



PART A: USE OF ENGLISH



I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C OR D TO COMPLETE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

Question 1. As a citizen, it is normal to _____ to the laws and rules made by the society.

- A. conform B. resist C. hinder D. obey

Question 2. He attempted to _____ the painting from the gallery but he was caught.

- A. rob B. steal C. thief D. kidnap

Question 3. Once the computer virus was removed, a lot of information _____.

- A. is disappearing B. will have disappeared
C. disappears D. disappeared

Question 4. Telecommuter boosters will often mention _____ convenient it is for people wishing to cut down on their work hours.

- A. how B. therefore C. only D. most

Question 5. A: "Will the Jackson be invited?" – B: "I _____."

- A. expect so not B. so expect C. expect so D. don't expect

Question 6. I read the contract again and again _____ avoiding making spelling mistakes.

- A. with a view to B. on account of C. by means of D. in terms of

Question 7. In a report submitted to the government yesterday, scientists _____ that the building of the bridge be stopped.

- A. banned B. complained C. said D. recommended

Question 8. Anyone ordering a new MP3 player _____ the end of the month will receive a free extra set of headphones.

- A. at B. in C. upon D. before

Question 9. I enjoyed reading that story. It was rather sad, _____.

- A. also B. though C. but D. so

Question 10. My job is so _____ that I don't think I'll be able to take a summer break.

- A. persisting B. hard C. demanding D. tough



II. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C OR D TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE.

SOUND ADVICE FOR LANGUAGE LEARNERS

A recent survey of a language learning magazine has consulted a number of experts in the (11) _____ of a second language acquisition. Their advice may prove invaluable for those (12)

_____ a language course. One suggestion is that you (13) _____ whether you are likely to be successful at learning a language? Did you enjoy studying languages at school, for example? The major (14) _____ will be your own time and effort. Therefore, you must be sure that the course on offer leads to a (15) _____ qualification. Also, be realistic in your (16) _____. If you don't set achievable aims, you are more likely to give up. Do not be deceived (17) _____ thinking that the most expensive courses are the best. (18) _____ around to get the best possible value for money. You should also bear in mind that the faster you learn a language, the more quickly you forget it. Sandra Miller, a French teacher, tried to teach herself German by rolling on a (19) _____ course. Already fluent in four languages and with a sound knowledge of teaching methodology her chances of (20) _____ progress were high. Three years on she remembers very little. She feels her biggest mistake was not to follow up her first experience. "I should have consolidated what I'd learnt by continuing to study, even if it were by myself."

- Question 11.** A. branch B. field C. area D. domain
Question 12. A. considering B. wondering C. thinking D. looking
Question 13. A. survey B. review C. balance D. assess
Question 14. A. price B. charge C. cost D. valuation
Question 15. A. valued B. regarded C. understood D. recognised
Question 16. A. ends B. sights C. goals D. objects
Question 17. A. into B. about C. by D. in
Question 18. A. Nose B. Shop C. Push D. Run
Question 19. A. rapid B. quick C. fast D. crash
Question 20. A. achieving B. making C. doing D. gaining



FILL IN EACH NUMBERED SPACE WITH A SUITABLE WORD.

SAFE CAMPING

Camping in the country is usually great fun, but sometimes things can go wrong. Accidents can happen, so it is essential to think about safety (21) _____ before you go and while you are there. This will prevent your fun camping trip turning into (22) _____ less pleasant.

Firstly, you need to plan ahead. Check out the weather forecast a few days in (23) _____ and watch out for any reports of fires in the area you are thinking of going to. (24) _____ an emergency kit in case you or anyone with you has an accident or illness while you are there.

Choose your camp site carefully, avoiding any places (25) _____ there is risk of flooding before you put up your tent, make (26) _____ there are no sharp objects on the ground, or ants' or wasps' nests nearby.

In order to keep insects out of the tent, close it whenever you go in or out. If you need a camp

fire for cooking, be (27) _____ not to build it anywhere near your tent, and before you go to bed, remember to put it out completely, preferably (28) _____ lots of water.

After meals, pick up any bits of food that (29) _____ be left on the ground, as these can attract insects – or larger creatures. It also makes sense, for the same reason, to keep unused food in closed containers away from the camp. You don't want a hungry bear or another (30) _____ suddenly appearing in your tent!



IV. COMPLETE THE PASSAGE BELOW USING THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS.

SECURITY

People are becoming more security conscious these days. Crimes like burglary and (31. THIEF) _____ are definitely on the increase. One of the most (32. PAIN) _____ experiences a home (33. OWN) _____ can have is to arrive home and find that his or her (34. VALUE) _____ have disappeared, because a window had (35. ACCIDENT) _____ been left open. What can we do to protect ourselves?

