

Đề thi thử trường Cầu Giấy số 2

Time allowed: 45'

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others by circling A, B, C, or D.

1. A. laughed B. contained C. established D. talked
 2. A. course B. four C. our D. yours

Choose the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. keenness B. science C. demand D. physics
 4. A. attitude B. manager C. invention D. company

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

5. Lily is getting _____ at Italian every day.
 A. good B. better and better C. best D. the best

6. I _____ around the world one day.
 A. travel B. am going to travel C. am traveling D. travelled

7. I called as soon as I saw the job advert, but it was _____ late.
 A. enough B. such C. too D. so

8. Mandy and her fiancé have _____ after their quarrel last week.
 A. let down B. fallen out with C. made up D. dealt with

9. Leon never _____ about it, but he was once a world champion skier.
 A. talks B. is talking C. was talking D. talk

10. I received a _____ of flowers from my mum on my birthday.
 A. set B. pile C. bunch D. pack

11. There was very _____ evidence to support his innocence.
 A. a little B. few C. a few D. little

12. When we got to the party, Simon _____.
 A. already leaves B. was already leaving
 C. had already left D. left already

13. _____ the tight deadline, they managed to finish building the house on time.
 A. Despite B. In spite C. Although D. Because

14. When I went to Copenhagen, I was really impressed _____ the city's beautiful architecture.
 A. of B. by C. in D. on

15. They live in _____.
 A. a little lovely old village B. a lovely little old village
 C. an old lovely little village D. an lovely old little village

16. Please don't forget _____ the bedroom door when you go out as the cat keeps going in there.
 A. close B. closing C. closes D. to close

Choose the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) **CLOSEST** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

17. There are some **drawbacks** in city life nowadays.

A. improvements B. advantages C. changes D. disadvantages

18. The related publications are far too **numerous** to list individually.

A. legion B. much C. few D. full

Choose the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

19. Mr. Brown is a very **generous** old man. He has given most of his wealth to a charity organization.

A. hospitable B. honest C. kind D. mean

20. She was brought up in a **well-off** family. She can't understand the problems we are facing.

A. wealthy B. poor C. kind D. broke

Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

21. - Linda: "Would you mind lending me your bike?"

- Maria: "_____."

A. Yes. Here it is B. Not at all C. Yes, let's D. Great

22. David: "Thank you for spending time showing me around."

Jones: "_____."

A. Never remind me. B. I don't want to spend it.
C. I don't know what time that person comes. D. It's my pleasure

So what happens after school?

by Sam Adams

I was wondering what I should do with my life when I finish school. My parents told me that I still had a couple of years ahead of me but that did not reassure me. So I went online and found everything about career advisors.

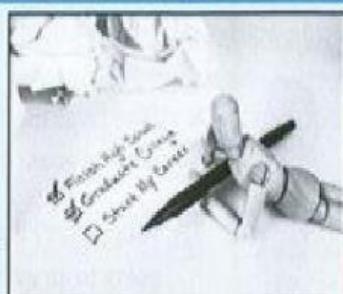
Most secondary schools in England have members of staff who give careers advice to their students. They are called careers advisors. A year before they leave school, the careers advisor will talk to the students one by one and ask them what they want to do in the future. The advisor will look at the students' grades to see what subjects they are stronger in. For example, if they are good at maths, they can become an accountant.

The advice is not just about the part of finding a job; it's also telling the student what university course they must do first. If a student wants to become a lawyer, he or she will have to go to university for three or four years to study law. However, if someone wants to be a doctor, they will need good grades in biology and other science subjects. With good grades, they can go to university and do their basic medical training which is

six years. But their studying doesn't finish at university. They then have to study at hospital for another two or three years.

The careers advisor also helps students who don't have the grades to go to university. The advisor helps the students with their CV and shows them how to find and apply for jobs. Sometimes there are short courses they can do to learn a new skill quickly. For example, they can go on a hairdressing course and then learn more while they work. Some organisations offer training on the job, such as factories and farms. The government has many areas which offer possibilities for those who can't go to university. Students can join the army and be trained to become a soldier, or if they want, they could become a sailor with the navy.

So I guess that now I shouldn't be feeling so anxious. When the time comes, I'll make sure I'll ask a careers advisor for help.



1. How do career advisors meet the students?
 - A. in a small group
 - B. in individual meetings
 - C. all the class together
 - D. the whole school at the same time
2. What does the advisor look for before giving advice?
 - A. what the student isn't very good at
 - B. university courses in other countries
 - C. what the student is better at
 - D. the student's CV and folder
3. What happens after studying medicine at a university?
 - A. The student must go on to study biology as well.
 - B. The student can train others to become doctors, too.
 - C. The student can practice medicine immediately after.
 - D. The student carries on learning for another few years.
4. How do advisors help students with not very good grades?
 - A. They show them the best way to get a job.
 - B. They help them with on-the-job training.
 - C. They give extra classes to help them get to university.
 - D. They take them to a farm and a factory to show them their options.

Part 2: Choose the correct answer. The changing Internet

The internet may have started in the 1960s, but it wasn't until the 1990s when it became (1).... To the public. In 1994, the Standford Federal Credit Union was the first bank in the world to (2)...online internet banking.



By 1995, people around the world were starting to have internet in their homes. Internet in those days was very slow because they had to use a dial-up (3).... The computer needed to use a telephone line and sent noisy (4)... like a fax machine does. One of the problems was that if you were using the internet, you couldn't make or receive phone calls.

Over the years, the internet became faster and faster as there was no need to use the telephone line for the internet. Today, the Internet is more complex than ever. It (5).... Computers, satellites, mobile devices and other gadgets in a network millions of times bigger than the original one.

1. A. effective	B. accurate	C. available	D. realistic
2. A. allow	B. afford	C. deliver	D. offer
3. A. connection	B. contact	C. mobile	D. link
4. A. signs	B. signals	C. alarms	D. rings
5. A. creates	B. adds	C. separates	D. connects

PART 3: Write one word in each gap.

There are many problems caused by overpopulation. Countries around the world are now trying to reduce their population. Here are some ways to reduce world population.

Schools should (1) _____ lessons about overpopulation so students can understand the (2) _____ and bad effects of overpopulation from an early age.

Governments should (3) _____ more universities and schools so everybody can get a better education. After school or universities, they will find good jobs and get (4) _____ later. Men and women will understand how important it is to have (5) _____ children, and they'll be able to take care of them better.

The mass media such as TV, newspapers and radio should give more information about how to reduce the world population.

Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning, using the given words.

1. Nam is the cleverest student in my class.

-> Nobody in my class _____.

2. Today, I had a very busy day and so I forgot to call Margaret. (such)

-> Today, I had _____ I forgot to call Margaret.

3. A few years ago, I did the gardening every weekend. (used)

-> A few years ago, I _____ the gardening every weekend.

4. Karen doesn't like watching sports on TV. (keen)

-> Karen _____ watching sport on TV.