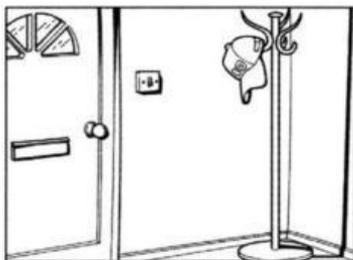


Thí sinh làm bài trên phiếu trả lời (Answer sheet), không làm bài trên đề thi này.

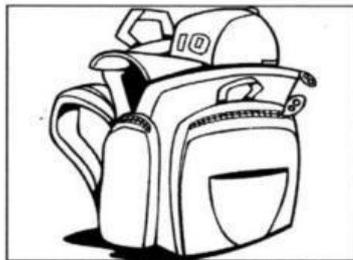
I. LISTENING: (2 points)

PART 1: There are 5 questions in this part. For each question there are three pictures and a short recording. Listen to each recording twice. Choose the correct picture (A, B or C) and write it in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

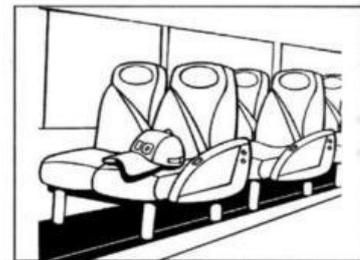
Example: Where is the girl's hat?



(A)

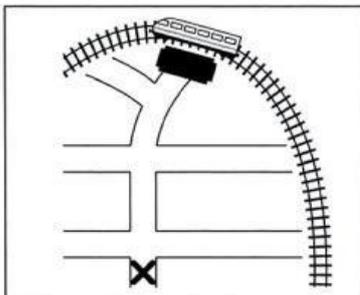


B

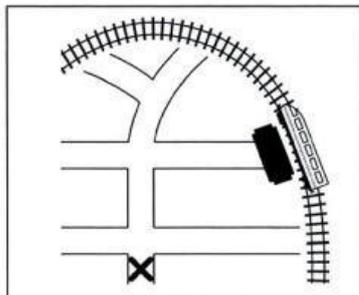


C

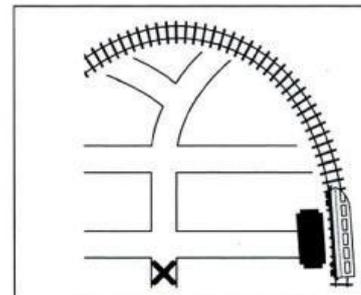
1 Where is the station?



A

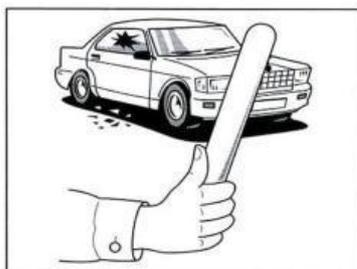


B

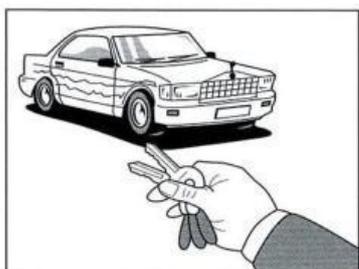


C

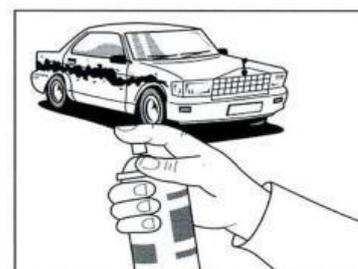
2 What damage was done to the car?



A



B

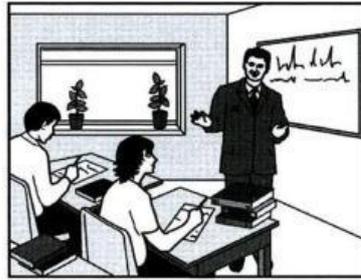


C

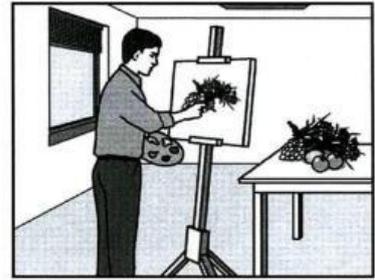
3 What is the man's job now?



A

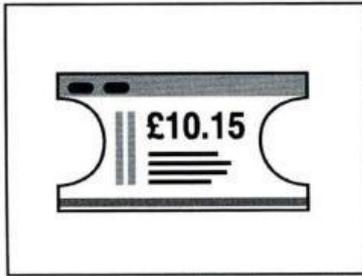


B

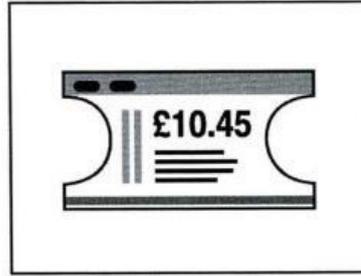


C

4 How much will the girl's ticket cost?



A



B

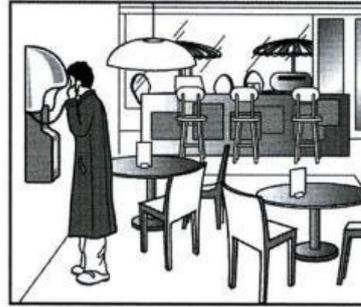


C

5 Where is the man calling from?



A



B



C

PART 2: You will hear a conversation between a man, Marco, and his wife, Sarah, about a film they have just seen at the cinema. Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write the letter (A) for YES, if it is not correct, write the letter (B) for NO in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

- | | A | B |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | YES | NO |
| 1. Sarah was expecting to enjoy the film. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Marco and Sarah agree that the city in the film was London. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Marco feels that the length of the film made it rather boring. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Sarah was upset about how some of the audience behaved during the film. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

5. Sarah was disappointed with the way the main actor performed.

II. READING: (2 points)

PART 1: Read the following passage, then choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answer in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

Meet the Amazing Watkins Family

The sons are composers and prize-winning musicians, while Dad makes the instruments. Matthew Rye reports.

