

MÃ ĐỀ: 101
HỌC SINH GHI CÂU TRẢ LỜI TRÊN “ANSWER SHEET”

A. PHẦN CHUNG

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. (0.5 pt)

- Question 1. A. discount B. atmospheric C. greengroocer's D. cathedral
Question 2. A. donate B. office C. coupon D. florist's

II. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the others. (0.5 pt)

- Question 3. A. optician B. departure C. launderette D. idyllic
Question 4. A. entry B. ankle C. bargain D. receipt

III. Choose the best word or phrase to complete the following sentence. (2.5 pts)

- Question 5. This small bunch of flowers is all I can give you. I _____ you a more valuable present if I _____ enough money.

A. bought – had B. bought – would have
C. would buy – had D. would buy – would have

- Question 6. I didn't meet him. _____ I arrived, he had gone.

A. If B. By the time C. After D. While

- Question 7. Maisie said that she _____ John to be there at two o'clock that afternoon.

A. wants B. wanted C. was wanting D. want

- Question 8. I tried to chase the monkey to get my hat back and got separated _____ the group.

A. off B. to C. into D. from

- Question 9. _____ participate in conserving rare and endangered species of plants.

A. Water parks B. Aquariums C. Botanical gardens D. Museums

- Question 10. Some animals are in danger because their native _____ is being destroyed.

A. habitat B. campsite C. institution D. headquarter

- Question 11. If you are going to be exposed to the sun, don't forget to wear _____.

A. sunscreen B. sunburn C. sunglass D. sunshine

- Question 12. We _____ at that restaurant last Tuesday. Shall we go somewhere else?

A. have eaten B. had eaten C. ate D. would eat

- Question 13. She _____ having driven the car without insurance.

A. offered B. refused C. agreed D. admitted

- Question 14. The organic food commonly found in a _____ is cheese.

A. clothes store B. delicatessen C. newsagent's D. stationer's

IV. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting. (1 pt)

- Question 15. We also visited to a turtle sanctuary, and helped to take baby turtles out to the beach.

A. visited to B. to take C. out to D. the

- Question 16. Being a multi-millionaire does not interest him, but he is certainly not into money.

A. does not B. but C. certainly D. into

Question 17. The largest town is called Duong Dong, which is full of markets selling fish, locally food and crafts.

A. largest

B. is called

C. which is

D. locally

Question 18. Freddy said that he had started his own business three months ago.

A. that

B. had started

C. own

D. three months ago

V. Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete the passage. (1.25 pts)

Living cheaply in New Zealand

I have been in New Zealand (19) _____ six months, and, as far as I am concerned, it is the adventure capital of the world! Hiking, skydiving, caving, ... the list goes on. And it does not (20) _____ a lot to live here. When I arrived, I stayed in a hostel in Auckland. It was cheap, and I met lots of people. I joined up with a few of (21) _____ and we started (22) _____ the country – buses are (23) _____ cheapest way to get about. We stayed in affordable campsites in the most amazing places. Right now, I'm back in a hostel in Wellington. I'm taking a city break before I continue my tour.

Question 19. A. in

B. since

C. for

D. from

Question 20. A. waste

B. cost

C. take

D. spend

Question 21. A. themselves

B. them

C. their

D. they

Question 22. A. tour

B. tours

C. toured

D. touring

Question 23. A. the

B. a

C. an

D. Ø

VI. Read the passage and choose the most suitable answers to the questions. (1.25 pts)

Money is one of the most important inventions in human history. It helps people who do not know or trust each other to trade. If you have enough money, you can go into a store and walk out with a candy bar. The store owner does not need to know or trust you. They only need to count your money. This is a pretty big deal if you think about it.

Before money, most exchange was based on credit and debt. Imagine that you were part of an ancient tribe and had an extra pair of shoes. If your tribe mate Joshua needed shoes, you might give him your extra ones. Joshua would then be in debt to you. He would owe you one. Later, your family might be starving in the depths of winter. You might have no success hunting, and Joshua might share some of his food with you.

