

Câu I. Chọn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với các từ còn lại. (0,8 điểm)

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|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>explained</u> | B. <u>interviewed</u> | C. <u>disappointed</u> | D. <u>prepared</u> |
| 2. A. <u>arranges</u> | B. <u>imagines</u> | C. <u>buses</u> | D. <u>washes</u> |
| 3. A. <u>fortunate</u> | B. <u>indicate</u> | C. <u>grate</u> | D. <u>application</u> |
| 4. A. <u>charity</u> | B. <u>church</u> | C. <u>exchange</u> | D. <u>scholarship</u> |

Câu II. Chọn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau. (3,2 điểm)

- Your parents have really worked hard so far, _____.
A. does they B. doesn't they C. have they D. haven't they
- The girl _____ is sitting next to Lan is my daughter.
A. whom B. which C. who D. whose
- Peter never stays at home on the weekends and _____.
A. neither does John B. so does John C. so doesn't John D. John does, either
- The college got some money by selling one of its _____ old pictures.
A. useful B. usual C. valuable D. helpful
- We don't have a lot of time to do with our project. We _____ finish it on time.
A. should B. must C. can D. will
- It's raining. _____, Mr. Nam has to go to work.
A. Although B. So C. Therefore D. However
- This room isn't _____ for them to put all the furniture into.
A. large enough B. enough large C. so large D. too large
- My house _____ in 2010.
A. is build B. was building C. was built D. has been built
- It is raining _____ than yesterday.
A. harder B. hard C. hardly D. more hardly
- I have just bought two _____ school bags from a book shop near here.
A. beautiful black leather B. beautiful leather black
C. black beautiful leather D. leather beautiful black
- We can use a computer to _____ with others and entertain ourselves.
A. relate B. get C. communicate D. gather
- You should have a dictionary to _____ the words that you don't know their meanings.
A. look for B. look up C. look into D. look after

Chọn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ gần nghĩa với từ được gạch chân.

13. In Malaysia, the national language is Bahasa Malaysia (Malay), and English is a compulsory second language.

A. required B. optional C. widespread D. necessary

14. My younger sister failed the exam, which depressed my parents.

A. satisfied B. encouraged C. pleased D. disappointed

Chọn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với câu đáp lại phù hợp trong các tình huống giao tiếp sau.

15. Jenny and Joanna are talking with each other about their weekend.

Jenny: "Would you like to have lunch with us?" - Joanna: "_____."

A. All right B. Yes, I'd love to C. No, I wouldn't like D. Yes, I would

16. Linda and Maria are in the classroom.

Linda: "Would you mind lending me your book?" - Maria: "_____"

A. Yes. Here it is B. Not at all C. Yes, let's D. Great

Câu III. Tìm một lỗi sai trong bốn phần gạch chân A, B, C hoặc D trong các câu sau đây. (0,8 điểm)

1. My lifelong dream is to live in a house which surrounded by a big garden full of flowers and trees.
A. to live B. full C. surrounded D. lifelong
2. My brother has just bought a new car. The car over there is my.
A. has B. The car C. bought D. my
3. You shouldn't sit in a sun for too long.
A. a B. too C. sit D. for
4. The film was such interesting that they all saw it through.
A. was B. such C. all D. through

Câu IV. Viết dạng đúng của các động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau. (0,8 điểm)

1. Yesterday, when we visited them, they (**have**) _____ dinner.
2. I enjoy (**teach**) _____, but I don't want to do all my life.
3. We would rather (**stay**) _____ at home than go out on rainy days.
4. My house (**build**) _____ at present.