Whole families of musicians are not exactly rare. However, it is unusual to come across one that includes not only writers and performers of music, but also an instrument maker.

When South Wales schoolteachers John and Hetty Watkins needed to get their ten-year-old son, Paul, a cello to suit his blossoming talents, they balked at the costs involved. "We had a look at various dealers and it was obvious it was going to be very expensive," John says. "So I wondered if I could actually make one. I discovered that the Welsh School of Instrument Making was not far from where I lived, and I went along for evening classes once a week for about three years."

"After probably three or four goes with violins and violas, he had a **crack** at his first cello," Paul, now 28, adds. "It turned out really well. He made me another one a bit later, when he'd got the hang of it. And that's the one I used right up until a few months ago." John has since retired as a teacher to work as a full-time craftsman, and makes up to a dozen violins a year – selling one to the esteemed American player Jaime Laredo as "the icing on the cake".

Both Paul and his younger brother, Huw, were encouraged to play music from an early age. The piano came first: "As soon as I was big enough to climb up and bang the keys, that's what I did," Paul remembers. But it wasn't long before the cello beckoned. "My folks were really quite keen for me to take up the violin, because Dad, who played the viola, used to play chamber music with his mates and they needed another violin to make up a string trio. I learned it for about six weeks but didn't take to it. But I really took to the character who played the cello in Dad's group. I thought he was a very cool guy when I was six or seven. So he said he'd give me some lessons, and that really started it all off. Later, they suggested that my brother play the violin too, but he would have none of it."

"My parents were both supportive and relaxed," Huw says. "I don't think I would have responded very well to being pushed. And, rather than feeling threatened by Paul's success, I found that I had something to aspire to." Now 22, he is beginning to make his own mark as a pianist and composer.

Meanwhile, John Watkins' cello has done his elder son proud. With it, Paul won the string final of the *BBC Young Musician of the Year* competition. Then, at the remarkably youthful age of 20, he was appointed principal cellist of the BBC Symphony Orchestra, a position he held, still playing his father's instrument, until last year. Now, however, he has acquired a Francesco Rugeri cello, on loan from the Royal Academy of Music. "Dad's not said anything about me moving on, though recently he had the chance to run a bow across the strings of each in turn and had to admit that my new one is quite nice! I think the only thing Dad doesn't have – and may acquire after about 50 – 100 years – is the power to project right to the back of large concert halls. It will get richer with age, like my Rugeri, which is already 304 years old."

Soon he will be seen on television playing the Rugeri as the soloist in Elgar's Cello Concerto, which forms the heart of the second programme in the new series, *Masterworks*. "The well-known performance history doesn't affect the way I play the work," he says. "I'm always going to do it my way." But Paul won't be able to watch himself on television – the same night he is playing at the Cheltenham Festival. Nor will Huw, whose String Quartet is receiving its London premiere at the Wigmore Hall the same evening. John and Hetty will have to be diplomatic – and energetic – if they are to keep track of all their sons' musical activities over the coming weeks.

1. Why did John Watkins decide to make a cello?
 - A. He wanted to encourage his son Paul to take up the instrument.
 - B. He was keen to do a course at the nearby school.
 - C. He felt that dealers were giving him false information.
 - D. He wanted to avoid having to pay for one.
2. What is meant by "**crack**" in paragraph 3?
 - A. attempt
 - B. plan
 - C. shock
 - D. period
3. What do we learn in the third paragraph about the instruments John has made?
 - A. He considers the one used by Jaime Laredo to be the best.
 - B. He is particularly pleased about what happened to one of them.
 - C. His violins have turned out to be better than his cellos.
 - D. It took him longer to learn how to make cellos than violins.

4. Paul first became interested in playing the cello because
 - A. he admired someone his father played music with.
 - B. he wanted to play in his father's group.
 - C. he was not very good at playing the piano.
 - D. he did not want to do what his parents wanted.
5. What do we learn about Huw's musical development?
 - A. His parents' attitude has played little part in it.
 - B. It was slow because he lacked determination.
 - C. His brother's achievements gave him an aim.
 - D. He wanted it to be different from his brother's.

PART 2: You are going to read an article about an underwater museum. Five sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A-F the one which fits each gap (1-4). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answer in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

UNDERWATER WORLD

If you want to dive in clear blue waters, find rich marine life and swim over the remains thrown away by ancient sailors, the tiny island of Ustica is the place to go. This island, 60km from the Italian coast, is the site of Europe's only underwater museum. (0) D.

The clear waters attract some of the world's best underwater divers. The International Academy of Underwater Sciences, which was set up to encourage underwater exploration, is based in Ustica. (1) _____.

Dr Honor Frost, a British underwater archaeologist and Golden Trident winner, believes that Ustica shows that some underwater remains are best life in the surroundings where they have been preserved for centuries. (2) _____.

According to Frost, the establishment of the underwater museum has made an interesting area of sea floor, together with the objects which fell to it in antiquity, safe for future study. (3) _____.

For example, it is puzzling that only iron anchors of quite a late date seem to have been lost there, despite local evidence of sea trade during a period nearly four thousand years ago, when stone anchors would have been in use. Among the anchors and other remains there are an extraordinary number of Roman millstones, which were widely traded throughout the ancient world. (4) _____.

- A Many questions remain to be answered about the museum site.
- B However, this section of the museum, although already accessible to diving visitors, still contains material of interest to researchers.
- C Made of volcanic rock, they were carried by corn ships heading from Rome to the ports of the north African coast.
- D Only here can divers explore labelled exhibits such as anchors, pots and millstones, which fell to the sea floor centuries ago.
- E This gives divers the experience of underwater archaeology without disturbing important sites.
- F This month it presented its Golden Trident awards, the underwater equivalent of the Nobel prizes, which have been awarded annually since 1960.

III. USE OF ENGLISH: (4 points)

PART 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Write your answer A, B, C, or D in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (0.5 point)

1. No one has cleaned the street this week,?

A. have they	B. haven't they	C. has he	D. hasn't he
--------------	-----------------	-----------	--------------
2. Space travel seemed _____ but it has come true now.

