



## CAMBRIDGE PRACTICE

### **\*Lưu ý:**

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

You are going to read an article about an English poet, William Wordsworth.  
For questions **31–36**, choose the answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

## Daffodils everywhere

Two hundred years ago the English poet William Wordsworth wrote 'I wander'd lonely as a cloud', a poem that expresses a basic spirit of early English Romanticism. It was Thursday, 15 April 1802. William and Dorothy Wordsworth, the poet's devoted, journal-writing sister, were walking home to Dove Cottage in the Lake District. The wind was fierce, but the Wordsworth siblings were used to striding long distances in foul weather. They were in the woods close to the water side when they first clapped eyes on a field of daffodils 'fluttering and dancing in the breeze'.

What makes this poem an example of Romantic thinking? It isn't just that Wordsworth chooses to write about a natural scene: it is the way he describes the scene as if it had human emotions. For him, nature is not merely a neutral mixture of scenery, colours, plants, rocks, soil, water and air. It is a living force that feels joy and sadness, shares human pain and even tries to educate us human beings by showing us the beauty of life.

Wordsworth's home, Dove Cottage, is now one of the most popular destinations in the Lake District. You can go on a tour of the garden which William planted with wild flowers and which survived in his backyard even after they disappeared from the area. 'He always said that if he hadn't been a poet, he would have been a terrific landscape gardener,' says Allan King of the Wordsworth Trust, the organisation that looks after the cottage and gardens.

line 19 The Lake District in the north-west of England becomes particularly crowded during the summer months with tourists and ramblers eager to enjoy the region's majestic valleys, hills and sparkling lakes. Wordsworth himself was far from keen on tourists, which was quite apparent. He wanted outsiders to admire the local sights he enjoyed so much, but was afraid the district might be 'damaged' by too many visitors. He opposed the coming of the trains, and campaigned in the 1840s against a plan to link the towns in the area – Kendal, Windermere and Keswick – by rail.

The place near Ullswater, where Wordsworth saw the daffodils, is at the southernmost end of the lake. The lake is wide and calm at this turning point. There's a bay where the trees have had their soil eroded by lake water so that their roots are shockingly exposed. You walk along from tree to tree, hardly daring to breathe, because you are walking in the footprints of William and Dorothy from two centuries ago. The first clumps of daffodils appear, but they aren't tall yellow trumpets proudly swaying in the breeze. They're tiny wild daffodils, most of them still green and unopened, in clumps of six or seven. They're grouped around individual trees rather than collecting together.

But as you look north, from beside a huge ancient oak, you realise this is what delighted the Wordsworths: clump after clump of the things, spread out to left and right but coming together in your vision so that they form a beautiful, pale-yellow carpet. What you're seeing at last is nature transformed by human sight and imagination. For a second, you share that revelation of Dorothy and William Wordsworth's, the glimpse of pantheism, the central mystery of English Romanticism.

31 According to the article, Wordsworth's poem

- A started the Romantic movement.
- B was based on actual experience.
- C was written while he was visiting his sister.
- D was written after he had been lonely.

32 What was Wordsworth's attitude to nature?

- A He believed nature had a character of its own.
- B He felt nature was human.
- C He thought nature could talk to people.
- D He believed that we could influence nature.

33 We are told that Dove Cottage

- A has gardens designed by a landscape gardener.
- B has a wide range of flowers in its garden.
- C receives a lot of visitors.
- D has a very large garden.

34 What does 'which' in line 19 refer to?

- A the number of tourists who come to the Lake District
- B Wordsworth's desire for outsiders to admire the local sights
- C the fact that Wordsworth was keen on tourists from far away
- D Wordsworth's dislike of tourists

35 In what way is the scene different from what Wordsworth described?

- A All the daffodils are green and small.
- B There are no daffodils by the lake.
- C The daffodils are fewer and smaller.
- D There are no daffodils around trees.

36 The writer implies that the poem describes

- A exactly what Wordsworth saw in detail.
- B the effect the daffodils had on Wordsworth.
- C what Wordsworth saw around an ancient oak.
- D clumps of daffodils on the left and on the right.



Con hãy mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính nhé:

[https://youtu.be/INZAH7i\\_aro?t=787](https://youtu.be/INZAH7i_aro?t=787)

(Từ 13p08s đến 22p35s)

You will hear part of a careers talk by a nurse called Anne England. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

---

## Being a nurse

Anne was inspired to become a nurse when she heard her

(9) ..... talking about the job.

Anne's teachers told her she would need to improve her

(10) ..... a bit if she wanted to be a good nurse.

Anne hadn't expected to go to so many (11) ..... when

she was a student.

Anne's (12) ..... helped her with some of her student

projects.

Anne found learning how to (13) ..... people safely was particularly useful.

When Anne got her first job, she had to go to work by

(14) ..... every day.

Anne didn't enjoy having to do a lot of (15) .....

People say Anne is much more (16) ..... than she used  
to be.

One of Anne's patients gave her a (17) ..... which she

always wears.

If Anne wasn't a nurse, she would like to be an (18) .....

**I. Circle the correct answer.**

1. Sylvia \_\_\_\_\_ when she \_\_\_\_\_ the DVDs.  
A. was running / dropped                      B. ran / dropped                      C. was running / was dropping
2. While Steve \_\_\_\_\_ a documentary, he \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.  
A. was watched / fell                      B. was watching / fell                      C. watched / was falling
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ when you \_\_\_\_\_ for remote control.  
A. listened / asked                      B. weren't listening / asked                      C. aren't listening / were asking
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ anything when I \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. Did / do / was calling                      B. Were / doing / calling                      C. Were / doing / called

**II. Put the letters in brackets into the correct order to complete these sentences.**

1. They called it Schiaparelli, in honour of a hero of the art of \_\_\_\_\_ (T A R O M O N S Y).
2. Some Ulster Unionists have already declared they would \_\_\_\_\_ (C Y B O T O T) him if he were chosen.
3. We now look at the relational \_\_\_\_\_ (L E R A B A G) and the relational calculus in more detail.
4. For quite a long time, \_\_\_\_\_ (C A S O R H S L) have attempted to discover exactly what effects television has on our young.

*Mọi ý kiến đóng góp của phụ huynh sẽ là động lực để StarLink nâng cao chất lượng đào tạo. Mời bố mẹ quét mã ở đây để thực hiện khảo sát ạ!*

