

**ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC**

- Thí sinh điền đáp án vào khung kẻ trống trong đề.
- Thí sinh không được sử dụng bất kỳ loại tài liệu nào kể cả từ điển và điện thoại.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

<b>Họ &amp; tên:</b> <b>SBD:</b> <b>Phòng thi số:</b> <b>Học sinh trường THCS:</b>	<b>ĐIỂM</b> <b>(Thống nhất)</b>	<b>GIÁM KHẢO 1</b> <b>(Điểm/họ tên/chữ ký)</b>	<b>GIÁM KHẢO 2</b> <b>(Điểm/họ tên/chữ ký)</b>
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**PART I: LISTENING (15 points)**

Listen to a conversation between Mrs. Phillips and Robert about library work, answer the questions.

**Questions 1-6: Answer the following questions. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. Write your answers into the box below.**

1. What is Mrs. Phillip's job at the library?
2. What is Robert's job at the library?
3. What time does the library open?
4. What time does Robert can go home after he finishes his duty in the library?
5. Where are fiction and non-fiction books collected?
6. Where can children find their suitable books?

**Your answers:**

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.

**Questions 7-11: Decide whether these statements are True (T) or False (F). Write your answers in the box below.**

7. The books in the brown cart are for republishing.
8. The books in the black cart need to be repaired.
9. The white cart books are to be sold as used books to raise money for the laboratory.
10. "Fashion show" is the most popular activity of the library.
11. It costs children nothing to see movies on Saturday noon.

**Your answers:**

7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
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**Questions 12-15: Complete the table. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. Write your answers into the box below.**

Activity	Location	Day and Time
(12) _____	Children's Room	Thursday at 11:00
Family Movies	(13) _____	(14) _____
(15) _____	Meeting Room	Friday at 6:30

**Your answers:**

12.	13.	14.	15.
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**PART II: PRONUNCIATION, VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (35 points)**

**Questions 16-17: Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. Write your answers into the box below.**

16. A. hasty                                      B. nasty                                      C. tasty                                      D. wastage  
 17. A. rough                                      B. thought                                      C. thorough                                      D. through

**Questions 18-20: Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that differs from the others in the position of the primary stress. Write your answers into the box below.**

18. A. argumatative                                      B. psychological                                      C. contributory                                      D. hypersesensitive  
 19. A. compensate                                      B. competence                                      C. communist                                      D. commitment  
 20. A. mysterious                                      B. preferable                                      C. modernity                                      D. historical

**Your answers:**

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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**Questions 21-30: Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following sentences. Write your answers into the box below.**

21. Although he was completely \_\_\_\_\_ as a furniture maker, he produced the most beautiful chairs.  
 A. unable                                      B. untrained                                      C. incapable                                      D. uneducated
22. There is no point in telephoning him. He's certain \_\_\_\_\_ by now.  
 A. to leave                                      B. to have left                                      C. left                                      D. having left
23. \_\_\_\_\_, dolphins have no sense of smell.  
 A. As known as far                                      B. As far as is known  
 C. It is known as far                                      D. Known as far as it is
24. When I finish writing this composition, I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ and go to bed.  
 A. make time                                      B. hit the day                                      C. hit the big time                                      D. call it a day
25. It could have been a lot worse \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
 A. when he was not                                      B. whether or not he had been  
 C. for he had not been                                      D. had he not been
26. \_\_\_\_\_ kind of organization throughout the world uses computers to conduct business.  
 A. Virtually every                                      B. Virtually all                                      C. Nearly most                                      D. Nearly all
27. After a lengthy debate, the spokesman announced the board had \_\_\_\_\_ a unanimous conclusion.  
 A. committed                                      B. solved                                      C. reached                                      D. compromised
28. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ in the project, but he also wanted to become the leader.  
 A. did Jack involve                                      B. had Jack been involved  
 C. was Jack involved                                      D. was involved Jack
29. The factory is closed today. The workers are \_\_\_\_\_ strike because their demand \_\_\_\_\_ increase \_\_\_\_\_ pay has not been met.  
 A. on – for – in                                      B. in – for – in                                      C. for – on – in                                      D. on – in – for
30. \_\_\_\_\_ snow that covers \_\_\_\_\_ top of \_\_\_\_\_ mountain is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful sight.  
 A. The – the – the – the                                      B. The – the – the – a  
 C. Ø – the – the – the                                      D. Ø – Ø – the – the

**Your answers:**

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.

