



GIA SƯ CHUNG CÚ

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Part 1 Listening



Quét mã
QR để nghe

Listen to part of a news report on United Nation's determination to control global warming. For each question, decide whether the statements are True or False. Tick () the correct boxes. You will listen to the recording TWICE.

T F

1. The UN report says that harmful effects of greenhouse gases can be eliminated.
2. Using energy-saving cars and household devices can keep the Earth safe.
3. Tackling climate change will cost 10% of world economic output.
4. Rising temperatures are not such a big problem now.
5. The report emphasizes the need for a wide range of clean technologies.

Part 2 Pronunciation

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation.

1. A. educate B. club C. public D. summer
2. A. teenage B. heritage C. package D. passage

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. picturesque B. temperature C. emperor D. dynasty
4. A. geology B. archaeologist C. irresponsible D. itinerary

Part 3 Vocabulary and grammar

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. All the students _____ for their academic transcripts all this week, but they _____ them yet.
 - A. have been waiting/haven't been receiving
 - B. have waited/haven't received

C. have been waiting/haven't received
D. have waited/haven't been receiving

2. It is not easy at all to get a good job without any _____ qualifications.
A. social B. favourite C. great D. academic

3. Let's have a drink, _____ ?
A. do we B. don't we C. shan't we D. shall we

4. I _____ for the university's reply about entry requirements for a whole week.
I hope to receive it soon.
A. have been waiting B. was waiting
C. waited D. have waited

5. The teacher accused her students _____ attention to what she said.
A. not paying B. of not paying
C. on not paying D. not to pay

6. _____ trees around the house on the South and West sides, they can save up to about \$250 a year on cooling and heating.
A. Being planted B. To have planted
C. To plant D. Having planted

7. Peter: "Need a hand with your suitcase, Jane?" Jane: "_____."
A. Well done B. Not a chance
C. That's very kind of you D. I don't believe it

8. - "Can I use your motorbike this evening?" - "_____."
A. Of course, you can B. Do it if you can
C. Of course, you might D. It's my pleasure

9. Cat Ba is also rich of cultural festival and traditions that are highly potential for _____ and development.
A. conservation B. research C. growth D. promotion

10. We came to the temple dedicated to King Dinh Tien Hoang, _____ Hoa Lu to build the citadel.
A. to choose B. choosing C. chosen D. which chose

Part 4
Reading

Choose and use the correct form of the word or phrase in the box that best fits each space in the following passage

of consist contain mix develop although despite

Children in the Netherlands must be at least four years old to enter primary education. Almost all 4-year-olds (99.3%) in the country indeed attend primary school, (1) _____ this is not compulsory until children reach the age (2) _____ five. Primary school is free of charge. In most schools, children are grouped by age in (3) _____ ability classes, with one teacher for all subjects. Primary school (4) _____ of 8 groups, thus schooling lasts for 8 years. During the first two years, which is also called kindergarten, children receive an average of 22 hours of education, during the last 6 years children receive an average of 25 hours per week. Schools are open 5 days a week, but children are free on Wednesday afternoon. At the end of primary school, or in group 8, schools advice on secondary school choice. Most schools use a national test to support this advice, for instance the 'Citotoets', a test (5) _____ by the Central Institute for Test development.

Read the passage below and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each question.

Tropical rainforests are being destroyed and badly degraded at an unsustainable rate. Some scientists estimate that in the early 1990s tropical forests were being destroyed at a rate of approximately 28 hectares a minute, or about 14 million hectares each year – an area about the size of the state of Wisconsin. This figure marked a decrease since the 1980s, when approximately 16 million hectares were destroyed each year, largely due to a reported decline of deforestation in the Amazon River Basin in the early 1990s. However, satellite images indicate that rates may have rebounded in the late 1990s as burning in the Amazon increased again. Over the past three decades alone, about 5 million square kilometers – or 20 percent of the world's tropical forests – have been cleared. During this time, deforestation in tropical Asia reached almost 30 percent. High rates of deforestation are inevitably followed by alarming rates of plant and animal extinction because many rainforest species cannot survive outside their pristine rainforest habitat. Some scientists estimate that dozens of rainforest species are becoming extinct every day.

Causes of deforestation vary from location to location, but certain patterns tend to be consistent across all forests. Logging companies in search of valuable rainforest hardwoods, or, less often, oil companies in search of petroleum, are often the first to enter a remote area of rainforest. Some logged forests, if left

alone, can **regenerate** in a few decades. But typically, they are not left alone – the roads built by logging companies often provide access for landless farmers to enter a new area, as well as a means to transport agricultural crops to market. For every 1 kilometer of new roads built through a forested area, 4 to 24 square kilometers are deforested and colonized.

Once the loggers leave the land, a typical cycle of destruction ensues. When the landless farmers arrive, they clear the land for planting. Poor rainforest soils produce a low crop yield, especially after a couple of years. At that point, the farmers often sell their lands to cattle ranchers or large plantation owners. After nutrients have been exhausted and soils compacted by cattle, lands are then abandoned and often laid to waste. Rainforest does not readily regenerate on these lands without human intervention. Meanwhile, the colonist farmers and cattle ranchers move to a new piece of land made accessible by logging roads, where the cycle of deforestation begins again.

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6. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The size of tropical rainforest loss
- B. Causes and effects of rainforest destruction
- C. The rate of rainforest destruction in the Amazon
- D. Typical patterns of extinction of rainforest species

7. According to paragraph 1, which of the following about the rate of rainforest destruction is TRUE?

- A. It was greater in the early 1990s than in the 1980s.
- B. It was the same in the early 1990s as in the 1980s.
- C. It was greater in the 1980s than in the early 1990s.
- D. It kept increasing from the 1980s to the 1990s.

8. Which of the following can result from the loss of tropical rainforests?

- A. The decrease in wasted lands
- B. The disappearance of many rainforest species
- C. The disappearance of landless farmers
- D. The increase in the rainforest habitat

Part 5

Writing

Circle the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. If (A) public transport will be (B) efficient, people stop (C) using their cars (D).
2. Let's save (A) by using (B) both sides of the sheet ,(C) shall you? (D).
3. Having deciding (A) on the topic of the presentation,(B) he started (C) finding the relevant information for it. (D)
4. Ethan is (A) usually the (B) last person understanding (C) the joke (D).
5. Having rescued (A), the injured (B) man was (C) taken to hospital (D).