

## ĐỀ THI HỌC BỔNG TRƯỜNG NGÔI SAO SỐ 3

### PART A

**I. Circle A, B, C or D to choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

Question 1. A. simplif\_y      B. occup\_y      C. difficult\_y      D. suppl\_y  
Question 2. A. school      B. chemistr\_y      C. characte\_r      D. machin\_e  
Question 3. A. rhinoceros      B. habitat      C. vehicule      D. whale  
Question 4. A. althoug\_h      B. ethn\_i\_c      C. ther\_e      D. gather  
Question 5. A. autho\_r      B. laugh      C. daughte\_r      D. paus\_e

**II. CIRCLE A, B, C or D to choose the word whose main stress is different from the others in each of the following questions.**

Question 6. A. apolog\_y      B. canoeing      C. industr\_y      D. disastr\_e  
Question 7. A. comfortabl\_e      B. restauran\_t      C. informal      D. specia\_l

**III. CIRCLE A, B, C, or D to choose the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

Question 8. In the past, Vietnamese women hadn't to stay at home doing housework.  
A. In the past      B. hadn't      C. stay at      D. doing

Question 9. When the children were at the zoo, the lions roar loudly in their cage.  
A. children      B. at      C. roar      D. loudly

Question 10. Parents often prevent their children to play computer games.  
A. Parents      B. prevent      C. to play      D. games

**IV. CIRCLE A, B, C, or D to choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

Question 11. After \_\_\_\_\_ for 3 hours, we managed \_\_\_\_\_ with our team.  
A. walking/ to catch      B. walk/ catch up      C. walking/ to catch up      D. walking/ catch up

Question 12. Boys and girls may behave \_\_\_\_\_ in this situation.  
A. different      B. differently      C. difference      D. differing

Question 13. Can you look \_\_\_\_\_ the new words in the dictionary?  
A. after      B. for      C. up      D. at

Question 14. The children \_\_\_\_\_ TV while their mum was preparing the dinner.  
A. were watching      B. watched      C. have watched      D. watch

Question 15. It's time to say goodbye, but I'm \_\_\_\_\_ meeting you all again soon.  
A. looking forward to      B. getting on with      C. keep up with      D. put up with

Question 16. She \_\_\_\_\_ me that she was having a meeting on that day.  
A. talked      B. said      C. spoke      D. told

Question 17. This is the girl \_\_\_\_\_ father owns the biggest shop in the area.  
A. who      B. which      C. her      D. whose

Question 18. Books that give facts about real events, things, or people are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. biography      B. novel      C. romance      D. non-fiction

**Question 19.** The next train \_\_\_\_\_ at 7 p.m., so get ready now.

A. leaves      B. is leaving      C. will leave      D. left

**V. CIRCLE A, B, C, or D to choose the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.**

**Question 20.** Hannah: "You've got a lovely singing voice, Rosie."

Rosie: "\_\_\_\_\_".

A. It's all right.      B. Congratulations!      C. Thank you. D. No, thanks.

**Question 21.** Frank: "I thought your game was a lot better today, Tony."

Tony: "\_\_\_\_\_, I thought it was terrible."

A. You must be kidding      B. Thank you, Tom. That's a nice compliment  
C. I'm glad you enjoyed it      D. It's my pleasure

**VI. CIRCLE the letter A, B, C, or D to choose the word(s) which is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part.**

**Question 22.** The Internet is available only in cities and towns, so we cannot easily get access to it in the countryside.

A. visiting      B. existing      C. safe      D. helpful

**Question 23.** The new camera didn't work, so she took it back to the shop.

A. was out of date      B. was out of order  
C. didn't break down      D. became too old

**VII. CIRCLE the letter A, B, C, or D to choose the word(s) which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part.**

**Question 24.** Watching the movie with all of my friends from school was fun, but it was too lengthy.

A. ordinary      B. short      C. silly      D. funny

**Question 25.** Someone who can think fast and make decisions easily is said to be brilliant.

A. smart      B. cheerful      C. stupid      D. successful

**VIII. Read the passage and CIRCLE A, B, C, or D to choose the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the blanks.**

Some people believe that soon schools will no longer be necessary. They say that

(26) \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet and other new technologies, (27) \_\_\_\_\_ no longer any need for school buildings, formal class, or teachers. Perhaps this will be true one day, but this is hard to (28) \_\_\_\_\_ a world without schools. In fact, we need to look at how we can use new technology to make school better, not (29) \_\_\_\_\_ them. We should invent a new kind of school that is (30) \_\_\_\_\_ to libraries, museums, science centers, laboratories, and even companies.