**Questions 31-35: Find one word that can fill in the blank of the three given sentences. Write your answers into the box below.**

31. \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. An \_\_\_\_\_ a day keeps a doctor away.  
 b. I am the \_\_\_\_\_ of our parents' eye.  
 c. The \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't fall far from the tree.
32. \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. They are looking at the \_\_\_\_\_ of fish in the lake.  
 b. My younger brother is studying at a private \_\_\_\_\_.  
 c. A \_\_\_\_\_ bus is very popular nowadays.
33. \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Could you add this up for me? I'm not good at all with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 b. The cocktail party was attended by several well-known public \_\_\_\_\_.  
 c. Models have to watch their \_\_\_\_\_ all the time so they eat very carefully.

34. \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Anna \_\_\_\_\_ in bed looking at the ceiling and wondering whether or not to get up.  
 b. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ a dustsheet down on the floor and start painting the walls immediately.  
 c. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ the table while I get the meal ready?
35. \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Why don't more women \_\_\_\_\_ for public office?  
 b. Does your car \_\_\_\_\_ on unleaded petrol or diesel?  
 c. We are going to \_\_\_\_\_ a series of advertisements in the local paper.

**Your answers:**

31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
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**Questions 36-45: Use the correct form of the bracketed word to complete the passage. (0) has been done as an example. Write your answers into the box below.**

What kind of education (0. *EDUCATE*), experience and background should we be giving our children? In a \_\_\_\_\_ (36. *COMPETE*) western economy, they need to be well-informed and \_\_\_\_\_ (37. *KNOW*). In a complex ever-changing modern world, it is \_\_\_\_\_ (38. *ARGUE*) that the task of preparing the next generation cannot be carried out within the \_\_\_\_\_ (39. *TRADITION*) classroom framework, because acquiring a proper education in this way is simply \_\_\_\_\_ (40. *POSSIBLE*). This is where computer-aided learning steps in, providing children with the skills that they will need in tomorrow's world, in a one-to-one learner-center environment.

There are those who claim, however, that \_\_\_\_\_ (41. *EXCEED*) exposure to computers may prove to be harmful rather than \_\_\_\_\_ (42. *BENEFIT*) to children and that is more \_\_\_\_\_ (43. *PRODUCE*) for education to take place in the classroom. They say that, although computers seem to hold a \_\_\_\_\_ (44. *RESIST*) appeal for some people, particularly young children, it is \_\_\_\_\_ (45. *PREFER*) for children to have a person, rather than a machine, for a teacher.

**Your answers:**

36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
41.	42.	43.	44.	45.

**Questions 46-50: Replace each underlined verb with the correct form of a synonymous phrasal verb in the box. There are two extra ones that you do not need to use. Write your answers into the box below.**

<i>come into</i>	<i>turn in</i>	<i>draw up</i>	<i>let on</i>
<i>make out</i>	<i>take after</i>		<i>turn down</i>

46. Before we do anything else, we ought to prepare a plan of action.  
 47. It was getting late so I decided to go to bed.  
 48. I believe that Diana has recently inherited a lot of money.  
 49. I was rejected for the army on the health ground.  
 50. I resemble my mother. She was small with blond hair and had a terrible memory too.

**Your answers:**

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
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**PART III: READING COMPREHENSION (25 points)**

**Questions 51-55: You are going to read an extract from a magazine article about psychology. Five paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-F the one which fits each gap (51- 55). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write your answers into the box below.**

Unless you're a loner, you're probably a member of many different groups. Some are long lasting, like your family, while others, such as a football crowd, are temporary. Every group functions in different ways but there are still some common psychological features to any group.

(51) \_\_\_\_\_

Being part of a group changes the way you behave. The presence of others has a generally arousing effect on the nervous system. This is natural-you don't know what they will do. They may move about, speak to you, or even attack you, and your brain has to pay attention to all these messages. Having others around is just distracting. It divides your attention, so you can't focus on the task in hand.

(52) \_\_\_\_\_

But when it comes to complex tasks, the prospect of not being evaluated may free you from anxiety, so encouraging you to perform better. To test this, psychologists asked volunteers to carry out a complex computer task in separate rooms. Some were told performance would be evaluated individually - causing performance anxiety - while others were told the results would be averaged with the rest of the group. As expected, the second group did better than the first.