A. unthinkable	B. unable	C. unbelievable	D. disagreeable
----------------	-----------	-----------------	-----------------
3. giraffe is the tallest of all animals.

A. A/ ø	B. ø/ the	C. The/ ø	D. A/ the
---------	-----------	-----------	-----------
4. he not lost all his money gambling, he would be very rich now.

A. If	B. Because	C. Had	D. Unless
-------	------------	--------	-----------
5. Total weight of the ants in the world is much greater than _____.

A. that of all human beings	B. all human beings
C. all human beings is that	D. is of all human beings
6. The teacher advised the children _____ and see the dentist regularly.

A. went	B. going	C. go	D. to go
---------	----------	-------	----------
7. We'd better phone _____ the restaurant to reserve a table.

A. at	B. ø	C. to	D. for
-------	------	-------	--------
8. The judge _____ the pedestrian for the accident.

A. blamed	B. charged	C. accused	D. sued
-----------	------------	------------	---------
9. Many people believe that the novel will be a best seller when it _____.

- A. is published
C. were published
- B. will be published
D. will publish
10. "He was right!" - "Oh, I know! I really wish I _____ his advice!"
- A. took
B. had taken
C. have taken
D. would take

PART 2: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

Example:

0 A recommended B reminded C recognised D remembered

0	A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---	---

FAMOUS EXPLORER

Captain James Cook is (0)..... today for being one of Britain's most famous explorers of the 18th century. Cook was (1)..... most other explorers of the same period as he did not come from a wealthy family and had to work hard to (2)..... his position in life. He was lucky to be (3)..... by his father's employer, who saw that he was a bright boy and paid for him to attend the village school. At sixteen, he started (4)..... in a shop in a fishing village, and this was a turning (5)..... in his life. He developed an interest in the sea and eventually joined the Royal Navy in order to see more of the world.

Cook was (6)..... by sailing, astronomy and the production of maps, and quickly became an expert in these subjects. He was also one of the first people to (7)..... that scurvy, an illness often suffered by sailors, could be prevented by careful (8)..... to diet. It was during his voyage to the Pacific Ocean that Cook made his historic landing in Australia and the (9) discovery that New Zealand was two separate islands. He became a national hero and still (10)..... one today.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. different | B. contrary | C. distinct | D. unlike |
| 2. | A. manage | B. succeed | C. achieve | D. fulfil |
| 3. | A. remarked | B. viewed | C. glanced | D. noticed |
| 4. | A. trade | B. work | C. career | D. job |
| 5. | A. moment | B. instant | C. point | D. mark |
| 6. | A. keen | B. eager | C. fascinated | D. enthusiastic |
| 7. | A. regard | B. estimate | C. catch | D. realise |
| 8. | A. attention | B. organisation | C. observation | D. selection |
| 9. | A. serious | B. superior | C. major | D. leading |
| 10. | A. remains | B. stands | C. maintains | D. keeps |

PART 3: Fill each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

COFFEE

Coffee is made from the beans that grow in the fruits of the coffee plant. There are usually two beans in each fruit and harvesting is done (1)..... hand.

The word "coffee" derives from the Arabic "qahwah", a word (2) was originally used for wine, but which came to mean coffee. Coffee beans (3) to be chewed before it was discovered that they (4) be boiled with water (5) make a drink.

Coffee drinking began in Arab countries in the 14th century and did not (6) common in Europe (7) the 17th century. At (8), coffee was sold by chemists, but it (9) little impact until the first coffee shop opened and instructions about (10) to roast and grind the coffee were published.

PART 4: For questions 1-10, give the correct form of the words in brackets. Write your answer in the numbered box on your answer sheet. There is an example at the beginning (0). (1 point)

LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS

Humans have long been fascinated by (0. OUT) ...*outer*... space, and have wondered if there are intelligent life-forms (1. ELSE), which we might be able to contact. (2. NATURE), we've all seen space creatures on our TV and cinema screens, but "aliens" like these owe more to the (3. CONVENIENT) of using human (4. ACT) to play the parts than to any real form of (5. SCIENCE) investigation.

However, many serious space (6. RESEARCH) are now beginning to turn their attention to the question of what alien life might (7. ACTUAL) look like. One early result is Arnold the Alien, (8. DESIGN) by biologist, Dougal Dixon. This strange being, (9. LIKE) humans, has its eyes, ears and limbs in groups of three instead of pairs but, despite its odd (10. APPEAR), its behaviour is not very different from our town.

PART 5: For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given. Write your answer in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (0.5 point)

1. Jackie hasn't been swimming for five years. (SWIMMING)
→ The last _____ was five years ago.
2. Please don't go there now. (RATHER)
→ I _____ go there now.
3. They left early because they didn't want to get caught in the traffic. (AVOID)
→ They left early in order _____ in the traffic.
4. It would be difficult for me to finish the work by the weekend. (DIFFICULTY)
→ I _____ the work by the weekend.
5. I thought I might run out of cash, so I took my cheque-book with me. (CASE)
→ I took my cheque-book with me _____ out of cash.

For questions 6-10, finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your answer in the numbered box on your answer sheet.

6. I really think you ought to acquire a few manners.
→ It's high time _____
7. The decorators have finished the whole of the first floor.
→ We have _____
8. If you want my advice, I would forget about buying a new house.
→ If I _____
9. People who haven't been abroad shouldn't criticise foreign customs.
→ Nobody who _____
10. She did not thank us for our help when she left.
→ She left _____

IV. WRITING: (2 points)

Describe one of your teachers who you admire most.

In your paper, you should write:

- who he/she is.
- how long you have known him/her.
- what he/she looks like.
- what qualities he/she has.
- why you admire him/her most.

You should write at least 120 words.

-----HẾT-----

Họ và tên thí sinh:.....Số báo danh:.....Chữ ký.....
Giám thị coi thi không giải thích gì thêm

Chữ ký giám thị 1:.....

