

**ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**

**I. Khoanh tròn A, B, C hoặc D tương ứng với đáp án đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu dưới đây (2,5 điểm).**

- The man \_\_\_\_\_ is sitting next to him is a very famous scientist.  
A. who B. which C. when D. where
- Last week, Mr. Brown \_\_\_\_\_ the children to the theatre.  
A. takes B. took C. has taken D. had taken
- Look! It \_\_\_\_\_ very hard now.  
A. rains B. rained C. is raining D. was raining
- Hoa is in Hue now. She wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ with her parents in Hanoi.  
A. lives B. lived C. live D. is living
- The boys are playing badminton, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. don't they B. weren't they C. didn't they D. aren't they
- She felt tired. \_\_\_\_\_, she has to finish her homework.  
A. However B. Therefore C. So D. Although
- Turn \_\_\_\_\_ TV. I want to watch the news.  
A. off B. on C. down D. up
- Susan \_\_\_\_\_ the first prize in last week's essay competition.  
A. became B. earned C. succeeded D. won
- Lan: "Could you help me for a while?"  
Huong: "Sure. Tell me what \_\_\_\_\_ me to do."  
A. you want B. do you want C. want you D. you to want
- Ba: - "Dad! I got mark 9 on my test!" Mr.  
Ha: - " \_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Don't worry. B. Thanks. C. Good job. D. Not at all.

**II. Khoanh tròn A, B, C hoặc D tương ứng với từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với phần gạch chân của các từ còn lại (1,25 điểm).**

- A. final B. ship C. life D. high
- A. snowy B. lovely C. style D. symbol
- A. works B. gets C. hopes D. sings
- A. theatre B. month C. anything D. weather
- A. invited B. belonged C. stationed D. controlled

**III. Điền vào chỗ trống dạng đúng của từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn để hoàn thành các câu dưới đây (1,25 điểm).**

- I want everyone to listen (CARE) \_\_\_\_\_.
- This kind of job requires a lot of (TRAVEL) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Huong was very (DISAPPOINT) \_\_\_\_\_ because her mother didn't attend her birthday party.
- It is important for Vietnam to (DEVELOPMENT) \_\_\_\_\_ its economy.
- These farming methods were unable to supply the growing (POPULATE) \_\_\_\_\_ of the world.

**IV. Khoanh tròn A, B, C hoặc D tương ứng với đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi chỗ trống trong đoạn văn dưới đây (1,25 điểm).**

Around 4000 years ago, the group of languages now called the Celtic languages started to develop. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ languages then became two different groups. Cornish, Welsh and Breton - the language spoken (2) \_\_\_\_\_ north-west France - are one group, and Irish and Scots Gaelic are part of the other. Cornish grew like a modern European language until the 17th century, when English became (3) \_\_\_\_\_ important in

Cornwall than earlier. English (4) used to buy and sell things and because of that, Cornish people began to think badly of their language and lots saw Cornish only as the language of poor people.

By the end of the 19th century, Cornish was no longer spoken. But a man called Henry Jenner studied the language and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ it back to life.

Now, you can even learn Cornish on the internet.

1. A. This            B. Them            C. These            D. Its
2. A. on            B. in            C. at            D. of
3. A. more            B. much            C. many            D. so
4. A. is            B. has            C. be            D. was
5. A. bring            B. bringing            C. to bring            D. brought

**V. Đọc đoạn văn và chọn đáp án đúng nhất bằng cách khoanh tròn A, B, C hoặc D tương ứng cho mỗi câu dưới đây (1,25 điểm).**

Chinese New Year starts with the New Moon on the first day of the New Year and ends on the full moon 15 days later. Chinese New Year is on a different date each year. New Year's Eve and New Year's Day are when families celebrate together. People make large amounts of food for their family and friends. On New Year's Day they eat a dish of vegetables, called jai. Others foods include a whole fish, chicken and noodles. In South China, for some people the favourite dish is sweet rice.

People clean their houses before New Year's Day. On New Year's Eve there are fireworks and at midnight everyone opens every door and window in their house to say goodbye to the old year. Many people wear red clothes at New Year because it is lucky. Children are given little red envelopes with money inside.

1. How long is Chinese New Year?  
A. one day    B. five days    C. ten days    D. fifteen days
2. What is jai made of?  
A. rice    B. pork    C. vegetables    D. eggs
3. What dish do people in South China like most on New Year's Day?  
A. fish    B. sweet rice    C. chicken    D. noodles
4. What do people do on New Year's Eve?  
A. They cook food for friends.    B. They open all doors and windows.  
C. They eat vegetables.    D. They say goodbye to their friends.
5. Why do many people wear red clothes?  
A. it is beautiful.    B. they have no choice.  
C. it is lucky.    D. it makes them happy.

**VI. Hoàn thành câu với từ gợi ý sao cho có nghĩa giống với câu đã cho (1,25 điểm).**

1. The tea isn't cool enough for you to drink now.  
- *The tea is too* .....
2. "There will be an interesting film on TV tonight" said my father.  
- *My father told me that* .....
3. It rained heavily. We went to school on time.  
- *Although* .....
4. Jane has used this computer to type her report.  
- *This computer* .....
5. She speaks English more fluently than I do.  
- *I can't* .....

**VII. Viết câu hoàn chỉnh từ những từ gợi ý dưới đây (1,25 điểm).**

1. Consumers/want/buy/cheap/ effective/ products.  
- .....
2. Easter/ joyful festival/celebrate/ many countries.  
- .....
3. Hurricanes Andrew/ kill 41 people/make/ more/ 200,000/ homeless.  
- .....
4. They/produce/ five million bottles/champagne/ France/next year.  
- .....
5. The *ao dai*/consist/ long silk tunic/slit/ sides/ wear/ loose pants.  
- .....





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