ĐỘI TUYỂN ANH 7

Năm học: 2021 – 2022

Đợt 1 | Lớp 7 | Thời gian: 90 phút

Thông tin học sinh

Họ và tên _____

Ngày sinh _____

Lớp _____

PART A. LISTENING

All of the recording will be played ONCE only!

Question 1-10

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** in each gap.

Opening a bank account

Name of account: decided on (1)_____

Name of customer: (2)_____ Fox

Date of birth: (3)_____ 1970

Address: No.10, (4)_____ House, (current address)

Length of stay: about (5)_____ month(s)

Previous address: Flat 3. Canada House, (6)_____ St.

Tel.: (7)_____ (home number)

Job: work as a/an (8)_____

Security: name of his (9)_____ : Monica

Account threshold: (10)_____ pounds (in total)

Question 11-14

Choose the correct letters A, B or C.

11. Jonathan Owen bought the house in 1965 as it was built in the way of

A. the standard European building style.

B. the Asian style of Middle Ages in the UK

C. the traditional Middle Ages of the Britain.

12. Jonathan Owen had been employed at the university as

A. a head master of ceramic.

B. a head carpenter.

C. a supervisor of accounting.

13. Jonathan Owen succeeded in his business so much, but he suffered from

A. private household affairs.

B. personal diseases.

C. public relations.

14. Where did he gather his building material from?

A. the local area

B. the garden

C. the back yard

PART B. VOCABULARY

Choose the correct answer.

1. He sat beside/besides her all night.

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2. English channel/canal is a natural waterway connecting the Atlantic.
3. The newly-weds set off in a driver/chauffeur -driven limousine.
4. The bank agreed to lend/borrow him $5,000.
5. He laid/lay the tray down on the table.
6. A week or so before the wedding, Laurence went out on a stag night/lion night.
7. Laurence's granny was delighted that he was courting/cohabiting at last. It wasn't long before they realized that they had fallen in love with each other
8. A man who has been injured in an accident but is still able to walk to the hospital. He has to stagger/hop
9. There are a group of soldiers on parade. They are marching/limping.
10. Someone who has hurt their foot and must move around on one leg. He has to tiptoe/hop.
11. A very young baby who can't walk yet. He has to crawl/creep.
12. Carol walked up the aisle/ail.
13. The priest conducted the ceremony and, after Laurence and Carol had exchanged cows/vows, pronounced them husband and wife.
14. Politicians try to be careful not to wash their dirty linen/wool in public.
15. The estate agent tried to pull/push the wool over our eyes.
16. Although we live in the city, our house stands alone in its own garden. This means that we don't get any noise from the neighbours on either side. We are living in a detached house / semi-detached house.
17. He is studying/learning medicine because he wants to become a doctor.

Write correct preposition for each blank.

18. Laurence first met Carol at a party and was immediately attracted _____ her.
19. The gun went _____ suddenly but no one got hurt.
20. I don't know what is going _____ at the moment.
21. Laurence's friends weren't so sure, however, and all agreed that they would split _____.
22. She went _____ the company's accounts, looking for evidence of fraud.
23. At the end of the evening he asked her _____ to dinner at a nearby restaurant.
24. Go _____ your test before you submit it.
25. The price went _____ from 20$ to 15$.
26. School breaks _____ next week; I can't wait for the holidays to begin!
27. It dawns _____ me that they are the pioneers in that field.
28. My teacher says that I should sail _____ the exam, but I'm not so sure.
29. The other kids were making fun of me, but I didn't catch _____ until I heard them laughing.
30. She missed a few months of school because of illness and found it difficult to keep _____ with her classmates.
31. He spent all evening chatting her _____ and buying her drinks.
32. If two people drift _____, they gradually become less friendly and their relationship ends

Give the correct form of the words

33. The _____ (destroy) of the rain forests is an ecological disaster.
34. This bump is made from _____ (stain) metal.
35. It seems _____ (think) today not to provide a decent education for children.
36. The pub serves _____ (home) food.
37. That Math problem is _____ (solve) to me as I am getting stuck finding out how to understand it.
38. Someone who can't read is often _____ (understand) afraid of some certain situations.
39. They are a _____ (fashion) couple.
40. Are you being completely _____ (truth) with me?

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41. It is important to put an emphasis on the reduction of _____ (literate).
42. My _____ (qualify) include a degree and an MA in chemistry.

PART C. READING

Swallows in migration

Every April, along with many other species of birds, the swallow arrives to spend the summer months in northern Europe, in Russia, Iran, and parts of Siberia. Here it will breed and raise its young.

The swallow is well known throughout its range for several reasons. Firstly, it is very distinctive, with its forked tail and characteristic acrobatic swooping flight. Secondly, it is very common, and, like its near relative the house martin, lives in close proximity to human habitation, at least in rural areas. It is, however, rarely to be encountered in towns or cities.