(53) \_\_\_\_\_

The problem becomes even worse when individuals are disguised with war paint or uniforms. Analysis shows that the more people there are in a mob, the greater the antisocial behaviour. Being 'submerged' within a group does have many negative connotations but it's not always a bad thing. Instead of thinking about a rowdy mob, think of relaxing, dancing and enjoying yourself at a party where you are also just a part of the crowd.

(54) \_\_\_\_\_

But surprisingly, research has shown that the use of this technique by groups isn't that effective in either the number or quality of ideas generated. You get better results if you set people to work individually on a problem. We also tend to assume that decisions made by groups are better than those made by individuals, which is why we form committees.

(55) \_\_\_\_\_

But any group can get a decision badly wrong because their thought processes can go awry. This is a process psychologists call 'groupthink'. A close-knit group of advisers isolated from argument and criticism can grow to believe they can do no wrong. The group then becomes more important than the individuals who are part of it. Further, a leadership style which concentrates on the group rather than the individual can contribute to this.

For a group and its behaviour are shaped by who is in charge and the roles the other members play. A good front man or woman is persuasive, not directive, communicates and speaks clearly, listens well and appeals to group members' emotions and feelings as well as thoughts and ideas. Many, but not all, leaders show dominance in the group. But the dominant person in the group doesn't always make the best leader, and it isn't necessarily true that having the smartest people always makes for the most successful group.

- A. *This lack of individual accountability may lead to people letting go of their inhibitions - a process known as 'deindividuation'. Sometimes this is dangerous, releasing violent and impulsive behaviours that individuals would never dream of indulging in alone.***
- B. *They have a need for power, characterised by talking a lot, wanting to be listened to and to make decisions. In a group it can be easy to spot the dominant people. They make eye contact, point and even touch people but don't encourage return gestures. Such behaviour studies have been key in shaping business organisation.***
- C. *For example, in general, humans are social animals, that's why we get together in groups in the first place. Important elements of our individual identity come from being part of a group. Most people enjoy being in a group - it's a way of forming emotionally satisfying relationships.***
- D. *But it has to be a carefully selected team, not a randomly generated group, if creative decisions are to be made. In fact, theory on team building has shown that it is better if people work in small teams of complementary pairs. Big teams don't get anything done, even though people like them.***
- E. *So, how does all this stimulation affect achievement? It has been argued that people do better on simple well-rehearsed activities when they're with others than when they are alone. Also, if their individual efforts within the group are not being monitored, there's a tendency to relax and merge into the crowd.***
- F. *Another positive feature of groups is that they generate ideas and opinions, and use these to make decisions. That's why the modern trend in teaching is for students to work in small groups to prepare presentations and why brainstorming is so popular in the work context.***

Your answers:

51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
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**Questions 56-65: Read the following passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each numbered blank. Write your answers into the box below.**

**A LOVE OF TRAVELLING**

For Nigel Portman, a love of travelling began with what's (56) \_\_\_\_\_ a 'gap year'. In common with many other British teenagers, he chose to take a year out before (57) \_\_\_\_\_ to study for his degree. After doing various jobs to (58) \_\_\_\_\_ some money, he left home to gain some experience of life in different cultures, visiting America and Asia. The more adventurous the young person, the (59) \_\_\_\_\_ the challenge they are likely to set themselves for the gap year, and for some, like Nigel, it can (60) \_\_\_\_\_ in a thirst for adventure.

Now that his university course has (61) \_\_\_\_\_ to an end, Nigel is just about to leave on a three-year trip that will take him right around the world. What's more, he plans to make the whole journey using only means of transport which are (62) \_\_\_\_\_ by natural energy. In other words, he'll be (63) \_\_\_\_\_ mostly on bicycles and his own legs; and when there's an ocean to cross, he won't be taking a (64) \_\_\_\_\_ cut by climbing aboard a plane, he'll be joining the crew of a sailing ship (65) \_\_\_\_\_.

As well as doing some mountain climbing and other outdoor pursuits along the way, Nigel hopes to pass on to the people he meets the environmental message that lies behind the whole idea.

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|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 56. A called         | B. named      | C. referred    | D. Known        |
| 57. A. settling down | B. getting up | C. taking over | D. holding back |
| 58. A. achieve       | B. raise      | C. advance     | D. win          |
| 59. A. stronger      | B. wider      | C. greater     | D. deeper       |
| 60. A. result        | B. lead       | C. cause       | D. create       |
| 61. A. come          | B. turned     | C. reached     | D. brought      |
| 62. A. pulled        | B. charged    | C. forced      | D. powered      |
| 63. A. attempting    | B. using      | C. relying     | D. trying       |
| 64. A. quick         | B. short      | C. brief       | D. swift        |
| 65. A. anyway        | B. alike      | C. instead     | D. Otherwise    |

**Your answers:**

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.

