Tên: ……..

Lớp: S8…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 34

Final Test: ……

FINAL TEST

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (27 questions)

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. The _____ warlord who conquered the northern tribes was notorious for using catapults to destroy entire settlements without mercy.

   A. hereditary B. contemporary C. eco-aware D. ruthless

2. The government appointed a renowned _____ to tackle the growing threat posed by fossil fuels and push for carbon-neutral energy policies nationwide.

   A. activist B. ecologist C. psychologist D. sculptor

3. Citizens were urged to _____ all companies that refused to implement energy-efficient practices, as part of a broader civil rights movement demanding environmental justice.

   A. boycott B. expel C. nominate D. dominate

4. The dramatist masterfully built _____ throughout the play by concealing the villain's true identity until the very last monologue.

   A. hologram B. equation C. suspense D. composition

5. Deep-sea organisms use _____, a chemical reaction involving enzymes, to emit light and communicate in total darkness.

   A. photosynthesis B. gunpowder C. apartheid D. bioluminescence

II. Decide if the part in bold is correct or not. If it is correct, write "OK". If it is incorrect, correct the mistake.

1. She skipped breakfast **in order to losing** weight, but she still felt hungry all morning.

   → _____

2. **Although** the training session was intense, the team performed excellently in the match.

   → _____

3. **Despite of** the long distance, she drove to the hospital to visit her friend.

   → _____

4. My brother loves outdoor activities, **while** my sister prefers staying home and reading books.

   → _____

5. He set his alarm early **so that** he would not miss the first train to the city.

   → _____

III. Read the text and decide if the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

Throughout history, certain individuals have risen above their circumstances to become pioneers in their fields. Many of these figures were notorious not for wrongdoing, but for ideas so radical that contemporary society struggled to accept them. Galileo, for instance, dedicated his life to

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astronomy and was ultimately expelled from the Church for daring to challenge long-held beliefs about the universe. Similarly, Marie Curie was diagnosed with an illness directly caused by years of exposure to radioactive compounds — yet she never set aside her research, even as her health deteriorated.

What distinguished these pioneers was not merely intelligence, but an ability to tackle problems that others considered unsolvable. Curie's work on chemical reactions involving uranium laid the foundation for modern nuclear science. Mathematicians of the same era were solving equations that would later shape everything from engineering to computing, demonstrating a knock-on effect that continues to dominate scientific progress today.

Beyond science, figures in the arts showed equal determination. Beethoven, a composer who lost his hearing, continued to produce compositions that major orchestras still perform worldwide. His story appeals to many precisely because it seems so ridiculous and yet so true — a deaf man writing music that would outlive him by centuries.

Historians and psychologists alike have attempted to reconstruct the biographical details of such figures, hoping to understand what drove them to succeed against virtually impossible odds, and for the sake of inspiring future generations to do the same.

Statements:

1. According to the text, Galileo was notorious for committing crimes against the Church. → _____
2. The text states that Marie Curie's illness was related to her scientific work with radioactive materials. → _____
3. According to the text, the mathematical discoveries of Curie's era have had no lasting impact on modern science. → _____
4. The text implies that Beethoven's compositions are no longer performed by orchestras today. → _____
5. According to the text, historians and psychologists have studied the lives of these pioneers in order to inspire future generations. → _____

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. By the time the investigation team arrived, the ecologist _____ **(already collect)** all the sediment samples and _____ **(send)** them to the laboratory for analysis.
2. While the sculptor _____ **(put)** the finishing touches on her latest work, her assistant _____ **(not help)** as instructed; he _____ **(hang)** out with friends outside the palace gates.
3. _____ the ecologist _____ **(conduct)** research on radioactive compounds when the unexpected chemical reaction _____ **(break)** out in the laboratory?
4. When the earthquake _____ **(strike)**, thousands of people _____ **(sleep)** and had no time to reach safety before the buildings began to collapse.
5. By the end of the expedition last week, the team _____ **(navigate)** through some of the most challenging terrain in the region, and a full report _____ **(submit)** to the committee next month.
6. The new anti-bullying guidelines _____ **(issue)** to all students next Monday, and the school _____ **(already prepare)** a series of workshops to support the rollout.

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V. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

1. "I am struggling with this equation, so I cannot assist with the experiment," the mathematician said.

   → The mathematician said that _____.

2. "Have you ever taken part in a civil rights movement before?" she asked me.

   → She asked me _____.

3. "We are going to implement new restrictions on fossil fuels next year," the ecologist announced.

   → The ecologist announced that_____.

4. "Did the composer devote most of his life to writing music for the orchestra?" he asked.

   → He asked_____.

5. "The young mathematician will be nominated for the Fields Medal next month," the professor said.

   → The professor said that_____.

