

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Đề này gồm 6 trang

I. LISTENING (20 pts). There are two recordings. You will listen to each recording twice.

*** SECTION 1.** Listen to the recording. For questions 1-10, write the word(s) you hear in each of the numbered blanks.

Alice Hi Jane. Oh... what have you done ?

Jane I've broken my leg - badly ! I'm going to be wearing this (1) _____ and moving around on (2) _____ for three months.

Alice Three months ! Oh, I'm sorry. How did it happen ?

Jane I fell off my bicycle ! I was trying to (3) _____ with my sister when we were going downhill. I lost control and hit a wall. I lost (4) _____ and the next thing I remember was waking up in hospital !

Alice How (5) _____ ! It must have been terrible.

Jane Well, I'm OK now except for my leg. I've (6) _____ the bone. I'll have to do a lot of (7) _____ to make it strong again when the plaster cast comes off.

Alice And what about school ?

Jane I'll have a (8) _____ next week so I'll be able to go to school in that. I'll only have missed three weeks so I shouldn't (9) _____ too much.

Alice I'll push you to school if you like.

Jane Thanks. I'm looking forward to going back to school and (10) _____ with my school friends again ! I've had enough of talking to doctors and nurses for a while !

*** SECTION 2.** Listen to the recording. Give brief answers to the questions.

1. Name the two types of work that Al-Jazari's robots could do ?
2. What modern equipment the professor mentions would Al-Jazari call Artificial Intelligence ?
3. What do we now expect a robot to be like ?
4. How fast can Japanese robot Asimo run ?
5. According to the professor, what can't robots respond to ?

II. USE OF ENGLISH (20 pts).

*** Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best completes the sentence.**

1. The wind is blowing hard; it _____ soon.
A. will rain B. is going to rain C. is raining D. must be raining
2. It was really my fault, but I truly didn't mean _____ such a mess.
A. to produce B. producing C. making D. to make
3. _____ a young boy, he exhibits great ingenuity in coping with matters.
A. In spite B. Though C. Despite of D. Because being
4. Those students standing there _____ so loudly while we are learning right over here.
A. can't be talking B. shouldn't talk C. shouldn't be talking D. wouldn't have talk
5. Seldom _____ my birthday.
A. that my parents B. have my parents forgotten
C. my parents forget D. do my parents forget
6. Neither the kid nor his sisters _____ French.
A. are capable of speaking B. is able to speak
C. are capable to speak D. are able of speaking

* Put the words given in the correct blanks. You have to use their correct forms to make a meaningful passage. There are two extra words that you cannot use.

differ	compete	form	advantage	add	change
common	young	advance	old	fuel	number

There has been much debate in recent times about when young people should take up a second language. This has been especially (11) _____ in recent times by the increasing importance placed on the English language. It is now (12) _____ to see parents providing a substantial amount of funds on (13) _____ tuition on language lessons to give their children every (14) _____ edge. In the past decade, language institutes have sprung up in (15) _____ urban centers, all claiming to provide rapid (16) _____ in English. There has been a push by many parents to expose their children to English in their (17) _____ years. This, many claim, will make the language more instinctive and ensure that all pronunciation errors can be avoided. There is some evidence which points to (18) _____ who have been raised in bi-lingual families, where the language spoken at home is (19) _____ to the one that they converse with in their external environment. While these children can switch between two languages with greater ease, it remains to be seen whether this is (20) _____ when learning additional languages.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (30 pts).

* Read the passage and choose the best option (A, B, C or D) for each blank space.

FILM MUSIC

In the old days of the cinema, before sound was introduced, silent films were (1) _____ by a pianist, or even a small orchestra playing in the cinema itself. One reason for this was to (2) _____ up the noise of the projector. However, a more important role was to provide (3) _____ for what was going on in the film, and (4) _____ the audience through the story. Different kinds of music were (5) _____ with different situations, such as fights, chases, romantic scenes and so on. Music was also used to identify the geographical location or historical setting of the story. In (6) _____ individual characters often had their own tune, which could also (7) _____ what sort of person they were.

