

**ĐỀ THI THAM KHẢO**  
(Đề thi có 04 trang)**Môn: Tiếng Anh**

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)

Họ tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh:.....

**Mã đề thi****I. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points )***Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.*

- |                         |                    |                     |                     |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. soci <u>a</u> ble | B. o <u>o</u> cean | C. r <u>e</u> ceive | D. sp <u>e</u> cial |
| 2. A. basket <u>s</u>   | B. book <u>s</u>   | C. roof <u>s</u>    | D. chang <u>e</u> s |

*Choose the word whose stress pattern is differently from that of the other.*

- |                        |                       |                       |                        |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 3. A. cap <u>a</u> ble | B. diff <u>e</u> rent | C. diff <u>i</u> cult | D. del <u>i</u> ghtful |
| 4. A. fl <u>a</u> uent | B. lang <u>u</u> age  | C. exp <u>l</u> ore   | D. mass <u>i</u> ve    |

*Mark the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part*5. I could see the finish line and thought I was home and dry.

- |             |            |               |                 |
|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A. hopeless | B. hopeful | C. successful | D. unsuccessful |
|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|

6. Carpets from countries such as Persia and Afghanistan often fetch high prices in the United States.

- |              |            |         |             |
|--------------|------------|---------|-------------|
| A. Artifacts | B. Pottery | C. Rugs | D. Textiles |
|--------------|------------|---------|-------------|

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word (s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s)*7. Because Jack defaulted on his loan, the bank took him to court.

- |                  |                 |                          |                        |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| A. failed to pay | B. paid in full | C. had a bad personality | D. was paid much money |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|

8. His career in the illicit drug trade ended with the police raid this morning .

- |             |              |           |          |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| A. elicited | B. irregular | C. secret | D. legal |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------|

*Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.*

9. Tom: "How did you get here?" - John: "....."

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. I came here last night.  | B. I came here by train. |
| C. The train is so crowded. | D. Is it far from here?  |

10. That tall woman, .....career is very successful, usually helps children in this orphanage.

- |         |         |          |          |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| A. that | B. what | C. which | D. whose |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|

11. If you come to England, it will be a good \_\_\_\_\_ for you to improve your English.

- |                |              |               |                |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| A. opportunity | B. advantage | C. experience | D. possibility |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|

12. Of those \_\_\_\_\_ took the test last week, Phong is the only one who didn't study for it.

- |        |         |          |          |
|--------|---------|----------|----------|
| A. who | B. whom | C. which | D. whose |
|--------|---------|----------|----------|

13. You have cleaned your bike, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. have you      B. do you      C. haven't you      D. don't you
14. Why don't you have your house \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. repainted      B. repaint      C. to repaint      D. repainting
15. She suggested ..... money for the poor people in the region.  
 A. to save      B. saved      C. saving      D. save
16. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ your loud music any longer. I'm leaving.  
 A. make out      B. keep up with      C. hold on to      D. put up with
17. Women nowadays have the freedom to \_\_\_\_\_ whether or not they have children.  
 A. know      B. select      C. choose      D. elect
18. "Mum. I've got 600 on the TOEFL test" - "....."  
 A. Good way!      B. You are right.      C. Oh, hard luck!      D. Good job!

**Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence**

19. I asked him how far was it to the station if I went there by taxi.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
20. Although he was tired, but he still went to work yesterday.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
21. My family spent an interested holiday in Europe last summer.  
 A                      B                      C                      D

**Read the text carefully, and then choose the most suitable answers (A, B, C or D).**

Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (22)\_\_\_\_\_ depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (23)\_\_\_\_\_, and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is the language like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too obvious to mention. In fact, the signals (24)\_\_\_\_\_ in conversation and meetings are often (25)\_\_\_\_\_. For example, lowering the pitch of the voice may mean the end of a sentence, a sharp intake of breath may signal the desire to interrupt, catching the chairman's eye may indicate the desire to speak in a formal setting like a debate, a clenched fist may indicate anger. When (26)\_\_\_\_\_ visual signals are not possible, more formal signals may be needed.

- 22: A. Exchange      B. Interchange      C. Communication      D. Correspondence  
 23: A. Announcer      B. Receiver      C. Messenger      D. Transmitter  
 24: A. That people use      B. Are used      C. Using      D. Being used  
 25: A. Informal      B. non-verbal      C. verbal      D. formal  
 26: A. their      B. These      C. This      D. That

**Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question.**

Do you ever think about what schools will be like in the future? Many people think that students will study most regular classes such as maths, science and history online. Students will probably learn these subjects anywhere using a computer. What will happen if students have problems with a subject? They might connect with a teacher through live video conferencing. Expert teachers from learning centres will give students help wherever they live.



Students will still take classes in a school, too. Schools will become places for learning social skills. Teachers will guide students in learning how to work together in getting along with each other. They will help students with group projects both in and out of the classroom.

Volunteer work and working at local businesses will teach students important life skills about the world they live in. This will help students become an important part of their communities.

Some experts say it will take five years for changes to begin in schools. Some say it will take longer. Most people agree, though, that computers will change education the way TVs and telephones changed life for people all over the world years before.

27. What will happen if students meet difficulties with a subject?
- A. Teachers from learning centres will give them help through live video conferencing.
  - B. They will meet their teachers in person for help with problems with the subject.
  - C. They will telephone the teachers who are staying at the school to seek their help.
  - D. Schools will organise a live video conference for teachers to help students with problems.

28. Students will still go to school to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. learn all subjects      B. play with their friends      C. use computers      D. learn social skills

29. The main role of teachers in the future will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. providing students with knowledge      B. guiding students to learn computers  
 C. helping students with group projects      D. organising live video conferences

30. Students will learn important life skills through \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. going to school every day      B. taking online classes  
 C. working in international businesses      D. doing volunteer work

31. What is the main idea of the passage?  
 A. Kids won't have to go to school in the future.      B. Computers will change education in the future.  
 C. All classes will be taught online in the future.      D. Teachers will help students from home in the future.

32. Let's face \_\_\_\_\_ we are destroying the environment and we need to do something now.  
 A. truth      B. facts      C. things      D. information

## II. WRITING: (2.0 points)

**Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words**

33. She didn't hurry, so she missed the train.  
 => If.....
34. Barbara is the best tennis-player in the club.  
 => No one.....
35. I haven't seen that man here before.  
 => It's.....
36. The furniture was so expensive that I didn't buy it.  
 => The furniture was too.....

**Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one using the word in brackets. Do not change the given words in any ways**

37. The robbers made the bank manager hand over on the money. (WAS)  
.....

.....  
38. Tom learned to drive when he was nineteen. (SINCE)  
.....

.....  
39. She had never been so unhappy before. (THAN)  
.....

.....  
40 It was so late that nothing could be done. (TOO)  
.....

.....  
.....

\_\_\_\_\_ **THE END** \_\_\_\_\_