

**LUU Ý: HỌC SINH LÀM BÀI TRÊN PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI (ANSWER SHEET),
KHÔNG LÀM BÀI TRỰC TIẾP TRÊN ĐỀ THI NÀY.
CHỈ NỘP LẠI PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI (ANSWER SHEET) CHO GIÁM THỊ COI THI.**

PART 1: LISTENING (5 POINTS)

A. You will hear an interview with a springboard diver called Max Hart, who is talking about his sport. For questions 1–5, choose the best answer (A, B or C). There is an example at the beginning (0). You will hear the recording twice. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

- 0.** Max says that he became a diver because
- A. he had competed in a similar sport.
 - B.** it felt like the natural thing to do.
 - C. someone suggested he try it.
- 1.** How did Max feel before his first competition?
- A. confident that he would enjoy taking part
 - B.** surprised by how many spectators there were
 - C. nervous about competing against experienced divers
- 2.** What does Max say about doing arm stand dives?
- A. He found them challenging at first.
 - B.** He now prefers them to other dives.
 - C. He only performs them when he has to.
- 3.** What was Max worried about when he had to change a dive?
- A. not remembering what he had to do
 - B.** not having had enough time to practise it
 - C. not being physically able to do it
- 4.** Max enjoys his practice sessions because he
- A. gets to see what everyone else is doing.
 - B.** notices improvements in his dives every time.
 - C. has fun with the other students in the class.
- 5.** What would Max like to do next?
- A. take part in a major competition
 - B.** learn to dive with a partner
 - C. beat his best score

B. You will hear someone talking about the city of Cork. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space. You will hear the recording twice.

- The population is 1) _____
- Drivers find the number of 2) _____ confusing.
- St. Patrick Street: On one side there are old buildings, and on the other 3) _____ and shops.
- Market: 4) _____ and fruit are recommended today.
- Public Museum is closed on 5) _____

PART 2: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (5 POINTS)

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form or tense and write your answers on the answer sheet. (2 points)

1. The program which _____ (1. **develop**) by Professor Joseph Weizenbaum, _____ (2. **call**) Eliza. It uses a technique known as “reflective listening”. The computer seems to understand and _____ (3. **make**) sympathetic responses. In fact, it doesn’t understand a word that _____ (4. **type**) into it. Nevertheless, Weizenbaum’s secretary _____ (5. **fall**) under the spell of the machine. Weizenbaum says: “Well, I _____ (6. **ask**) her to my office and sat her down at the keyboard, and she began to type and of course I looked at her _____ (7. **make**) sure everything was operating properly. After two or four interchanges with the machine she turned to me and said: “ Would you mind _____ (8. **leave**) the room, please?”
2. A lot of people _____ (9. **kill**) by AIDS recently, and I wish nobody _____ (10. **die**) any more.

II. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition to complete each of the sentences. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (2 points)

1. Environmentalists are calling _____ stricter controls on the use of leaded petrol.
2. This service is free _____ charge.
3. I take _____ my mother. She was small with blond hair and had a terrible memory too.
4. They revealed that he had supplied terrorist organization _____ weapons.
5. The certificates can be exchanged _____ goods in any of our stores.
6. Bryan tapped Pauline on her shoulder so she would turn _____ and see the parade approaching behind them.
7. Their stated aim was to free women _____ domestic slavery.
8. It was only _____ accident when I found out who the man really was.
9. Did you hear about the millionaire who gave _____ his entire fortune to charity?
10. She broke the eggs carefully _____ the bowl.

III. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of the word in block capitals. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1 points)

1. **CONTAIN** You can find out what a book is about by looking at the table of _____.
2. **HOME** Many _____ families have to live in hostels.
3. **QUALIFY** He was turned down for the job because he is _____.
4. **REGARD** I’ll resign if you continue to _____ everything I say.

5. POWER

As the child's head went under the water for the third time, I stood and watched- _____ to help. I couldn't swim.