6. "Why are the authorities not dealing with the radioactive contamination more urgently?" the activist asked.

   → The activist asked_____.

CAMBRIDGE READING (6 questions)

You are going to read a newspaper article about the filming of a television documentary about icebergs. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap **(37–42)**. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Icebergs

There is more to icebergs than you might expect — as I found out while filming one of these enormous Arctic giants as it slowly melted.

Picture a solid sheet of frozen water 3 km wide and 100 m thick. Picture it floating quietly in dark ocean waters, somewhere between Canada and Greenland. Picture the cold, empty Arctic environment around it, growing harsher as winter gets closer. **37.** _____. Picture this unwelcoming, calm, enormous place. But it really exists. This iceberg right now is floating peacefully while we all get on with our busy daily lives.

Back in the summer, things were very different. This iceberg was full of activity, lit up by 24-hour daylight. Once an iceberg breaks away from its parent glacier, it does not have much time left. **38.** _____. Then smaller pieces of ice break off from the weakened edges. Some of the things we witnessed were sudden, loud and powerful. We had come to watch this battle happening in the ocean, and to understand how it works.

The wall of ice rose above us, straight up and incredibly impressive. We sailed around the berg until we found lower cliffs, and suddenly a calmer icescape appeared behind them. Soft, rounded mounds of ice were separated by valleys. **39.** _____. The iceberg creates its own fog, so we could only see a short distance into the centre, looking hopefully over the tops of the cliffs.

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Curious polar bears looked back at us. We had expected to see one or two, but the iceberg turned out to be home to a surprisingly large number of these huge meat-eaters. **40.** _____. They have to wait for the sea ice to return before they can go hunting. So they were resting quietly, completely unbothered by the fact that their temporary home was moving, tilting, melting and breaking apart — and giving a TV crew and some scientists a number of serious practical problems.

That is how I remember the iceberg, and that is what you will see if you watch the programmes. But since then things have moved on. We left a GPS tracker behind, so we know the iceberg has travelled 60 miles and is now about 30 miles south of where it was in August. Only 65% of it remains. The iceberg now gets only 7 hours and 40 minutes of daylight, and soon the darkness will cover it completely. **41.** _____. Winter is arriving, and with it comes a period of calm.

Sea ice is moving towards the berg from the north. This is the other type of ice found at the poles, formed when the surface of the sea itself freezes over. In a normal year, the sea ice would already have reached our iceberg. But this year, there was less summer sea ice in the Arctic than ever before, so it is taking longer for the big freeze to arrive. The sea ice is still slowly making its way south. **42.** _____. Then the iceberg will be locked in place. Darkness and silence will take over. The bears will be able to walk out onto the sea ice and hunt once again.

A. These lead down to waterfalls of melting ice pouring into the ocean below.
B. But it will lose the fight in the end and the final piece of solid ice will disappear.
C. When it reaches the cliffs I described, it will connect our iceberg to all the other ice in the Arctic.
D. The ice slowly loses this fight along its edges, as warm ocean water wears it away.
E. The only sounds come from water splashing against the ice, and a single seal swimming close by.
F. However, the Arctic summer can be a very difficult time for them.
G. The sun is now so weak that the battle against melting is over for this year.

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CAMBRIDGE LISTENING (8 questions)

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/cambridge-english-first3_test

Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations.

For questions **1–8**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

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1 You hear a young woman who is an apprentice cook talking about her apprenticeship.

How does she feel about it?

A grateful to be working in a four-star restaurant

B pleased that her teacher told her about the opportunity

C confident about fulfilling her ambitions

2 You hear two students talking about passing the time on bus journeys.

What technique for passing the time do they both sometimes use?

A listening to music

B observing the world outside

C concentrating on what's happening inside

3 You hear a cycle coach telling his group about the ride they are going to do.

What instruction does the coach give?

A Don't go too fast on the return route.

B Stick together on the main road.

C Don't take the first sign to the destination.

4 You hear part of an interview in which a writer talks about autobiographies.

What does the writer say about them?

A He prefers working on books about people he knows.

B He is unlikely to write one himself.

C He thinks the more popular ones are very boring.

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5 You hear a journalist telling a colleague about her time at university.

How did she first get interested in journalism?

A by doing research online

B by accepting a chance request

C by reading a particularly interesting article

6 You hear a man and a woman talking about a new clothes shop they have visited.

What does the man say about having a member of staff to welcome customers?

A It seems like a worthwhile idea.

B Other people might appreciate it.

C Worse things happen in other shops.

7 You overhear a woman talking on the phone to a friend.

What is the woman talking about?

A an idea for a small short-term business

B the various career options open to her

C her role in a forthcoming expedition

8 You hear part of a broadcast on the radio.

What type of broadcast is it?

A a programme advertisement

B a wildlife documentary

C a news summary

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