SỞ GD&ĐT LONG AN

**KỶ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT CHUYÊN LONG AN
NĂM HỌC 2016-2017**

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC
(Đề thi có 7 trang)

Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH (Chuyên)**
Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)

Thí sinh làm bài trên phiếu trả lời (*Answer sheet*), không làm bài trên đề thi này.

I. LISTENING: (2 points)

PART 1: You will hear a man describing a series of books. For each question, choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Write your answers in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

1. Why does he like 'The Planet Wars'?
 - A. It has a believable plot.
 - B. The story is fascinating.
 - C. The characters are deeply emotional.
2. What is his problem with 'A Long Way Home'?
 - A. It was too long.
 - B. The idea was bad.
 - C. The writing was bad.
3. What does he say is original about 'Catch a Dream'?
 - A. The happy ending
 - B. The magical abilities of the characters
 - C. The changing emotions of the characters
4. What is not true about 'A World of Stories'?
 - A. It is a collection of different children's stories.
 - B. Forty children from around the world tell their life stories.
 - C. Stories are included from different continents.
5. What does he think about 'The Real Shakespeare'?
 - A. It does not contain accurate facts.
 - B. It will be remembered as a classic.
 - C. It will change people's minds about Shakespeare.

PART 2: You will hear a radio announcement about a student film club. For each question, write the missing information in the numbered space. Write your answers in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

University Film Club
The films shown include horror, science fiction, romance and (1) _____ .
The lecture theatre is located in the (2) _____ Block.
Entrance to film nights on campus is (3) _____ for members.
Every month there is a film (4) _____ .
There is a free end-of-year (5) _____ in town.
Membership is only £10 per year. To join, contact Janet on 4358.

II. READING: (2 points)

PART 1: You are going to read a newspaper article about government policy and television. For questions 1-5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the article. Write your answers in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

The Minister of Education was interviewed on the radio last week about his plans for raising reading standards. He talked about the need to reach a wider public, speaking enthusiastically about new ways to achieve *this*, such as by advertising on television, by handing out books to babies at their nine-month health checks, and, most significantly, through the cooperation of three leading television soap opera producers, who have been persuaded to weave into the plot the message that reading is good for you. There was no mistaking the radio interviewer's disapproval – soap operas tailoring their storylines to government initiatives? 'Indoctrination,' he muttered.

Television, however, is the obvious place to go in search of lost readers. There is hardly much point using the public library or the local bookshop to promote reading, as those who don't read rarely enter either, and probably associate both with the school classroom, and consequently with activities, which are boring. Today, whether we like it or not, film and television are the point of entry for large numbers of people into the delights of storytelling and the appreciation of a good plot. Think how many people have bought copies of the 'book of the TV drama'. This phenomenon took one nineteenth-century novel to number one in the bestsellers' list recently.

When I was a student in the 1960s, I was taught that popular culture – pulp fiction and romance – manipulated the working classes, persuading them to be obedient to those above them, making them want less in life and be happy with second best. Now, I

believe that argument was a piece of appalling elitism. All those who consume popular culture know exactly what its effect on them is. In our media-aware society, each of us makes a decision whether to 'buy in' and join the crowd, or stay out and be different.

Soap operas are the place where huge numbers of adults and young people alike tap into the common concerns of everyday life. Day-time viewers turn to them for companionship, treating every desperate choice to be made by the characters as their own. The popularity of an individual programme depends on the script-writers catching the mood of the general public. Plots are tightly steered towards the things we care about, from the trivial ups and downs of our personal relationships to the shame of domestic violence.

Of course, there is always the danger that those in authority might try to take over our minds via our favourite forms of entertainment. But I think we can rely on the fact that political messages, however cleverly put across, always appear bossy and aggressive. That's why we usually vote with our feet during a party political broadcast, whatever the party. The joy of fiction, on the other hand – and a soap is, after all, a form of modern fiction – is that it is bound to adapt its 'public information' material, in order to create emotional intensity, pace and drama. Under these conditions, indoctrination cannot occur. When the soap opera Coronation Street shows a father who dropped out of school being caught off guard by his five-year-old son, unable to read his bedtime story book, nobody watching is being forced to enrol in adult reading classes. But if a few dads recognise that they are not alone in having to memorise the text of a favourite story so as to keep their child's respect, so much the better.

1. What does 'this' refer to in paragraph 1?
 - A. raising reading standards
 - B. reaching a wider public
 - C. giving books to babies
 - D. working with TV producers
2. Using a library to encourage reading is ineffective because
 - A. people prefer to go to bookshops.
 - B. it reminds people of being at school.
 - C. people find library activities boring.
 - D. it fails to get to the right people.
3. What was the writer told about popular culture as a student?
 - A. It reduced certain people's expectations.
 - B. It was a bad influence on the whole of society.
 - C. It discouraged people from working hard.
 - D. It made the lower classes too argumentative.
4. According to the writer, some people watch soap operas because they
 - A. help them to make their own decisions.
 - B. know they can depend on the plots.
 - C. prevent them from feeling too lonely.
 - D. can talk about them with other people.
5. What would be the best title for this article?
 - A. How to develop a successful storyline
 - B. The role of television drama in reading
 - C. New government funding for soap operas
 - D. What is bad about popular culture today

PART 2: You are going to read a newspaper article about people who make films about wild animals in Africa. Five sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-F the one which fits each gap (1-4). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

IN THEIR NATURAL HABITAT

What keeps film-makers Amanda Barrett and Owen Newman away from their home comforts for months on end? The search for the perfect shot.

Of all the creatures to be found in the jungles and plains of East Africa, two of the hardest to track down must surely be producer Amanda Barrett and cameraman Owen Newman.

Their present habitat, the Ngorongoro Crater, has been lashed by six months of almost continuous rain, giving rise to a number of unforeseen problems (0) E. His working partnership with the talented producer has created some of TV's finest wildlife films, such as their amazing and well-received film on leopards.

(1) _____ But this is nothing unusual in television partnerships. Travelling film-makers have been constantly circling the globe, in order to point cameras at exotic wildlife ever since the birth of television.

