ĐỀ SỐ 7	ĐỀ KHỞI ĐỘNG
(Đề thi có 05 trang)	Môn: Tiếng Anh
Đề có lời giải	Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. chi<u>l</u>d **B.** <u>i</u>ll **C.** wi<u>l</u>d **D.** ni<u>c</u>e

Question 2: A. light<u>s</u> **B.** lawn<u>s</u> **C.** street<u>s</u> **D.** hoop<u>s</u>

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. tennis **B.** into **C.** between **D.** country

Question 4: A. family **B.** attractive **C.** marvelous **D.** industry

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 5: These days everybody is aware _____ the danger of smoking.

A. up **B.** of **C.** on **D.** with

Question 6: What _____ views do Americans and Asians have about love and marriage?

A. tradition **B.** traditionally **C.** traditionalism **D.** traditional

Question 7: In our hospital, patients _____ every morning.

A. are examined **B.** examined **C.** have examined **D.** will be examined

Question 8: My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night class, _____ he gave up after 2 months.

A. therefore **B.** when **C.** until **D.** but

Question 9: I'd rather you _____ home now.

A. going **B.** went **C.** go **D.** gone

Question 10: Steve Davis, _____ won the trophy last year, is already out of this year's competition.

A. who **B.** that **C.** whom **D.** which

Question 11: Would you mind _____ in the theatre?

A. smoking **B.** not smoke **C.** not to smoke **D.** not smoking

Question 12: You _____ use your mobile phone during the test. It's against the rules.

A. mightn't **B.** mustn't **C.** oughtn't **D.** needn't

Question 13: Tom was very tired because he _____ for an hour.

A. had run **B.** runs **C.** ran **D.** were running

Question 14: _____ he arrived at the bus stop when the bus came.

A. Hardly had **B.** No sooner had **C.** Not until had **D.** No longer has

Question 15: The _____ is the official who controls the game in some sports.

A. player **B.** captain **C.** referee **D.** defender

Question 16: You should ask the interviewer some questions about the job to show your _____ and keenness.

A. anger **B.** thrill **C.** amazement **D.** interest

Question 17: Mary cannot afford tuition _____ for studying abroad.

A. fine **B.** fee **C.** finance **D.** pension

Question 18: Don't worry about your necklace. Give it to me and I promise to _____ great care of it.

A. bring **B.** take **C.** keep **D.** make

Question 19: It's hard to _____ on less than a million a month.

A. make ends meet **B.** make a fuss **C.** make up your mind **D.** make a mess

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Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 20: The most important thing is to keep yourself **occupied**.

A. busy **B.** comfortable **C.** free **D.** relaxed

Question 21: The lost hikers **stayed alive** by eating wild berries and drinking spring water.

A. surprised **B.** survived **C.** connived **D.** revived

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 22: My cousin tends to **look on the bright side** in any circumstances.

A. be confident **B.** be pessimistic **C.** be optimistic **D.** be smart

Question 23: There has been **insufficient** rainfall over the past two years, and farmers are having trouble.

A. short **B.** unsatisfactory **C.** adequate **D.** dominant

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 24: Henry and Matthew are talking about using mobile phones.

- Henry: "I think people nowadays are less interactive with each other because of mobile phones."
- Matthew: "_____. Everyone seems to be happy on their own with their smartphones."

A. I agree with you **C.** I'm not sure about that

B. I think otherwise **D.** No, they are more interactive

Question 25: Hang is giving flowers to her teacher.

- Hang: "Happy Teacher's day, Ms Linh!"
- Hang's teacher: "_____. The flowers are beautiful!"