**Question 26.** A. despite      B. because of      C. though      D. because

**Question 27.** A. there are      B. they are      C. it is      D. there is

**Question 28.** A. know      B. realize      C. imagine      D. consider

**Question 29.** A. to eliminate      B. eliminative      C. eliminator      D. elimination

**Question 30.** A. limited      B. linked      C. contributed      D. addressed

**IX. Read the passage and CIRCLE A, B, C, or D to choose the correct answer to fill in each blank of the questions.**

In the primary school, children study in a simple space and most of the time create a relationship with one teacher. On entering the secondary school, a new world opens up and usually it is a much more difficult world. The pupils soon learn to be less free in the way they speak to the teachers and even to his fellow pupils. They begin to lose the free and easy ways of the primary school, for they know the need for a more careful way in the secondary school where there are older pupils.

Secondary teachers and pupils suffer from the pressures of academic work and

seem to have less time to stop and talk. Teachers may see hundreds of children in a week. They have to decide which **adults** are approachable; good schools will make clear to every young person from the first year what guidance and personal help is available – but whether the reality of life actually asks for help is another matter.

Adults often forget what a confusing picture school can offer to children. They see a number of movements, a great number of people – often rather frightening-looking people – and realizes that an increasing number of choices and decisions have to be made. As they progress through the school the confusion may become less but the choices and decisions required will increase. The school will rightly wants the pupils to take the first steps to get the help they need, for this is the way of adult life for which they has to be prepared, but all the time the opportunities for personal and group advice must be shown in a way which makes them easy to understand and within easy reach of pupils.

**Question 31.** According to the passage, one of the problems for pupils entering the secondary school is that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. they are taught by many different teachers.
- B. they do not attend lessons in every subject.
- C. the teachers do not want to be friendly.
- D. the teachers give most attention to the more academic pupils.

**Question 32.** The teachers at secondary school do not talk much to the pupils because

- A. they want to keep the certain distance with the pupils.
- B. they are too busy with their academic work.
- C. the pupils are afraid of them.
- D. it is the regulation of the school.

**Question 33.** In secondary schools every pupil having problems should

- A. know how to ask for help.
- B. be freed from any pressure of academic work.
- C. be able to discuss his problems in class.
- D. be able to discuss his problem with any teacher.

**Question 34.** The word “**adults**” in the second paragraph has the CLOSEST meaning with \_\_\_\_\_

A. the pupils at secondary school	B. the secondary pupils' parents.
C. the staff at secondary school.	D. the teachers and pupils at secondary school.

**Question 35.** In this passage about secondary schools, the author is – mainly concerned about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. academic standards.	B. the role of specialist teachers.
C. the training of the individual teachers.	D. the personal development of pupils.

**PART B**

**I. Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given word(s).**

**Question 36.** Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

=> No mountain in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 37.** It isn't necessary to bring drinks as they are included in the package.

=> You \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 38.** He doesn't have enough money to buy the new computer.

=> The new computer \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 39.** During the film on TV, the phone rang.

=> While I \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 40.** This is the first time I have ever drunk coffee.

=> I

**II. Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. You must use the words in brackets. Don't change the given words in any way.**

**Question 41.** It took me 4 hours to read the first chapter of the book. (**SPENT**)

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 42.** Finish your homework or you can't go out with your friend. (**IF**)

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 43.** I have never read such an interesting novel as "The Little Prince". (**MOST**)

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 44.** Revising for exams takes up all my time at the moment. (**BUSY**)

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 45.** Let's go abroad for our holiday this year. (**WHY**)

=> \_\_\_\_\_.