I spoke to Newman about their partnership while he was making one of his rare and unpredictable reunions with other members of the human race at a safari lodge. 'We do have occasional arguments but we tend to get over them fairly quickly,' he says of his colleague. (2) _____

'When we are on the move, we have to put up our tents each night. But this time we are operating much more of a fixed camp, and as we set out at 5 a.m. each morning, we tend to make the tea the night before and keep it warm in a vacuum flask.'

(3) _____ 'It's not unusual for us to be out and about for up eight weeks at a time, so catering does cause the odd panic,' says Newman.

(4) _____ 'I remember once we were filming a family of lions and there was one lioness who would regularly go off on her own. Whenever she returned, she would go round and greet all the other members of the pride, and after a while she made a point of greeting our car as part of her round.'

- A The rest of the Newman - Barrett daily diet consists of pre-packed meals heated and dished out by whoever is at hand at the time.
- B Even while this film of one of Africa's shyest cats was being shown, the pair were already back where they belong - this time trailing that equally shy animal, the jackal.
- C It can be a rough existence, but the appeal of being alone in such remote areas is that we can get close enough to the animals to become parts of their lives.
- D Since then, they have learned to set aside four months on location to gather sufficient material for each half-hour film.
- E Newman explained that they had to invest in an expensive piece of equipment so that whenever one of their vehicles gets stuck in the mud, Amanda can pull him back to safety.
- F Neither of them regard themselves as the leader, and he says that one of the reasons why they get on so well with each other is that they both see the animals in a similar way.

III. USE OF ENGLISH: (4 points)

PART 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Write your answer A, B, C, or D in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (0.5 point)

1. I've just come back from a business _____ to New York.
A. trip B. journey C. excursion D. travel
2. He was the second man _____ in this way.
A. be killed B. to be killed C. killed D. that be killed
3. Remind me again _____ to call her.
A. in case I'll forget B. unless I forget
C. in case I forget D. if ever I remember
4. This letter _____. Can you see that tear on the envelope?
A. might open B. might be opened
C. might have been opened D. might have opened
5. It was _____ route that we ended up getting lost.
A. so complicated a B. such complicated
C. so complicated D. a such complicated
6. It is a difficult problem. It needs _____ about very carefully.
A. to think B. thought C. to be thinking D. thinking
7. Only later _____.
A. were the facts all made public B. did the facts all made public C. the facts
were all made public D. the facts all made public
8. I caught Tracy talking to a man with a _____.
A. long face thin B. thin long face
C. face long and thin D. long thin face
9. We hope to have the law _____ by December.
A. pass B. to pass C. passing D. passed
10. My report, _____ which the boss was satisfied, had been carefully done.

- A. about B. with C. for D. at

PART 2: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

Example:

- 0 A advantage B benefit C profit D gain

0	A	B	C	D
	—	—	—	—

THE PERFORMING ARTS

In the past, British children were frequently encouraged to try out their performing skills for the (0) _____ of adults. They did this by reading aloud, acting or (1) _____ a musical instrument. As they (2) _____ up they were taken to public places of entertainment – the theater, opera, circus or ballet. They looked forward to these (3) _____ with great (4) _____ and would remember and discuss what they had seen for many weeks afterwards. But nowadays television and computers (5) _____ an endless stream of easily (6) _____ entertainment, and children quickly accept these marvellous (7) _____ as a very ordinary part of their everyday lives. For many children, the sense of witnessing a very (8) _____ live performance is gone forever.

But all is not lost. The (9) _____ of a TV set may have encouraged a very lazy response from (10) _____ in their own homes, but the desire of those with ambitions to become performing artists themselves does not seem to have been at all diminished.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. controlling | B. handling | C. doing | D. playing |
| 2. | A. developed | B. grew | C. advanced | D. brought |
| 3. | A. circumstances | B. occasions | C. incidents | D. situations |
| 4. | A. sensation | B. action | C. thrill | D. excitement |
| 5. | A. supply | B. send | C. stock | D. store |
| 6. | A. applicable | B. convenient | C. available | D. free |
| 7. | A. designs | B. inventions | C. exhibits | D. appearances |
| 8. | A. special | B. peculiar | C. specific | D. particular |
| 9. | A. attendance | B. presence | C. being | D. company |
| 10. | A. spectators | B. onlookers | C. viewers | D. listeners |

PART 3: Fill each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

SUMMER CAMP

Every year, eight million children across the United States spend time at a summer camp. For more than a century, children (1) _____ enjoyed both learning new skills and (2) _____ part in a variety of activities in a friendly environment.

There are 10,000 camps across the country, (3) _____ are designed to look (4) _____ youngsters from the age of six to eighteen. The camps, lasting anything from one to eight weeks, are often situated in beautiful lakeside areas and there is (5) _____ wide range of prices to suit every pocket. The children typically do outdoor activities, including some challenging sports like climbing, or outdoor activities (6) _____ as drama, music or poetry.

(7) _____ the camps are not luxurious, the wooden cabins the young people sleep in are comfortable. The timetable does not allow very (8) _____ time for relaxing because the children (9) _____ kept busy all the time. The camps are popular with the children, and many come away (10) _____ of enthusiasm.

PART 4: For questions 1-10, give the correct form of the words in the brackets. Write your answers in the numbered box on your answer sheet. There is an example at the beginning (0). (1 point)

A NEW SUPERMARKET FOR THE TOWN

At a public (0. MEET) meeting held recently, residents of the town of Oxwell met local politicians and shop owners to discuss plans to build a large supermarket in the town. A wide (1. VARY) _____ of opinions was expressed, some in favour and some against the project. A (2. DIRECT) _____ of the supermarket group, who was present at the meeting, stated that the supermarket would benefit the (3. INHABIT) _____ of Oxwell as it would give people more (4. CHOOSE) _____ when shopping. He also pointed out that it would lead to a (5. GROW) _____ in the number of jobs available in the town, which has a high rate of (6. EMPLOY) _____. Although there was general (7. AGREE) _____ on the need for new jobs, some of those present claimed that the presence of the proposed new supermarket would actually

lead to the (8. LOSE) _____ of jobs. They pointed out that small shops would be forced to close as they would be (9. ABLE) _____ to compete with supermarket prices. The final (10. DECIDE) _____ on whether or not to build the supermarket will be made next month.