**Questions 66-75: Read the passage carefully, then fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers into the box below.**

Students frequently complain (66) \_\_\_\_\_ studying for hours on (67) \_\_\_\_\_ and then not doing well in their final exams. Many factors can (68) \_\_\_\_\_ in poor performances: (69) \_\_\_\_\_ illness or a personal problem. Getting high grades can also put a terrible strain on students (70) \_\_\_\_\_ don't want to let their parents down.

Can students' knowledge be judged by a (71) \_\_\_\_\_ exam? Certainly not! If we want to be fair, students ought to be (72) \_\_\_\_\_ on a regular basis. So does that mean more exams? Yes, but (73) \_\_\_\_\_ many written ones. In many countries, student do not have to take written exams (74) \_\_\_\_\_ they don't want to, they are (75) \_\_\_\_\_ to take oral ones instead. This seems to be fairer way of assessing understanding, not just testing it.

**Your answers:**

66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
71.	72.	73.	74.	75.

**PART IV: WRITING (25 points)**

**Questions 76-80: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.**

76. We couldn't relax until all the guests had gone home.

⇒ **Only** \_\_\_\_\_

77. House prices have risen sharply this year.

⇒ **There has** \_\_\_\_\_



- Tổng điểm toàn bài: 100 điểm (100 câu x 1 điểm) → Điểm cuối cùng rút gọn = 10 điểm
- Từ câu 1 đến câu 85 x 1 điểm = 85 điểm; từ câu 85-100: bài viết luận = 15 điểm
- Chú ý: Khi cộng điểm toàn bài, giám khảo chấm làm tròn điểm đến 0,25/0,5/0,75 (lẽ 0,1 – 0,2 làm tròn thành 0,25; lẽ 0,3 – 0,4 làm tròn thành 0,5; lẽ 0,6 – 0,7 làm tròn thành 0,75)

**PART I: LISTENING (15 points)**

1. (a/the) head librarian	2. library assistant	3. 8.30 a.m
4. 4.30 p.m	5. second floor / 2nd floor	6. third floor / 3rd floor

**Questions 7-11:**

7. F	8. T	9. F	10. F	11. T
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**Questions 12-15:**

12. Story Time	13. Reference Room	14. Saturday at 2:30	15. Lecture Series / Lectures
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**PART II: PRONUNCIATION, VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (35 points)**

16. B	17. A	18. C	19. D	20. B
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**Questions 21-30:**

21. B	22. B	23. B	24. D	25. D
26. A	27. C	28. C	29. A	30. B

**Questions 31-35:**

31. APPLE	32. SCHOOL	33. FIGURES	34. LAY	35. RUN
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**Questions 36-45:**

36. compative	37. knowledgeable	38. argumentative	39. traditional	40. impossible
41. excessive	42. beneficial	43. productive	44. resistant	45. preferable

**Questions 46-50:**

46. draw up	47. turn in	48. came into	49. turned down	50. take after
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**PART III: READING COMPREHENSION (25 points)**

**Questions 51-55:**

51. C	52. E	53. A	54. F	55. D
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**Questions 56-65:**

56. A	57. A	58. B	59. C	60. A
61. A	62. D	63. C	64. B	65. C

**Questions 66-75:**

66. about	67. end	68. result	69. an	70. who/that
71. single	72. tested	73. not	74. if	75. allowed

**PART IV: WRITING (25 points)**

**Questions 76-80:**

76. **Only** after/when all the guests had gone (home) could we be / were we able to relax
77. **There has been** a sharp increase/ rise in (the) house prices this year
78. **Such** was her fury that she threw the book across the room.
79. **All dogs are** thought to have evolved from wolves
80. **The annual** rainfall in/ for the northwest of Britain is higher/ greater than (that in) the southeast

**Questions 81-85:**

81. The two theories (appear to) **have (got) nothing in common.** /There is nothing in common between the two theories.
82. I can't/ won't **put up with** his rude behaviour.
83. I **have (considerable) difficulty (in)** reading his hand writing.
84. He has **neither money nor** time to go on holiday.
85. A quiet holiday would **do you good.**
- 86-100. (In about 200 words) Write an essay about the advantages and disadvantages of studying in groups.