PART 3: READING COMPREHENSION (5 POINTS)

I. Read the following passage and then answer the questions below. Mark the correct letter - A, B, C or D- on the answer sheet. (2,5 points)

Accidents do not occur at random. People eighty- five years of age and older are twenty-two times more likely to die **accidentally** than are children five to nine years old. The risk for native Americans is four times that for Asian-Americans and twice that for white Americans or African-Americans, Males suffer accidents at more than twice the rate of females, in part because **they** are more prone to risky behavior. Alaskans are more than three times as likely as Rhode Islanders to die in an accident. Texans are twenty-one times more likely than New Jerseyites to die in a natural disaster. Among the one hundred most populous counties, Kern County, California (Bakersfield), has an accident fatality rate three times greater than Summit County, Ohio (Akron).

Accidents happen more often to poor people. Those living in poverty receive inferior medical care, are more apt to reside in houses with faulty heating and electrical systems, drive older cars with fewer safety features, and are less likely to use safety belts. People in rural areas have more accidents than city or suburban dwellers because farming is much riskier than working in a factory or office and because emergency medical services are less readily available. These two factors - low income and rural residence - may explain why the South has a higher accident rate than the North.

1. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A. All people face an equal risk of having an accident.
 - B. Children aged five to nine face the greatest accident risk.
 - C. The risk of having an accident is greater among certain groups of people.
 - D. One in every 22 people aged 85 and over will die in an accident.
2. The word "**accidentally**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. in an accident
 - B. by chance
 - C. by mistake
 - D. without a plan
3. What does the word "**they**" in the passage refer to?
 - A. males
 - B. females
 - C. Alaskans
 - D. accidents
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for a higher accident rate among the poor?
 - A. Poor housing conditions.
 - B. Inadequate medical attention.
 - C. Use of cars which have been banned from circulation.
 - D. Use of cars which incorporate fewer safety features.
5. Which of the following does not apply to urban dwellers?
 - A. Better access to emergency medical services.
 - B. Safer working conditions.

- C. Exposure to fewer occupational hazards.
- D. Frequent contact with people living in rural areas.

II. Read the texts and think of the word which best fits each space. Use one word only in each space. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (2,5 points)

KEEPING FIT

Bodies are made to move! They are not designed for sitting around in front of the television or reading magazines. Keeping fit doesn't _____ (1) you have to be a super-athlete, and even a _____ (2) exercise can give you a lot of fun. When you are fit and healthy, you will find you look better and feel better. You'll _____ (3) more energy and self-confidence.

Every time you move you _____ (4) exercising. The human body is designed to bend, stretch, run, jump and climb. The _____ (5) it does, the stronger and fitter it will become. Best of _____ (6), exercise is fun. It's _____ (7) your body likes doing most-keeping on the move.

Physical exercise is not only good _____ (8) your body. People who take regular exercise are usually happier, more relaxed and more alert _____ (9) people who sit around all day. Try an experiment-next time you're _____ (10) a bad mood, go for a walk or play a ball game in the park. See how much better you feel after an hour.

PART 4: WRITING (5 POINTS)

I. Complete the second sentence so that has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Don't change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (2 points)

1. I rarely sleep in the afternoon. **HABIT**
I'm not in out _____ in the afternoon.
2. There is no point in asking George to help. **WORTH**
It _____ George to help.
3. There's no chance of Jenny getting here on time. **POSSIBLE**
It won't be _____ here on time.
4. You must do exactly what the manager tells you. **CARRY**
You must _____ instructions exactly.
5. My views on this subject are exactly the same as yours. **DIFFERENCE**
There _____ my views on this subject and yours.
6. It wasn't Mark that you met in the shop. **HAVE**
It _____ Mark that you met in the shop.
7. Steve didn't manage to complete his work. **FAILED**
Steve _____ his job.
8. Nobody took any notice of his bad behaviour. **ATTENTION**
Nobody _____ his bad behaviour.

II. Writing a paragraph. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (3 points)

In about 120 – 150 words, write a PARAGRAPH answering the following question.

What are the benefits of reading?

Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.