PART 5: For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given. Write your answers in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (0.25 point)

1. I regret not contacting Brian when I was in Dublin. (**TOUCH**)

→ I wish that I _____ Brian when I was in Dublin.

2. In my opinion, these two kinds of music are completely different from each other.

(**COMPARISON**)

→ In my opinion, there is _____ these two kinds of music.

3. I don't know why Sarah left the party so suddenly. (**MADE**)

→ I don't know _____ the party so suddenly.

4. Could you look after my cat while I'm away on holiday? (**CARE**)

→ Would you mind _____ my cat while I'm away on holiday?

5. Claire was not allowed to stay out late when she lived at home with her parents. (**LET**)

→ Claire's parents _____ stay out late when she lived at home.

For questions 6-10, finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your answers in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (0.25 point)

6. Nobody told me to do that.

→ I _____.

7. They finished their work in two hours.

→ It took _____.

8. Mr Brown arranged for someone to paint his doors and windows last week.

→ Mr Brown had his _____.

9. The delay of the flight was due to the thick fog.

→ Since the fog _____.

10. Mai can't tolerate the noise any more.

→ Mai can't put _____.

IV. WRITING: (2 points)

Your English friend, Alex, is coming to your town for the day, and wants to meet you.

In your letter, you should

- explain where you can meet
- suggest what you can do together
- advise Alex what to bring

You do NOT need to write your own address. You should begin your letter as follows:

Dear Alex,

.....

Write at least 120 words on your answer sheet.

-----**HẾT**-----

Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm

Họ và tên thí sinh:.....Số báo danh:.....Chữ ký:.....

Chữ ký cán bộ coi thi 1:.....

Thí sinh làm bài trên **PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI**, không làm bài trên đề thi này.

I. LISTENING (2.0 points)**PART 1. Questions 1 – 5**

You will hear Peter Walsh being interviewed for a job. (1.0 point)

- How long has he been in his present job? A. since 2005 B. for about three years C. for three months
- Why does he want a new job? A. for a change B. to earn more money C. to get promotion
- What does he like most about his job? A. the right to take action and make decisions B. his colleagues
C. working conditions
- What kind of person are they looking for? A. someone prepared to work overtime B. someone who is punctual
C. someone who wants to get on
- What qualifications does Peter have? A. a degree B. a school leaving certificate C. a postgraduate diploma

PART 2. Questions 6 – 10

You will hear an interview with a representative of a wildlife park called Paradise Wildlife Park. For questions 6 to 10, complete the sentences. Write only ONE word in each gap. (1.0 point)

PARADISE WILDLIFE PARK

- Project Life Lion is connected with diseases spread by (6) _____ dogs in Africa.
- The Park has created its own environmental (7) _____ system, and other organizations use it.
- A wide variety of (8) _____ events (e.g. barbecues) are held at the Park.
- For charity events, the Park will provide cheap tickets and competition (9) _____.
- The Park's sister company gives people a chance to be a radio (10) _____.

II. READING (2.0 points)

PART 1. You are going to read a newspaper article about careers advice. For questions 1 – 5, choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text. (1.0 point)

FINDING THE CAREER THAT FITS YOUR PERSONALITY

"If you've finished your exams and have absolutely no idea what to do next, you're not alone," says Sheridan Hughes, an occupational psychologist at Career Analysts, a career counselling service. "At 18, it can be very difficult to know what you want to do because you don't really know what you're interested in." Careers guidance, adds Alexis Hallam, one of her colleagues, is generally poor and "people can end up in the wrong job and stay there for years because they're good at something without actually enjoying it."

To discover what people are good at, and more fundamentally, what they will enjoy doing, Career Analysts give their clients a battery of personality profile questionnaires and psychometric tests. An in-depth interview follows, in which the test results are discussed and different career paths and options are explored with the aid of an occupational psychologist. Career Analysts offers guidance to everyone, from teenagers to retirees looking for a new focus in life. The service sounded just what I needed. Dividing my time as I do between teaching and freelance journalism, I definitely need advice about consolidating my career. Being too ancient for Career Analysts' student career option guidance and not, unfortunately, at the executive level yet, I opted for the career management package. This is aimed at people who are established in their jobs and who either want a change or some advice about planning the next step in their careers.

Having filled in a multitude of personality indicator questionnaires at home, I then spent a rather gruelling morning being aptitude-tested at Career Analysts' offices. The tests consisted of logical reasoning followed by verbal, mechanical and spatial aptitude papers. Logical reasoning required me to pick out the next shape in a sequence of triangles, squares and oblongs. I tried my best but knew that it was really a lost cause. I fared rather better when it came to verbal aptitude – finding the odd one out in a series of words couldn't be simpler. My complacency was short-lived, however, when I was confronted with images of levers and pulleys for the mechanical aptitude papers. My mind went blank. I had no idea what would happen to wheel X when string Y was pulled.

At home, filling in questionnaires, I had been asked to give my instinctive reaction (not an over-considered one) to statements like: "It bothers me if people think I'm being odd or unconventional", or "I like to do my planning alone without interruptions from others." I was asked to agree or disagree on a scale of one to five with "I often take on impossible odds", or "It is impossible for me to believe that chance or luck plays an important role in my life." I was told to indicate how important I consider status to be in a job, and how important money and material benefits.

The questions attempt to construct a picture of the complete individual. Using aptitude test alongside personality profiling, occupational psychologists will, the theory goes, be able to guide a client towards a rewarding, fulfilling career. Some questions are as straightforward as indicating whether or not you would enjoy a particular job. Designing aircraft runways? Preparing legal documents? Playing a musical instrument? Every career going makes an appearance and, as I was shown later, the responses tend to form a coherent pattern.

Having completed my personality and aptitude tests, I sat down with Sheridan Hughes, who asked me fairly searching personal and professional questions. What do my parents and siblings do for a living? Why had I chosen to do an English degree? "I need to get a picture of you as a person and how you've come to be who you are," she explained. "What we do works because it's a mixture of science and counselling. We use objective psychometric measures to discover our clients' natural strengths and abilities and then we talk to them about what they want from life."