A. You're welcome **B.** Thank you so much

C. That's okay **D.** No problem

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

Any change in one part of an ecosystem can cause changes in other parts. Droughts, storms and fires can change ecosystems. Some changes harm ecosystems. **(26)** _____ there is too little rainfall, plants will not have enough water to live. If a kind of plant dies off, the animals **(27)** _____ feed on it may also die or move away. Some changes are good for ecosystems. Some pine forests need fires for the pine trees to reproduce. The seeds are sealed inside pinecones. Heat from a forest fire melts the seal and lets the seeds **(28)** _____ . Polluting the air, soil, and water can harm ecosystems. Building dams on rivers for electric power and **(29)** _____ can harm ecosystems around the rivers. Bulldozing wetlands and cutting down forests destroy ecosystems. Ecologists are working with companies and governments to find better ways of **(30)** _____ fish, cutting down trees, and building dams. They are looking for ways to get food, lumber, and other products for people without causing harm to ecosystems.

Question 26: A. If	**B.** Because	**C.** Unless	**D.** Although
Question 27: A. that	**B.** where	**C.** who	**D.** when
Question 28: A. go	**B.** in	**C.** out	**D.** fly
Question 29: A. irrigate	**B.** irrigation	**C.** irrigating	**D.** irrigated
Question 30: A. carrying	**B.** holding	**C.** catching	**D.** taking

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

For a century and a half, the piano has been one of the most popular solo instruments for Western music. Unlike string and wind instrument, the piano is completely self-sufficient, as it is able to play both the melody and its accompanying harmony at the same time. For this reason, it became the favorite household instrument of the nineteenth century.

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The ancestry of the piano can be traced to the early keyboard instruments of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries - the spinet, the dulcimer, and the virginal. In the seventeenth century the organ, the clavichord, and the harpsichord became the chief instruments of the keyboard group, a **supremacy** they maintained until the piano supplanted them at the end of the eighteenth century. The clavichord's tone was metallic and never powerful; nevertheless, because of the variety of tone possible to **it,** many composers found the clavichord a sympathetic instrument for concert use, but the character of the tone could not be varied save by mechanical or structural devices.

The piano was perfected in the early eighteenth century by a harpsichord maker in Italy (though musicologists point out several previous instances of the instrument). This instrument was called *a piano et forte* (soft and loud), to indicate its dynamic versatility; its strings were struck by a recoiling hammer with a felt-padded head. The wires were much heavier in the earlier instruments. A series of mechanical improvements continuing well into the nineteenth century, including the introduction of pedals to sustain tone or to soften it, the perfection of a metal frame and steel wire of the finest quality, finally produced an instrument capable of myriad tonal effects from the most delicate harmonies to an almost orchestral fullness of sound, from a liquid, singing tone to a sharp, percussive brilliance.

Question 31: What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The historical development of the piano

B. The quality of tone produced by various keyboard instruments

C. The uses of keyboard instruments in various types of compositions

D. The popularity of the piano with composers

Question 32: Which of the following instruments was widely used before the seventeenth century?

A. The harpsichord **B.** The spinet **C.** The clavichord **D.** The organ

Question 33: The words **"a supremacy"** in paragraph 2 are closest in meaning to _____.

A. a suggestion **B.** an improvement **C.** a dominance **D.** a development

Question 34: The word **"it"** in paragraph 2 refers to the _____.

A. variety **B.** music **C.** harpsichord **D.** clavichord

Question 35: According to the information in the third paragraph, which of the following improvements made it possible to lengthen the tone produced by the piano?

A. The introduction of pedals **B.** The use of heavy wires

C. The use of felt-padded hammerheads **D.** The metal frame construction

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 42.

The Pirahã are an isolated Amazonian tribe of hunter-gatherers who live deep in the Brazilian rainforest. The tribe has survived, their culture intact, for centuries, although there are now only around 200 left. The Pirahã, who communicate mainly through hums and whistles, have fascinated ethnologists for years, mainly because they have no words for numbers. They use only three words to count: one, two, and many.

We know about the Pirahã thanks to an ex-hippy and former missionary, Dan Everett, now a professor of Phonetics, who spent seven years with the tribe in the 70s and 80s. Everett discovered a world without numbers, without time, without words for colours, without subordinate clauses and without a past tense.

