng để hoàn thành các câu sau. (0,5 đ)

23. This coat is nice and ..... , so I really like wearing it. **comfortable** (COMFORT)

24. They had a happy .. **childhood** together when they were little kids. (CHILD)

VII. Viết lại các câu sau bắt đầu bằng từ hoặc cụm từ cho sẵn sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi. (1,5 đ)

25. Despite the difficult question, Linda solved it in two minutes.

→ Although the **question is difficult, Linda solved it in two minutes**

26. "I want to send my daughter to a university in Australia," she said.

→ She said that ... **she wanted to send her daughter to a university in Australia**

27. I haven't met my old teacher for 5 months.

→ The last time I **met my old teacher was 5 months ago** .....

VIII. Sử dụng các từ và cụm từ gợi ý để viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh. (1,0 đ)

28. Last week, he/ suggest/ go/ Phong Nha cave / but/ I/ be/ busy.

→ **Last week, he suggested going to Phong Nha cave but I was busy**

29. My mother/ be/ the person/ teach/ me/ first lesson on kindness.

→ **My mother is the person who taught me the first lesson on kindness**

IX. Sử dụng động từ cho trong ngoặc ở dạng hoặc thì đúng để hoàn thành các câu sau. (1,5 đ)

30. When the phone rang last night, I (listen) ..... to music. **was listening**

31. I can't buy that smartphone. I wish I (have) ..... enough money to buy it.

32. It's not easy (operate) **to operate** this machine without the instructions.

33. If you (give) **gave** ... her this gift, she would be happy.

34. Tim enjoys (play) ... **playing** volleyball in his free time.

35. Many trees (plant)..... in my school every year.

**are planted**