The credit and debt system served humans well for much of time. Our minds are good at remembering favors and who owes whom. The problem with this system is that it requires trust. I need to know the **reputation** of the person to whom I am lending. I need to trust that he or she will repay me. Otherwise, we cannot trade. It's easy to trust our tribe mate Joshua. We know him. We are familiar with his reputation. But what about those from the tribe across the sea? Do we trust them? Probably not. At least not enough to give them our shoes on credit. After all, we don't even know them.

A society that does not have money cannot grow very large. It's hard to maintain relationships with more than 150 or 200 people. Reputational systems of exchange fail as groups grow larger. The need for money develops.

Imagine that you were a soldier living in a Roman army camp in the 1st century. Thousands of men and women live alongside you. Many are soldiers. Some are nurses or physicians. Others are merchants, farmers, or cooks. Let's say that you need a blacksmith to repair your armor. The blacksmith doesn't know you. Even if he or she did, you might die in the next battle. The blacksmith cannot trust you to repay your debts. But the blacksmith does not need to trust you. You are paid in gold and silver coins. You can trade coins with strangers for whatever goods or services you desire.

Today, the monetary system once again relies on credits and debts. But now, banks and lenders can keep track of everyone's reputation. They use computers and government issued identities. They know our credit histories. They know our spending habits. They use algorithms to rank our credit worthiness. They know us well enough to issue credit to us, even though they don't actually know us. What a world!

Question 24. According to the text, how did people mainly transact before the invention of money?

- A. Everything was free and everyone shared freely.
- B. They used the barter system and traded physical goods.
- C. They lent and borrowed from each other.
- D. They used seashells and beads as currency.

Question 25. Why would the author lend to Joshua but not the tribe across the sea?

- A. Joshua is the fastest person in the tribe.
- B. Joshua is a feared Roman soldier.
- C. Joshua is a person who is known and trusted.
- D. Joshua is the wealthiest person in town.

Question 26. Which technologies enable modern societies to use credit systems?

- A. Steam power and waterways.
- B. Airplanes and phone networks.
- C. Computers and government identification.
- D. Radio waves and license plates.

Question 27. What does the word “**reputation**” in paragraph 3 likely mean?

- A. the quality of being famous for something considered bad.
- B. an unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling of someone or something.
- C. a general opinion that people have about someone or something.
- D. a feeling of being in favor of someone or something.

Question 28. With which statement would the author most likely **DISAGREE**?

- A. Money makes trading easier for people who do not know each other.
- B. People can easily maintain good relationships with thousands of other people.
- C. Reputations are important for lenders and borrowers.
- D. If someone has a good reputation, it is easier to trust him or her.

VII. Use the correct form of the word given. (1 pt)

Question 29. Small businesses have suffered _____ during the recession. (FINANCE)

Question 30. The money is principally _____ in stocks and shares. (INVESTMENT)

Question 31. The _____ are finished and they start to build the superstructure of the new library. (FOUND)

Question 32. He was overweight and generally _____. (ATTRACT)

B. PHẦN RIÊNG

LỚP KHÔNG CHUYÊN TIẾNG ANH

VIII. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given. Remember to keep the meaning unchanged. (2 pts)

Question 33. Dave said to Helen: “The girl you met yesterday is the principal’s daughter.”

⇒ Dave told the principal’s daughter.

Question 34. We began to run the restaurant when we returned to our hometown.

⇒ We have our hometown.

Question 35. They have not travelled abroad for two years.

⇒ The last time they

Question 36. I have much homework tonight, so I cannot go out with you.

⇒ If with you tonight.

LỚP CHUYÊN TIẾNG ANH

VIII. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given. Remember to keep the meaning unchanged. (2 pts)

Question 33. "The accused does not have the right to leave the country," the judge said. (LEAVE)

⇒ The judge ordered that the country.

Question 34. "Do I have to book a place in advance?" Jane asked me. (NECESSARY)

⇒ Jane wanted to book a place in advance.

Question 35. Something that happened in their childhood is at the root of most people's insecurities.

(STEM)

⇒ Most people's insecurities their childhood.

Question 36. So as to search for the child's mother, every possible source of evidence must be investigated.

(UNTURNU)

⇒ We must in our search for the child's mother.

—— THE END ——