There were no real surprises in my own test results, nor in the interview that followed it. "We're interested in patterns," Mrs. Hughes explained, "and the pattern for you is strongly verbal and communicative." This was putting it rather kindly. I had come out as average on the verbal skills test and below average in logic, numerical, perceptual and mechanical reasoning. My spatial visualization was so bad that it was almost off the scale. "A career is cartography, navigation, tiling or architecture would not be playing to your strengths," she said delicately.

Mrs. Hughes encouraged me to expand the writing side of my career and gave me straightforward, practical suggestions as to how I could go about it. "Widen the scope of your articles," she said. "You could develop an interest in medical and psychological fields." These latter, she said, would sit comfortably with an interest in human behavior indicated on my personality-profiling questionnaires. She suggested that I consider writing e-learning content for on-line courses, an avenue that would never have occurred to me.

1. What does the writer say about Career Analysts in the second paragraph?

- A. It is about to offer a service for people at executive level. B. The range of services it offers is unique.
C. She was initially doubtful that it could be useful to her. D. Only one of its services was relevant to her.

2. What happened when the writer took the aptitude tests?

- A. She found two of the papers extremely difficult. B. She put in very little effort on any of them.
C. She didn't understand what she was required to do on one of them.
D. The papers were not what she had been expecting.

3. What does the writer say about the statements on the questionnaires? A. She thought about them for longer than she was supposed to. B. She found some of them rather strange. C. One of them focused on her attitude to risk.

D. One of them concerned her current situation only.

4. The writer says that the idea behind the questionnaires is that_____.

- A. people will find some of the questions quite hard to answer
B. the answers to them and the aptitude tests will provide all the necessary information
C. they will encourage people to have new ideas about possible careers
D. they will give a more accurate picture of people than the aptitude tests

5. The writer felt that during the interview, Mrs. Hughes_____ A. was keen not to upset her concerning her test results
B. seemed surprised at how badly she had done in the tests C. was being honest about her strengths and weaknesses
D. preferred to avoid talking about her test results

PART 2. You are going to read the introduction to a guidebook about Yosemite National Park in the US. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A – G the one which fits each gap 6 – 10. There is ONE extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is ONE example at the beginning (0). (1.0 point)

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

WHAT exactly is Yosemite? Is it Bridalveil Fall thundering and pouring in early June? Is it a long summer's day at Hiolumne Meadows? Is it the ice-carved, rocky world of the high Sierra seen from Glacier Point? (0) G . It is an energetic walk over the Four Mile Trail. It is the smell of pine trees at Hogdon Meadow campground. It might also be a walk among some of the largest trees in the world. Our list could go on and on.

(6)_____. Roaring waterfalls, falling hundreds of feet, fascinate even the most bored traveler. Shining walls of towering rockface challenge the skills of hundreds of mountain climbers and capture the eyes and minds of thousands of visitors. Yosemite's rushing mountain streams, alpine landscape, forests and all the rest of its natural features combine to make this national park unique in the opinion of nearly every observer.

Yosemite also shows us how the original native American people lived. These earlier inhabitants of the region left traces of a lifestyle which depended upon the use of local plants and animals. Remains of that culture, on display in museums and books, sometimes seen in the surfaces of rock, recalled mainly in names upon the land, show us people's lives which were directly connected to this region.

(7)_____. From the earliest Spanish explorers who gave names to the general region, to the fur trappers, miners and others who came seeking paths through the Sierra Nevada or hoping for personal gain, Yosemite displays an exciting past which helps us understand the present. It is a story filled with characters who were impressed enough to stay, advertise, exploit and preserve.

Yosemite is also an example of wild America, in contrast to the America outside its boundaries. Its geologic features are the product of time's hidden forces, carved out by glaciers and streams. Its birds and bears delight suburban America. Its buzzing mosquitoes remind us that we are not in a shopping mall. Its flower-filled meadows and tall forests remind us of the sheep and loggers who once looked out upon this scene.

(8)_____. While preserved for all to enjoy, perhaps not everyone can enjoy it at once. Occasionally crowded conditions disturb many first-time visitors. Yosemite Valley does not seem like the quiet place generally shown in photographs. An ever-increasing, demanding public raises the question - can any national park be all things to all people?

(9)_____. Bicycling in Yosemite valley, walking the John Muir Trail, skiing at Badger Pass or sitting quietly beside the Merced River are all possibilities. One can walk with freedom in the park, allowing closer examination of the natural surroundings. Alternatively, visitors to Yosemite can take shuttle buses and disembark for short adventures beyond the roadway or can go into informational museums.

Yosemite is a spectacular Sierra Nevada park. Yosemite is history, geology, Indians, scenery beyond compare, and conservation. Yosemite is part of America that we always want to experience and never want to lose. It has become a part of our imagination.

We search in Yosemite for what we have not been able to find elsewhere. (10)_____. And that may explain why Yosemite is so popular.

- A. Yosemite recalls a history, rich with colorful personalities and filled with dramatic events.
- B. Because of that, Yosemite is more than a park, it is an ideal.
- C. Yosemite contains natural features which cannot fail to attract human attention.
- D. Yosemite is well-known not just to Americans, but to people all over the world.
- E. For today's visitors, Yosemite offers a source of pleasure and a choice of activity.
- F. Yosemite might also be an example of a national park that is too successful, that has become too popular.
- G. Obviously, Yosemite is all of these things and much, much more.