Their language, he found, was not just simple grammatically; it was restricted in its range of sounds and differed between the sexes. For the men, **it** has just eight consonants and three vowels; for the women, who have the smallest number of speech sounds in the world, seven consonants and three vowels. To the **untutored** ear, the language sounds more like humming than speech. The Pirahã can also whistle their language, which is how men communicate when hunting.

Their culture is similarly **constrained.** The Pirahã can't write, have little collective memory, and no concept of decorative art. In 1980, Everett tried to teach them to count: be explained basic arithmetic to an enthusiastic group keen to learn the skills needed to trade with other tribes. After

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eight months, not one could count to ten; even one plus one is beyond them. The experiment seemed to confirm Everett's theory: the tribe just couldn't conceive the concept of number.

The Pirahã's inability to count is important because it seems to disapprove Noam Chomsky's influential Theory of Universal Grammar, which holds that the human mind has a natural capacity for language, and that all languages share a basic rule structure, which enables children to understand abstract concepts such as number. One of Chomsky's collaborators has recently gone on an expedition with Everett to study the tribe. We do not yet know if the Pirahã have persuaded him to change his theory.

Question 36: What is the passage mainly about?

A. A study by Professor Dan Everett

B. A defect in Chomsky's famous theory

C. Reasons behind the humming and whistling of the Pirahã tribe

D. The unusual language of the Pirahã's tribe

Question 37: What is NOT true about the Pirahã tribe?

A. Their language as well as their culture is restricted.

B. They have not decreased in numbers.

C. They have successfully kept their culture as it was originally.

D. The lack of words for numbers in their language has interested ethnologists.

Question 38: The word **"it"** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. the Pirahã's language **B.** the Pirahã tribe

C. the act of humming **D.** the language of males

Question 39: The word **"untutored"** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. wrong **B.** untrained **C.** foreign **D.** damaged

Question 40: The word **"constrained"** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. complicated **B.** simplified **C.** varied **D.** limited

Question 41: What did Everett's experiment to teach the Pirahã to count reveal?

A. The tribe just couldn't take in the concept of number.

B. The tribe was able to learn number but no one taught them previously.

C. The tribe couldn't count to 1000.

D. The tribe had its own way of saying numbers.

Question 42: What does Chomsky's Theory of Universal Grammar hold?

A. Children and adults have different language abilities.

B. Children do not grasp abstract concepts until they grow up.

C. All languages have some rules in common.

D. Some languages do not have words for numbers.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 43: Chemical engineering is based on the principles of physics, chemists, and mathematics.

A **B** **C** **D**

Question 44: Ancient people used pot for cooking, storing food, and carrying things from place to place.

A **B** **C** **D**

Question 45: The children learn primarily by directly experiencing the world around it.

A **B** **C** **D**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46: "What did you do last night?" the policeman asked the woman.

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A. The policeman asked the woman what did she do the night before.

B. The policeman asked the woman what she had done the night before.

C. The policeman asked the woman what had she done the night before.

D. The policeman asked the woman what she did the night before.

Question 47: Martin missed his flight because he had not been informed of the change in flight schedule.

A. Not having been informed of the change in flight schedule, Martin missed his flight.

B. Martin missed his flight, though he had been informed of the change in flight schedule.

C. Martin had been informed of his flight delay, which was due to the change in flight schedule.

D. Not having missed his flight, Martin was informed of the change in flight schedule.

Question 48: Neil always forgets his wife's birthday.

A. Neil sometimes remembers his wife's birthday.

B. Neil never remembers his wife's birthday.

C. At no time Neil remembers his wife's birthday.

D. Neil remembers his wife's birthday all the time.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49: She doesn't want to go to their party. We don't want to go either.

A. Neither she nor we don't want to go to their party.

B. Neither we nor she wants to go to their party.

C. Either we or she doesn't want to go to their party.

D. Neither we nor she want to go to their party.

Question 50: John does a lot of exercise. He's still very fat.

A. Despite the fact that doing a lot of exercise, John's still very fat.

B. John does a lot of exercise, so he's very fat.

C. Even though John does a lot of exercise, he's very fat.

D. John's very fat, but he does a lot of exercise.

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