For centuries, people have observed swallows, noted their arrival and their patterns of feeding. In several countries, these observations have passed into the language as proverbs or sayings. In England, people comment on unpredictable late spring weather by saying, 'one swallow does not a summer make'. Similarly, if 'the swallows are flying low', this was held to predict rainy, even stormy weather. There may be some truth in this observation, though it is the insects the swallows feed on that seem to be more susceptible to the fall in barometric pressure that heralds a storm. Insects keep low in these conditions, and so do the swallows that hunt them. At the end of the summer season, when the swallows are about to leave, they frequently flock together in large numbers on convenient high open perches, like roof ridges and telegraph wires. When people remark that 'the swallows are gathering', they mean that autumn has arrived.

At some point in mid-September the swallows leave together, usually all on the same day. One day there are thousands, the next there are none, and none will be seen again until the following spring. For centuries, this was a complete mystery to people. The Hampshire naturalist Gilbert White, writing in the late eighteenth century, believed that the swallows dived into ponds and rivers in autumn and remained in the bottom mud the whole winter, re-emerging the following spring. This idea seems extraordinary to us, but White was not a stupid man: many of his other observations of natural life were informed and accurate. In this case, however, he simply had no means of determining the truth and was forced to make a random guess. The idea that swallows migrate to central or southern Africa would have seemed as fanciful to him as his theory seems to us.

Although we now know that swallows migrate, there are still unanswered questions. Why do they go so far? Why not stay on the shores of the Mediterranean? The majority continue to equatorial Africa, and some even further south. Also it appears that populations of swallows that have bred in different countries also spend the winter in different areas. Those from France, Germany, and much of western Europe have mostly been traced to East Africa, Kenya, or Tanzania for example. Above all, how does a bird weighing approximately twenty grammes find its way across mountain ranges, ocean, and desert to winter in the south, and then return the following year to the very location it was born, in some cases to the very same nest?

Birds can navigate by the sun, and are also able to detect the magnetic field of the earth. Species that migrate at night are also able to navigate by the stars. By these means, they travel long distances. The close navigation that brings them back to the same field or nest appears to be related to memory of local landmarks imprinted on the minds of young birds as they criss-cross the area in the weeks before departure.

Nevertheless, the journey is very dangerous. Long sea crossings, where there is little available food or water, are generally avoided. In western Europe, most swallows cross to Africa via the Straits of Gibraltar,

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or fly the length of Italy before tackling the relatively short crossing to Tunisia in North Africa. However, in storms they may be blown hundreds of kilometres off course. Exhausted swallows sometimes come to rest on ships way out in the Atlantic Ocean. They have to cross mountain ranges too, where again the weather may be unpredictable and food scarce. Along the coast of North Africa, many young swallows become the prey of Eleonora's falcons, which time their breeding to coincide with the migration of young birds southwards. But the most dangerous part of the journey is the crossing of the Sahara desert. Here, there is little food or water, sandstorms may delay and exhaust the already weakened birds, and many die. It is estimated that around 50 per cent of adult birds die, and up to 80 per cent of young birds, but enough survive to ensure the continuation of the species.

Questions 7-12

Complete the sentences. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

7. In the past, the destination of the swallows in the autumn was a _____.
8. As White could not verify what happened to the swallows, he made a _____.
9. Despite knowing that swallows migrate, we are still left with
10. Sometimes, swallows have been known to return not just to the same area, but even to the _____.
11. Birds that travel by night can find their way using the _____.
12. Bird navigation appears to be connected with the memory of _____.

Questions 13 and 14

Choose TWO letters. A—F.

Which TWO of the following dangers faced by swallows during migration are mentioned in the text?

A. The Sahara desert
B. Long sea crossings
C. Lack of nesting places
D. Hungry sailors
E. Eleanora's falcons
F. The crossing to Tunisia

The beauty of cats

For most people, a domestic cat is a more or less beautiful, usually affectionate but rarely useful member of the family. However, for the people who breed, show, or simply admire them, the pedigree aristocrats of the cat world can easily become an obsession. As yet, there is a very much smaller range in the sizes and shapes of cats compared with dogs, which is not surprising when we consider that dogs have been selectively bred for hundreds, if not thousands, of years to develop physical and temperamental characteristics that can be put to work for man as well as admired. By contrast, all breeding of pedigree cats is for purely aesthetic reasons.

Only a few pedigree cat breeds date back beyond the late nineteenth century, and most have been developed since the 1950s. To achieve acceptance, any new breed must be officially recognized by the national and international organizations of 'cat fanciers' that regulate the breeding and showing of pedigree cats. To date, official recognition has been given worldwide to more than 100 different breeds. A fairly small number of these are what might be called `natural' breeds, with distinctive characteristics that appeared spontaneously, and then became established in the cat population of a particular country or region. Examples include what is popularly known as the Persian, with its long-haired coat; the Russian Blue, with its plush grey 'double' coat; the Siamese, with its slender body, long, narrow face and distinctive colouring; and the Manx cat, with either no tail (a 'rumpy') or a small stump of a tail (a 'stumpy').

