

Họ, tên thí sinh:

Số báo danh:

A. GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS**I. Choose the word, phrase or expression that best completes each sentence below. (3 points)****Question 1:** “Would you mind _____ question 5 again, Ms. Thomson?” the boy said.

- A. explaining B. to explain C. explain

Question 2: If the man doesn't drive carefully, he _____ an accident.

- A. caused B. would cause C. will cause

Question 3: When Tom _____ at the office yesterday, everyone was working.

- A. has arrived B. arrived C. arrives

Question 4: “Let's go out for some coffee tonight, _____?” Kate asked her friend.

- A. don't we B. shall we C. can't we

Question 5: The woman _____ John met at the station last night is a well-known writer.

- A. whose B. which C. whom

Question 6: “Be sure to switch _____ all the lights when you go out to save energy,” the notice says.

- A. off B. on C. up

Question 7: Mary decided to walk home alone, _____ she knew it was dangerous.

- A. despite B. in spite of C. though

Question 8: I think a bicycle is often more _____ than a car in towns.

- A. convenient B. conveniently C. convenience

Question 9: It seems that Peter is not very _____ in pop music.

- A. bored B. excited C. interested

Question 10: The bookshop near our school closes _____ Sundays.

- A. at B. on C. in

Question 11: Mr. Brown: “How are you today, Mrs. Adamson?”**Mrs. Adamson:** “_____”

- A. Fine, thank you! B. Yes, of course! C. I am 45 years old.

Question 12: Catherine: “Thank you for your nice gift, David!”**David:** “_____”

- A. In fact, I myself dislike it. B. You're welcome. C. Do you know how much it cost?

Question 13: Boy: “I'm taking my English test tomorrow.”

Girl: "_____"

- A. Congratulations! B. Good luck! C. Don't mention it!

Question 14: Henry: "Have a nice weekend, Lily!"

Lily: "_____"

- A. That's awful! B. Shame on you! C. The same to you!

Question 15: Cathy: "What was your summer vacation like, Jane?"

Jane: "_____"

- A. Well, it was wonderful. B. I bought it for my dad. C. I went to Paris.

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence below that needs correcting. (1.0 point)

Question 16: The teacher said that she will attend our class meeting the following day.

- A B C D

Question 17: Remember to read the instructions careful before you use this machine.

- A B C D

Question 18: I am very tired now because of I stayed up late to watch TV last night.

- A B C D

Question 19: Clearly, he was not enough intelligent to know her reaction to the matter.

- A B C D

Question 20: The fire was so terrible that the village was completely destroying.

- A B C D

B. READING

I. Which notice (A-F) says this (21-25)? (1.0 point)

Question 21: You should pay in cash here.

Question 22: Adults should not let children play with this.

Question 23: You cannot travel by railway today.

Question 24: Children and parents travel for less with this.

Question 25: Only adults pay to go in here.

A. GET CHEAPER TICKETS WITH A FAMILY RAILCARD

B. NO TRAINS TODAY BECAUSE OF VERY HIGH WINDS

C. MUSEUM OF MODERN ART – *Entrance free for children*

D. VISIT CRYSTAL'S – *Our watches are the cheapest in town*

E. DANGER! KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN

F. WE DO NOT TAKE TRAVELLER'S CHEQUES or CREDIT CARDS

II. Read the passage below and decide which option A, B or C best fits each space. (1 point)

Today, computer companies sell many different programs for computers. First, there are programs for doing math problems. (26) _____, there are programs for scientific studies. Third, some programs are like fancy typewriters. They are often used by writers and business people. Other _____ are made for

courses in schools and universities. Finally, there are programs for fun. They include word games and puzzles for children and adults.

There are many wonderful new computer programs, but there (28) _____ other reasons to like computers. Some people like the way computers hum and sing (29) _____ they are working. It is a happy sound, like the sounds of toys and childhood. Computers also have lights and pretty pictures. In addition, computers even seem to have personalities. That may sound strange, but computers seem to have feelings. Sometimes they seem happy, sometimes they seem angry. It is interesting (30) _____ that they are like people.

Question 26: A. Two

B. Second

C. Twice

Question 27: A. programs

B. people

C. students

Question 28: A. is

B. are

C. have

Question 29: A. why

B. what

C. when

Question 30: A. to think

B. thinking

C. for thinking

III. Read the following passage below and choose the best answer to each question. (1 point)

It is very important to have healthy teeth. Good teeth help us to chew our food. They also help us to look nice. How does a tooth go bad? The decay begins in a little crack in the enamel **that** covers the tooth. This happens after germs and bits of food have collected there. Then the decay slowly spreads inside the tooth. Eventually, poison goes into blood, and we may feel quite ill.

How can we keep our teeth healthy? Firstly, we should visit our dentist twice a year. He can fill the small holes in our teeth before they destroy the teeth. He can examine our teeth to check that they are growing in the right way. **Unfortunately**, many people wait until they have toothache before they see their dentist. Secondly, we should brush our teeth at least twice a day – once after breakfast and once before we go to bed. We can also use wooden toothpicks to clean between our teeth a meal. Thirdly, we should eat food that is good for our teeth and our body: milk, cheese, fish, brown bread, potatoes, red rice, raw vegetables and fresh fruit. However, chocolate, sweets, biscuits and cakes are bad, especially when we eat them between meals. They are harmful because they stick to our teeth and cause decay.