The most important piece of (36. ADVISORY) _____ is to make sure that your (37. INSURE) _____ coverage is up to date. Another (38. SENSE) _____ thing to do is to go along to your local police station, where they will be more than willing to make (39. SUGGEST) _____ on (40. RELY) _____ ways of safeguarding your property.



PART B: READING



I. READ THE PASSAGE BELOW AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C OR D.

A WALK IN THE MIDDAY SUN

When the heat is on, walkers need to be on their guard.

The heat can create serious health problems for walkers.

Hot weather makes your heart pump harder, and if you're not very fit, you start to understand why the majority of mountain rescue statistics are made up from summer walkers suffering heat attacks. Heat exhaustion is quite easy to get when you're making great physical effort. It happens when your body can't get enough sweat to keep you cool.

Take enough water and drink it sensibly.

The answer is to keep up your water intake. It's a good idea to drink a pint of water for every 10 degrees Fahrenheit every 24 hours. So, if the temperature is in the 70s, and you are doing a five-hour walk, you'll need a minimum of around one and a half pints of water. It's vital that you don't wait until you develop a raging thirst before you stop for a drink- keep taking regular swigs from your water bottle.

There are several alternatives to just water.

Many walkers flavor their water with fruit juice, which makes it a lot more palatable. You could even use one of the isotonic drinks made for athletics, which replace the body's salts lost through

sweating. Powders such as **Dioralyte**, which you may have in the house as a treatment for diarrhea, will do the job just as well, as its main aim is also effective rehydration.

Getting wet is one way of keeping temperatures down.

Given that evaporation is your body's cooling mechanism, you can help things along with an external application of water. Soaking your hat with water is a great way to cool the head, though if the sun is beating down, *it* will probably dry off almost immediately. Better still then if you can plunge into a river or the sea fully-clothed. And if that's not possible, then at least take off your boots and socks and paddle in a cool stream.

One part of your body which can suffer is your feet.

Walking in the heat increases the rate at which your feet swell, which can lead to them feeling tight in your boots. Cool water from a stream reduces any swelling and helps general foot comfort. At the same time, you can check out your feet for signs of blisters. Extra sweating makes the skin softer and increases the chance of blisters forming, in the same way as when water leaks into your boots and gets to your feet.

The wrong clothing can cause problems.

As for what clothing you can wear, this should be lightweight and reasonably loose-fitting. Tight clothing will feel uncomfortable and may even lead to the formation of an irritating *rash* as "quickly heat" on your skin. The answer, if it does develop, is to try and stay cool as much as possible. Do this by either keeping in the shade, or washing the affected area with cold water, but without soap. But prevention is by far the best approach, so keep your clothing light.

Your clothing acts as an important defense against the sun.

It's understandable to want to remove any *extraneous clothing* when it's extremely hot, but it doesn't really make much sense to take off T-shirts. The sun's rays can be quite strong, and shoulders are always very sensitive to sunburn. This is the worst place to be red and sore when you are wearing a heavy rucksack on your back. Wearing shorts can also create problems for walkers, as the backs of the legs can catch the sun very easily.

Always protect those parts of your body which are not covered by clothing.

In fact, those days when an apparently harmless breeze is blowing can be the most deceptive. It might not feel so hot, so you probably won't notice the damage being done so soon. As on every other day then, a good strong sun cream should therefore be applied to any skin which is exposed. Make the most use of the summer, but the sun with the respect it deserves.

Question 41. What does the writer say about "Dioralyte"?

- A. It helps to reduce sweating. B. It prevents the loss of body salts.
C. It works in the same way as an isotonic drink. D. It will help you get diarrhea.

Question 42. The word "it" in line 3, paragraph 4, refers to _____.

- A. the sun B. water C. the head D. your hat

Question 43. According to the text, when might your feet suffer?

- A. when they cool down.
- B. when they are wet
- C. if you are wearing tight-fitting boots
- D. if you have to walk through water

Question 44. According to the writer; it is better to wear loose fitting clothing because _____.

- A. it is less likely to create problems for your skin.
- B. it is very light
- C. it keeps you cool.
- D. it lasts longer than tight-fitting clothing.

Question 45. What does the writer mean by "extraneous clothing" in paragraph 7?

- A. clothing which is too tight.
- B. clothing which is too heavy to wear.
- C. clothing which is no longer needed to keep you warm
- D. clothing which most people would consider unusual in hot weather.

Question 46. According to the writer, when are walkers particularly at risk from the effects of the sun?

- A. if they have suffered an injury.
- B. if their sun cream is not strong enough
- C. when there is a strong wind
- D. when they are unaware of the heat

Question 47. Who has the text been written for?

- A. people who go walking in the mountains
- B. people who go walking in hot weather
- C. walkers who are unfit
- D. people who only go walking in summer.