Music (8) _____ something extra to what was happening on the flat screen. It could create atmosphere and (9) _____ the involvement of the audience, one moment encouraging them to relax, the next developing a (10) _____ of tension. And all this was done without any words being spoken. Audiences at that (11) _____ would have been (12) _____ with the musical language connected with the traditions of popular theatre, and many of these were (13) _____ to the new medium of the cinema. Today, (14) _____ the films produced may be technically very different from before, much of the musical history still (15) _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. chased | B. pursued | C. taken | D. accompanied |
| 2. A. tie | B. put | C. cover | D. make |
| 3. A. support | B. description | C. suggestion | D. comment |
| 4. A. persuade | B. guide | C. follow | D. send |
| 5. A. associated | B. united | C. joined | D. collected |
| 6. A. measure | B. addition | C. plus | D. total |
| 7. A. point | B. indicate | C. paint | D. draw |
| 8. A. placed | B. made | C. added | D. put |
| 9. A. increase | B. rise | C. grow | D. lift |
| 10. A. look | B. meaning | C. sight | D. sense |
| 11. A. time | B. spell | C. occasion | D. century |
| 12. A. popular | B. educated | C. familiar | D. experienced |
| 13. A. transferred | B. moved | C. transported | D. carried |
| 14. A. instead | B. however | C. despite | D. although |
| 15. A. remains | B. stays | C. keeps | D. rests |

V. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts).

* Choose the item (A, B, C or D) that best completes the unfinished statement about the passage.

Another early Native American tribe in what is now the southwestern part of the United States was the Anasazi. By A.D. 800 the Anasazi Indians were constructing multistory pueblos-massive, stone apartment compounds. Each one was virtually a stone town, which is why the Spanish would later call them pueblos, the Spanish word for towns. These pueblos represent one of the Anasazis' **supreme** achievements. At least a dozen large stone houses took shape below the bluffs of Chaco Canyon in northwest New Mexico. **They** were built with masonry walls more than a meter thick and adjoining apartments to accommodate dozens, even hundreds, of families. The largest, later named Pueblo Bonito (Pretty Town) by the Spanish, rose in five terraced stories, contained more than 800 rooms, and could have housed a population of 1,000 or more.

Besides living quarters, each pueblo included one or more kivas-circular underground chambers faced with stone. They functioned as sanctuaries where the elders met to plan festivals, perform ritual dances, **settle** pueblo affairs, and impart tribal lore to the younger generation. Some kivas were enormous. Of the 30 or so at pueblo Bonito, two measured 20 meters across. They contained niches for ceremonial objects, a central fire pit, and holes in the floor for communicating with the spirits of tribal ancestors.

Each pueblo represented an astonishing amount of well-organized labor. Using only stone and wood tools, and without benefit of wheels or draft animals, the builders quarried ton upon ton of sandstone from the canyon walls, cut it into small blocks, hauled the blocks to the construction site, and fitted them together with mud mortar. Roof beams of pine or fir had to be carried from logging areas in the mountain forests many kilometers away. Then, to connect the pueblos and to give access to the surrounding tableland, the architects laid out a system of public roads with stone staircases for **ascending** cliff faces. In time, the roads reached out to more than 80 satellite villages within a 60 kilometer radius.