Question 31: The word “**that**” in the first paragraph refers to _____.

A. the decay

B. a crack

C. the enamel

Question 32: The second paragraph is mainly about _____.

A. how we can keep our teeth healthy

B. when we should see our dentist

C. what we should eat to stay healthy

Question 33: The word “**Unfortunately**” in the second paragraph is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.

A. Uncomfortably

B. Unluckily

C. Uncertainly

Question 34: All of the following are good for our teeth and our body **EXCEPT** _____.

A. brown bread

B. chocolate

 **LIVEWORKSHEETS**

Question 35: According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?

- A. Healthy teeth help us to look nice.
- B. We should clean our teeth at least twice a day.
- C. We should eat chocolate, sweets, biscuits and cakes between meals.

C. WRITING

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. (1 point)

Question 36: What a pity! I can't speak English fluently.

=> I wish that

Question 37: The temple was built in the 14th century. We visited it two weeks ago.

=> The temple which

Question 38: People have domesticated cats for thousands of years.

=> Cats

Question 39: The children cannot go camping because the weather is too bad today.

=> If

Question 40: "If I were you, Mr. Black, I would cut down on my smoking and attend a yoga class," Dr. Cameron said.

=> Dr. Cameron advised

----- THE END -----

HƯỚNG DẪN GIẢI

Thực hiện: Ban Chuyên môn Loigiaihay.com

Question 1	A	Question 2	C	Question 3	B	Question 4	B	Question 5	C
Question 6	A	Question 7	C	Question 8	A	Question 9	C	Question 10	B
Question 11	A	Question 12	B	Question 13	B	Question 14	C	Question 15	A
Question 16	B	Question 17	C	Question 18	B	Question 19	B	Question 20	D
Question 21	F	Question 22	E	Question 23	B	Question 24	A	Question 25	C
Question 26	B	Question 27	A	Question 28	B	Question 29	C	Question 30	A
Question 31	C	Question 32	A	Question 33	B	Question 34	B	Question 35	C

Question 36. I wish that I could speak English fluently.

Question 37. The temple which we visited two weeks ago was built in the 14th century.

Question 38. Cats have been domesticated for thousands of years.

Question 39. If the weather were not too bad/the weather were better today, the children could go camping.

Question 40. Dr. Cameron advised Mr.Black to cut down on his smoking and attend a yoga class.

HƯỚNG DẪN GIẢI CHI TIẾT

Question 1. A

Kiến thức: To V/ V-ing

Giải thích:

Would you mind + V-ing...?: Bạn có phiền khi làm gì không?

Tạm dịch: “Cô có phiền khi giải thích lại câu 5 không, cô Thomson?” cậu bé nói.

Chọn A

Question 2. C

Kiến thức: Câu điều kiện loại 1

Giải thích:

Câu điều kiện loại 1 diễn tả điều kiện có thật ở hiện tại dẫn đến kết quả có thật ở hiện tại.

Công thức: If + S + V(s, es), S + will + V (nguyên thể)

Tạm dịch: Nếu người đàn ông đó không lái xe cẩn thận, anh ta sẽ gây ra tai nạn.

Chọn C

Question 3. B

Kiến thức: Quá khứ đơn, thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

Giải thích:

Nếu có một hành động đang diễn ra thì một hành động khác xen vào thì:

- Hành động đang diễn ra chia thì quá khứ tiếp diễn.
- Hành động xen vào chia thì quá khứ đơn.

Tạm dịch: Khi Tom đến văn phòng ngày hôm qua, thì mọi người đang làm việc.

Chọn B

Question 4. B

Kiến thức: Câu hỏi đuôi

Giải thích:

Về trước là "Let's..." => câu hỏi đuôi là "shall we?"

Tạm dịch: "Hãy ra ngoài uống cà phê tối nay đi, được không?" Kate hỏi bạn của cô ấy.

Chọn B

Question 5. C

Kiến thức: Đại từ quan hệ

Giải thích:

"whose + N" => thay thế cho các từ chỉ sự sở hữu

"which + V / S + V" => thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ

"whom + S + V" => thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ,

"The woman" là danh từ chỉ người, sau vị trí cần điền có một mệnh đề => dùng "whom"

Tạm dịch: Người phụ nữ mà John đã gặp ở nhà ga xe lửa tối qua, là một nhà văn nổi tiếng.

Chọn C

Question 6. A

Kiến thức: Cụm động từ

Giải thích:

switch off something: tắt cái gì

Tạm dịch: "Hãy chắc chắn tắt toàn bộ đèn khi bạn đi ra ngoài để tiết kiệm năng lượng," thông báo cho biết.

Chọn A

Question 7. C

Kiến thức: Liên từ

Giải thích:

despite + cụm danh từ/ V-ing: mặc dù

in spite of + cụm danh từ/ V-ing: mặc dù

though + S + V: mặc dù

Tạm dịch: Mary đã quyết định đi bộ về nhà một mình, mặc dù cô ấy biết việc này rất nguy hiểm.

Chọn C

Question 8. A

Kiến thức: Từ loại

Giải thích:

Dấu hiệu: to be + more + _____ + than => so sánh hơn của tính từ dài

convenient (adj): tiện lợi, thuận lợi

conveniently (adv): một cách tiện lợi

convenience (n): sự tiện lợi