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More usually, new pedigree cat breeds are the result of meticulously planned breeding programmes designed to establish or enhance attractive or unusual features occurring in non-pedigree cats. Without the intervention of the cat breeder, many of these features would occur only rarely or would have simply disappeared through natural selection. Even the so-called natural breeds have been considerably modified over the years by professional cat breeders striving to match or improve on the breed 'standard', a detailed description of the various points (length and colour of coat, body and head shape, etc.) according to which a particular breed is judged in competition.

The majority of cats, both wild and domestic, have fur that is of short or medium length. Long fur in cats can occur either as the result of a 'one-off' genetic mutation, or through the inheritance of the recessive gene for long hair. Long-haired cats were well-established in Persia (now Iran) and Turkey long before the ancestors of most modern long-haired show cats were taken to Europe and America towards the end of the nineteenth century. Today's pedigree longhairs of Persian type have a cobby (sturdy and rounded) body, a very luxuriant long coat, short, thick legs, a round head, round face, very short nose, and large round, orange or blue eyes. There are separate show classes for Persians of different colours. Also shown in their own classes are various non-Persian longhairs, including Chinchillas, Himalayans (also called Colourpoint Longhairs), and the Turkish Van.

Short-haired pedigree cats can be divided into three main categories: the British Shorthair, the American Shorthair, and the Foreign or Oriental Shorthair To the uninitiated, British and American Shorthairs appear to be no more than particularly fine examples of the non-pedigree family cat. The reality is that selective breeding programmes have achieved a consistency of conformation and coat characteristics in the different pedigree lines that could never be achieved by chance. Pedigree British Shorthairs have a cobby body, a dense, plush coat of a specified colour, short legs, round head, a somewhat short nose, and large round eyes of a designated colour. By comparison, pedigree American Shorthairs have larger and less rounded bodies, slightly longer legs, and a less round head with a square muzzle and medium-length nose.

The third main group of pedigree cats are the Foreign or Oriental Shorthairs. Some of these breeds, notably the Siamese, Korat, and Burmese, did indeed originate in the East, but today these terms are used to describe any breed, of whatever origin, that displays a range of certain specified physical characteristics. Foreign and Onental cats have a slim, supple body, a fine, short coat, long legs, a wedge-shaped head, long nose, large, pointed ears, and slanting eyes. Finally, also included within the pedigree short-hairs, are various miscellaneous breeds which have been developed to satisfy a perhaps misplaced delight in the unusual. Examples include the Scottish Fold, with its forward-folded ears, the Munchkin, with its short, Dachshund-like legs, and the apparently hairless Sphynx.

Question 15-20

Complete the table below

Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the reading passage for each answer.

Features	Coat	Body	Legs	Head	Nose	Eyes
Persian longhairs	luxuriant and long	cobby	(15)_____	round	very short	round
British shorthairs	dense and plush	(16)_____	short	round	rather short	round
American shorthairs	dense and plush	less rounded	slightly longer	less round	(17)_____	
Foreign shorthairs	(18)_____	slim and supple	long	(19)_____	long	(20)_____

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Questions 20-25

Answer the questions below using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

20. What name does the writer give to breeds such as Russian blue and Siamese?

_____

21. What is the name given to the description of physical features by which a pedigree cat is judged?

_____

22. In which century were long-haired cats first exported from Persia?

_____

23. What class of cat does the Chinchilla belong to?

_____

24. What remarkable characteristic do Scottish Fold cats have?

_____

PART D. WRITING

Complete the second sentence using suggested word so that its meaning stays the same.

1. What's your opinion about this book? **(make)**
What do you _____ this book?
2. Chris and Jo's marriage is likely to fail soon. **(rocks)**
Chris and Jo's marriage is _____.
3. I don't have any cash with me. Do you take plastic? **(cards)**
I don't have any cash with me. Do you take _____ ?
4. We spent our last holiday in a tent. **(canvas)**
We spent our last holiday _____.
5. Their parents were delighted that they had decided to get married. **(knot)**
Their parents were delighted that they had decided to _____.
6. I am able to handle such a huge amount of work. **(deal)**
I am able to _____ such a huge amount of work.
7. We threw out our old office furniture. **(turfed)**
We _____ our old office furniture.
8. The hotel is very comfortable. **(home)**
The hotel is a real _____.
9. He gets up early to go to college, and comes home late. I keep telling him he shouldn't do it. **(candle)**
I keep telling him he shouldn't burn the _____.
10. They were regularly absent from school without permission. **(played)**
They regularly _____ at school.
11. The ideas in your essay need to be organized better. **(set)**
You need to _____ the ideas in your essays better.
12. Why don't you consider the college's offer for a few days and then call them? **(over)**
Why don't you _____ for a few days and then call them?
13. I don't like horror films. **(tea)**
Horror films are not my _____.
14. Please don't tell anyone about this top secret. **(spill)**
Please don't _____.
15. It was so crowded on the train that we hardly had any space to move. **(packed)**

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It was so crowded on the train that we were packed together _____.

----- The end -----

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