Câu V. Viết dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau. (0,8 điểm)

1. You should buy this book. It's very _____. (**inform**)
2. Air _____ is one of the problems that people have deal to with. (**pollute**)
3. The song has _____ been selected for the Sea Games 22, Viet Nam. (**office**)
4. _____ are doing their best to make people aware of the danger of air pollution. (**environment**)

Câu VI. Chọn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ thích hợp để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau. (0,8 điểm)

The word Jeans comes from a kind of material (1) _____ was made in Europe. The material, called Jean, was named after sailors from Genoa in Italy, because they wore clothes made from it. In the 18th century jean cloth was made (2) _____ from cotton and workers at that time loved wearing it because the material was very strong and did not wear out easily. In the 1960s, many university and college students wore jeans. Designers made different styles of jeans to match the 1960s' fashion: embroidered jeans, painted jeans and so on. In 1970s more and more people started wearing jeans (3) _____ they became cheaper. In the 1980s jeans finally became high fashion clothing, when famous designers started making their own styles of jeans, with their own labels on them. Sales of jeans went up and up. But in the 1990s the worldwide economic situation got worse, and the sale of jeans stopped growing. However, jeans have never been (4) _____ of fashion, and today young generation is still fond of wearing them.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. who | B. whom | C. that | D. whose |
| 2. A. completely | B. complete | C. completion | D. completing |
| 3. A. so | B. but | C. although | D. because |
| 4. A. in | B. out | C. from | D. at |

Câu VII. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với câu trả lời đúng cho các câu hỏi. (0,8 điểm)

Plastic is a material we use every day. The first plastics were made more than 100 years ago from parts of plants. Plastic are now made from oil, coal and natural gas. We are using up these things so fast that the Earth's supplies may run out. Because of this, scientists are investigating new ideas for making plastics from plants such as sweet potato, bamboo and flax.

Things made from plastic can be useful for people but bad for the planet. Some plastics can last for a long time without wearing out, and can be difficult to **get rid of** when they are not needed. They can remain in rubbish dumps for hundreds of years.

Recycling is a good way to solve the problems of unwanted plastics. Recycled waste materials can be used again to make new products. This can be difficult as different types of plastic need to be recycled in different ways. Some kinds of plastics can be melted down and used to make new things such as bags and bottles. Others can be made into fibers for clothing.

Another way to protect the environment is to use canvas bags for shopping instead of plastic ones. A lot of plastic objects can also be reused. Plastic bottles can be refilled many times, rather than thrown away once **they** are empty. Unwanted plastic goods such as CDs and toys can be sold or given away to charity shops.

1. What is the passage mainly about ?
 A. Plastic: effects and solutions to the problem. B. The way to reduce the harm of plastic
 C. Plastic: history and its usefulness. D. Materials that plastic is made of.
2. The phrase “**get rid of**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. make B. keep C. create D. remove
3. According to the passage, things made from plastic are bad for our environment because _____.
 A. they are dangerous to marine life.
 B. they are very useful for people.
 C. plastics can remain for a long time without decomposing.
 D. people reuse plastic objects before recycling them.
4. The word “**they**” in paragraph 4 refers to _____.
 A. canvas bags B. plastic bottles C. objects D. toys

Câu VIII. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi. (0,8 điểm)

John had always dreamt of working in a bank because John thought he would earn a lot of money. He burnt the midnight oil and finally had some success. First, he was accepted to a prestigious secondary school in Ha Noi. There, he gained not only knowledge but also a number of skills including team work, cooperation, and interpersonal skills. he also became much more organized, thanks to the mountains of work which had to be completed to meet the strict deadlines. After three years, he graduated and was awarded a degree in banking. But he realized that he wasn't suited to a nine-to-five job in a bank, even though he was still interested in the subject of finance. Feeling confused, he decided to talk to his parents and my closest friend. Interestingly, he learned that he had the qualifications, skills, and above all, the aptitude for a teaching career. And now he is a lecturer for the Banking Academy where he graduated.

1. Why had John always dreamt of working in a bank?

.....

2. How did he prepare for his future career?

.....

3. Did he graduate and get a degree in banking?

.....

4. What does he do now?

.....

Câu IX. Hoàn thành câu thứ hai sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu đã cho. (1,2 điểm)

1. My students will translate the article into English.

→ **The article**

2. "Do you often practice speaking English with your partners?" the examiner said to Lan.

→ **The examiner**

3. Practice writing every day, and you will have beautiful handwriting.

→ **If**

4. He hasn't traveled to Japan for two decades.

→ **He last**

5. Mr. Tam is a more careful worker than others are.

→ **Mr Tam works**

6. Despite the heavy snow, the explorers managed to walk to the village.

→ **Although**

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