1. The paragraph preceding the passage was most likely about _____.
(A) how pueblos were built (B) another Native American tribe
(C) Anasazi crafts and weapons (D) Pueblo village in New Mexico
2. What is the main topic of the passage ?
(A) The Anasazi pueblos (B) Anasazi festivals of New Mexico
(C) The organization of the Anasazi tribe (D) The use of Anasazi sanctuaries
3. The word "**supreme**" in line 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) most common (B) most outstanding (C) most expensive (D) most convenient
4. The word "**They**" in line 5 refers to _____.
(A) houses (B) bluffs (C) walls (D) families
5. The author mentions that Pueblos bonito had more than 800 rooms as an example of which of the following ?
(A) How overcrowded the pueblos could be (B) How many ceremonial areas it contained
(C) How much sandstone was needed to build it (D) How big a pueblo could be
6. The word "**settle**" in line 10 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) sink (B) decide (C) clarify (D) locate
7. It can be inferred from the passage that building a pueblo probably _____.
(A) required many workers (B) cost a lot of money
(C) involved the use of farm animals (D) relied on sophisticated technology
8. The word "**ascending**" in line 19 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) arriving at (B) carving (C) connecting (D) climbing
9. It can be inferred from the passage that in addition to pueblos the Anasazis were skilled at building which of following?
(A) Roads (B) Barns (C) Monuments (D) Water systems
10. The pueblos are considered one of the Anasazis' supreme achievements for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that they were _____.
(A) very large (B) located in forests
(C) built with simple tools (D) connected in a systematic way

VI. OPEN CLOZE TEST (40 pts). Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word to make a meaningful passage.

PASSAGE A

Throughout history people have always communicated with one another not only by speech but also by movements of the (1) _____ and body. It is, however, only in the last few years that these aspects of communication have been studied at all widely. This type of communication is known as body language or (2) _____ communication.

People sometimes wonder if you can learn how body language works. It is of (3) _____ possible to read books on the subject but you also need to (4) _____ time observing people's movements. A railway station is a particularly good place for such (5) _____, as here people can be seen openly expressing eagerness, sorrow, delight, impatience and many other human emotions by (6) _____ of movement. If you turn down the sound on your television set and try to understand what is happening simply by watching the picture you will learn even more about communication (7) _____ words. By turning the sound back up (8) _____ five minutes or so, it is possible to check (9) _____ accurate your understanding is.

Having studied the art of body language you will have a definite advantage at a boring party. You will be able to sit on your own for the whole evening and thoroughly enjoy (10) _____ by both watching and interpreting the body language of all the other people there.

PASSAGE B

Volunteering provides many benefits to both (11) _____ and physical health. Volunteering helps counteract the effects of stress, anger, and anxiety. The social contact aspect of helping and working with others can have a profound (12) _____ on your psychological well-being. (13) _____ relieves stress better than a meaningful connection to another person. Working with pets and other animals (14) _____ also been shown to improve mood and reduce stress and anxiety.

Volunteering provides a (15) _____ of purpose. Older adults, especially those who have retired or lost a spouse, can find new meaning and direction in their (16) _____ by helping others. Whatever your age or life situation, volunteering can help take your mind (17) _____ your own worries, keep you mentally stimulated, and add more zest to your life.

Volunteering helps you stay physically healthy. Studies have found that those who volunteer have a lower mortality (18) _____ than those who do not. Older volunteers tend to walk more, (19) _____ it easier to cope with everyday tasks, are less likely to develop high blood (20) _____, and have better thinking skills. Volunteering can also lessen symptoms of chronic pain and reduce the risk of heart disease.

VII. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (30 pts). Rewrite each sentence in such a way that it means almost the same as the one printed before it. Use the word in brackets without making any change to it.

1. I have two daughters; they are attending primary school. (secondary)

☞ Neither _____

2. She came out of the interview room, smiling broadly. (ear)

☞ She walked _____

3. His terrible mistake made his teacher angry. (stemmed)

☞ His teacher's _____

4. You must stay in as much as possible during the lockdown. (society)

☞ In no _____

5. Tom is interested in literature; he often scores high on it. (grades)

☞ Tom takes _____

6. Maria didn't keep her promise, so Mike reacted angrily. (stood)
☞ Mike wouldn't _____
7. They are revising the rules to stop exam cheating. (put)
☞ The rules are _____
8. It's highly likely that he'll become the class leader. (charge)
☞ In all _____
9. Colin's inability to play football dates from his knee injury. (been)
☞ Ever since Colin _____
10. They've been getting on well at school so far. (making)
☞ Up to _____

THE END OF THE TEST