READ THE FOLLOWING MAGAZINE ARTICLE ABOUT WAYS OF REDUCING THE ENVIRONMENTAL HARM WE DO. CHOOSE FROM THE PEOPLE A, B, C OR D.

A. Carla

School student Carla Ruiz lives in a hot country and has become very aware of the need to save water. "spring and autumn used to be quite wet, but these days it hardly rains at all", she says. "Nearly all the rivers have dried up, destroying all the wildlife in and around them, and no matter what we do they'll never be the same again. At least, though, we can use what little water there is more sensibly. That's why at home I recently decided to do simple things like making sure there are no dripping taps, or taps left on while I'm brushing my teeth or washing food; also having showers instead of baths and not overwatering the plants. Within a few days I was regularly doing these things without even thinking, and I know they made a difference because the water bills went down quite a bit. My parents noticed that so they started doing the same, and our bills are now a lot lower"

B. Vincent

Trainee manager, Vincent Owen, is doing his bit to save the planet by using less electricity around the home. "I was talking to this guy at work and he told me that we waste a huge amount

of energy every year by leaving things like the TV, DVD and computer on standby all the time, so nowadays I try to remember – not always successfully – to switch them off at night. Something I always do now, though, is keep the air-conditioning off, even if I get a bit too sweaty here in summer.

Incidentally, I've now got solar panels on the roof so that all the hot water is powered by the sun. That was a big investment, and it ended up well over budget, but I'm sure it'll pay for itself in the end. I was hoping the neighbors might go for solar energy too, but as yet there's no sign they will."

C. Lin

While Lin Chen is on a gap year, she is traveling round Europe with friends. "We had intended to fly everywhere," she says, "but when we worked out just how much extra pollution that would cause, we decided to do it by train instead. It was cheaper, too." They began their tour in Greece: "We all felt the obvious place to start was where European civilization began, so our first rail journey began in Athens. We traveled to Patras on the west coast, taking the ferry across to Bari in southern Italy. Unfortunately, it was very windy and I had a bad case of sea-sickness, though, by the time we were on the train to Bologna, I'd recovered. From there we took the overnight train to Paris, and a few days later we went on the Eurostar to London. We saw far more of the countryside than we would have done by plane, and it was much more relaxing, too."

D. Tanya

Tanya Petrov works in a restaurant with an extensive menu, but at home she will only eat local or seasonal food: "I strongly believe that transporting food thousands of kilometers, or storing it under refrigeration for months on end, ultimately has a highly negative impact on the climate. I always try to buy food that is produced locally and I have a special calendar to show me which kinds of food are in season so that I know what I'm buying is really fresh. And I always check the "best-before" dates of fresh fruit and vegetables before I choose them so I don't end up having to throw any out. Apart from the environmental considerations, I'm convinced the food I eat, which has far fewer chemicals in it, helps me avoid the kind of illness that seems to be so common these days."

Which person

Question 48. Avoids waste by selecting items carefully?

Question 49. Says other people have followed their example?

Question 50. Was ill for a short time?

Question 51. Sometimes forgets to do something that they feel should do?

Question 52. Found it quite easy to change their daily habits?

Question 53. Has followed the advice of a colleague?

Question 54. Changed their original plans for environmental reasons?

Question 55. Sometimes feels physically uncomfortable because of a change they made?

Question 56. Says the damage to the environment is a permanent?

Question 57. Makes different choices according to the time of year?



PART C: WRITING



I. COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS THE SAME MEANING AS THE FIRST ONE, USING THE WORD GIVEN IN EACH BRACKET. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. YOU MUST USE TWO AND FIVE WORDS INCLUDING THE WORD GIVEN.

Question 58. Joe isn't feeling very well today. (weather)

→ Joe is feeling a bit.....

Question 59. That apartment is furnished.(some)

→ There ... in that apartment.

Question 60. He had a very traditional upbringing, didn't he? (traditionally)

→ He was.....,wasn't he?

Question 61. It was wrong of you to allow a 4 year-old child to walk home alone. (shouldn't)

→ You4 year-old child to walk home alone.

Question 62. Success depends on hard work. (more)

→ The harderyou are.



II. WRITE A PARAGRAPH ABOUT 150- 180 WORDS ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF STUDYING AT A GIFTED SCHOOL.

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

- conform/kən'fɔ:m/ + to sth (v): làm theo, tuân theo

E.g: *He refused to conform to the local customs.*

- resist /rɪ'zɪst/ + sth (v): kháng cự, chống lại

E.g: *They are determined to resist pressure to change the law.*

- hinder /'hɪndə(r) + sb/ sth (v): cản trở, gây trở ngại

E.g: *An injury was hindering him from playing his best.*

- obey /ə'beɪ/ + sb/ sth (v) : nghe lời, tuân theo

E.g: *obey a command/an order/rules/the law*

⇒ Đáp án A

Question 2

- steal (v): ăn cắp, ăn trộm