III. USE OF ENGLISH (4.0 points)

PART 1. Choose the word or phrase A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence. (0.5point)

1. _____ his assistance in those days, I would not be so successful now.
A. If it had not for
B. Had it not been for
C. If there were not
D. Unless I had
2. Louise is still in Palma, so you _____ her at the library.
A. couldn't see
B. weren't able to see
C. mustn't have seen
D. can't have seen
3. The collapse of tin prices in the 1980s destroyed the tin-mining industry, _____ former employees have since turned in desperation to growing coca.
A. all of whom
B. many of whose
C. none of their
D. several of its
4. True learning does not _____ in gathering facts from the teachers; it requires active assimilation of knowledge.
A. achieve
B. consist
C. depend
D. come
5. When the students got _____ the test, he gave it to the teacher.
A. over with
B. through with
C. through at
D. over
6. The recommendation that all people affected by the storm _____ immediately was approved.
A. must be evacuated
B. be evacuated
C. ought to be evacuated
D. had to be evacuated
7. Local residents object _____ the new power station in their area.
A. to have
B. having
C. of having
D. to having
8. This fascinating book covers some of the most _____ crimes of the twentieth century.
A. unknown
B. hidden
C. covered
D. infamous
9. Nobody, even the best doctors, expected Frank's _____ to be so quick and successful after so severe an accident.
A. renewal
B. resumption
C. recuperation
D. remuneration
10. What _____ make is your car? It is _____ Lexus.
A. the/a
B. a/a
C. Ø/a
D. a/Ø

PART 2. Read the following passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap. There is ONE example at the beginning (0). (1.0 point)

Peoples' personalities (0) **VARY** considerably from one another as there are no two alike. Our ingrained characteristics which (1) _____ the patterns of our behavior, our reactions and temperaments are unparalleled on account of the diversified processes that (2) _____ our personality in the earliest stages of human development.

Some (3) _____ of character may, to some extent, be hereditary simulating the attributes that (4) _____ our parents. Others may (5) _____ from the conditions experienced during pregnancy and infancy in this way reflecting the parents' approach towards (6) _____ their offspring. Consequently, the environmental factor plays a crucial role in strengthening or eliminating certain behavioral systems making an individual more prone to (7) _____ to the patterns that (8) _____ a prize.

Undoubtedly, human personality (9) _____ the most profound and irreversible formation during the first period of its development, yet, certain characteristics may still be (10) _____ to considerable changes conditioned by different circumstances and situations.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0. A. distinguish | B. vary | C. converge | D. differentiate |
| 1. A. denote | B. resolve | C. inflict | D. determine |
| 2. A. mould | B. design | C. conceive | D. fabricate |
| 3. A. factors | B. traits | C. items | D. breeds |
| 4. A. pertain | B. recognize | C. associate | D. identify |
| 5. A. stem | B. relate | C. rise | D. formulate |
| 6. A. breeding | B. rearing | C. growing | D. yielding |
| 7. A. comfort | B. pledge | C. acquiesce | D. obey |
| 8. A. yearn | B. deserve | C. wish | D. necessitate |
| 9. A. underacts | B. undertakes | C. undergoes | D. underlies |
| 10. A. practicable | B. feasible | C. subject | D. potential |

PART 3. Fill each blank with ONE suitable word. (1.0 point)

YURI GAGARIN

On 14th April 1961, a young Russian cosmonaut made history by becoming the first man (0) to be in space. Seven years later, and just two weeks before the anniversary (1) _____ his historic orbit around the Earth, he was killed (2) _____ a plane crash. This remarkable man was Yuri Gagarin. Gagarin was born in Gzantsk in Russia and he began to train (3) _____ a pilot while he was still a student at university. When he finally qualified as a pilot, he (4) _____ made an officer of the Soviet Airforce. He became a cosmonaut in 1960. The space race between the United States and the Soviet Union had already begun some years (5) _____, but while the Americans were still getting ready to send their first satellite into space, the Soviet Union sent Sputnik 1 round the Earth. In 1961, Russia took the world by surprise again (6) _____ launching the Vostock rocket into space, inside (7) _____ was the first man in history to travel in space, Yuri Gagarin. (8) _____ first manned space flight lasted only 108 minutes, which is (9) _____ very long when you bear in mind that, nowadays, astronauts (10) _____ months, if not years, in space. After his death in a test flight at the age of 34, his hometown of Gzantsk was renamed "Gagarin" in his honor.

PART 4. Give the correct form of the words in the brackets. (1.0 point)

Example: (0) EXCAVATION

THE WORLD'S OLDEST PERFUME

Archaeologists working at an (0. *excavate*) **EXCAVATION** on the island of Cyprus have discovered what are thought to be the world's oldest known perfumes. Remnants of fourteen different fragrances were found in a (1. *select*) _____ of mixing jugs, bottles and stills which were (2. *earth*) _____ on the site of an ancient perfumery. The building was destroyed by an earthquake nearly four thousand years ago, at a time when Cyprus already enjoyed a (3. *reputed*) _____ as a centre of perfume-making.

After undergoing scientific (4. *analyse*) _____, the perfumes were found to contain a range of (5. *local*) _____ available ingredients, such as extracts of anise, pine, coriander, lemon, orange, bergamot, almond and parsley, amongst others.

Having (6. *identify*) _____ what each perfume contained, the scientists then set about remaking them using (7. *tradition*) _____ techniques to find out what they would actually have smelt like. They first (8. *grind*) _____ up the extracts, then mixed them with olive oil in clay jugs before distilling them. This method is the one recorded by writers in Ancient Roman times. Although (9. *admit*) _____ simple by today's standards, the resulting aromas provide us with an olfactory window onto the ancient world, and are evidence of the loving craftsmanship that must have been applied by their (10. *create*) _____.

PART 5

For questions 1 – 5, complete the second sentence NOT change the word given. You must use between THREE and SIX words, including the word given. (0.25 point)

Example:

0. Milly burst out laughing when she saw herself in the mirror. **SIGHT**
→ Milly burst into _____ herself in the mirror.

Example: 0. **LAUGHTER WHEN SHE CAUGHT SIGHT OF**

1. They described the robber on the evening news. **GAVE**
→ They _____ the robber on the evening news.

2. I promised my mum that I would work hard this year. **MADE**
→ I _____ that I would work hard this year.

3. Learning Chinese isn't so difficult for me now. **GETTING**
→ I _____.

4. I prefer reading books to playing with computers. **RATHER**
→ I'd _____ with computers.

5. I had a quick look at the magazine in the dentist's waiting room. **THROUGH**
→ I _____ in the dentist's waiting room.