

**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)**

- |              |               |           |            |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. thinks | B. hates      | C. laughs | D. returns |
| 2. A. jumped | B. cooked     | C. wanted | D. watched |
| 3. A. great  | B. health     | C. head   | D. bread   |
| 4. A. ethnic | B. earthquake | C. health | D. weather |

**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 teacher often writes poems and stories for Hoa Hoc Tro Newspaper, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. isn't she      B. doesn't she      C. did she      D. does she
- Vietnam is a tropical country \_\_\_\_\_ has a lot of beautiful scenery.  
A. which      B. who      C. why      D. whom
- Lorene: "I don't like watching thrillers late at night."      - Tom: "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. So do I      B. I don't, either      C. I, too      D. Either do I
- Most of the TV \_\_\_\_\_ don't like the new program.  
A. viewers      B. watchers      C. lookers      D. audience
- This information is outdated. You \_\_\_\_\_ search for the most updated information.  
A. must      B. mustn't      C. should      D. shouldn't
- \_\_\_\_\_ I don't understand much about Xoan singing, I still like it.  
A. Because      B. If      C. Although      D. When
- Let's take this road. It is \_\_\_\_\_ way to the city.  
A. shorter      B. short      C. the shortest      D. a shortest
- She was \_\_\_\_\_ that she always came top of the class.  
A. so clever      B. too clever      C. such clever      D. clever enough
- It \_\_\_\_\_ that the weather will be better tomorrow.  
A. was said      B. to be said      C. is said      D. being said
- Marry is wearing a \_\_\_\_\_ T- shirt and green shorts.  
A. blue cotton beautiful      B. beautiful blue cotton  
C. cotton blue beautiful      D. beautiful cotton blue
- I have just \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment with my dentist.  
A. taken      B. made      C. done      D. given
- El Nino was first noticed by the fishermen who \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish ports in the Pacific in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.  
A. went on      B. turned on      C. came from      D. looked after

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

- I'm surprised that you like playing with dolls at your age.  
A. amazed      B. annoyed      C. excited      D. interested
- Negative effects of tourism on a region is that social problems may arise.  
A. select      B. appear      C. sink      D. charge

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

- Nick and Mike are talking about the Green Saturday movement.  
- Nick: "Let's go to school by bike instead of motorbike!"  
- Mike: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Good idea      B. No, I don't      C. Why's that?      D. I need it
- Nga and Huong are attending their friend's wedding party.  
- Huong: "What a nice ring you are wearing today, Nga!"  
- Nga: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Don't mention it.      B. I'm sorry to hear that.  
C. Thanks, it's nice of you to say so.      D. Have a go, please.

**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. A big meal was prepared by my girl friend when I entered the house.  
A. big                      B. was prepared                      C. when                      D. entered
2. Because Jack was afraid of being late, he skipped breakfast with its family this morning.  
A. Because                      B. being                      C. its family                      D. this morning
3. Ha Noi is a very beautiful city which is in a North of Viet Nam.  
A. is                      B. very                      C. which                      D. a North of
4. It is too expensive for me buy an I-phone 15 at this time.  
A. too expensive                      B. buy                      C. an I-phone                      D. at this time

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

1. We (**discuss**) \_\_\_\_\_ about the future when the teacher came in.
2. Nam's father (**work**) \_\_\_\_\_ in this company since he was twenty years old.
3. Would you like (**read**) \_\_\_\_\_ the story about the invention of the telephone?
4. You should avoid (**drink**) \_\_\_\_\_ alcohol because it has a lot of negative impacts on your health.

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

1. I recommend this book for an exam \_\_\_\_\_. **REVISE**
2. We can \_\_\_\_\_ administrative procedures to solve problems effectively. **SIMPLE**
3. Every one can buy these kinds of machine because they have \_\_\_\_\_ price. **REASON**
4. The boss shouted at him because he behaved \_\_\_\_\_. **RESPONSIBLE**

**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)**

### CULTURE SHOCK

Many people dream of living in a foreign country. It can be an amazing experience for those who are willing to settle down in a new place. (1) \_\_\_\_\_, there's one potential problem you should be aware of: culture shock. Culture shock is the feeling we get from living in a place that is so different to where we grew up that we are not sure how to deal with it. Societies are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in many different ways. Customs and traditions can be very different and that can sometimes make it difficult to get on with local people \_\_\_\_\_. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ might not approve of things you do and might object to things you say. You might be banned from doing things in another country that are perfectly legal in your own. For example, in Singapore people can be forced to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a large fine just for dropping rubbish. Eventually, though, most people who live abroad fall in love with their adopted country and learn to accept its differences

1. A. Although                      B. Therefore                      C. Moreover                      D. However
2. A. organized                      B. organize                      C. organization                      D. organizing
3. A. whose                      B. where                      C. who                      D. which
4. A. help                      B. make                      C. pay                      D. change

**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)**

Mercury is the smallest member of the sun's family which is only 3,100 miles across. It is also the sun's **swiftest** planet. Its yearly journey round the sun is only 85 days.

Mercury always keeps one side towards the sun. On this side it is always day, on the other side it is always night. We only see the lighted side.

Mercury appears to us like a yellowish orange star. The nearest planet to the sun, it is always seen near the sun, either just before sunrise or soon after sunset. People sometimes call Mercury the morning star or evening star.

Mercury is half the size of the earth. Because it is much lighter, it has much less gravity. If you can visit Mercury in a spaceship, you will find it a strange world. Its low gravity makes you feel very light. If your weight on earth is 100 pounds, your weight on Mercury is only 27 pounds. Looking at the sun from Mercury, you can see that it's much more brilliant than **it** is seen from the earth. And the yellow centre of the sun appears three times bigger from Mercury. On the lighted side, Mercury's temperature is about 300 degrees centigrade. But the dark side is extremely cold, 150 degrees below zero so Mercury is probably the coldest as well as the hottest of the planets.

1. What is the passage mainly about?  
A. Members in Solar system                      B. Mercury                      C. Gravity                      D. Solar system

2. We cannot see the dark side of Mercury because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it moves very fast  
 B. it always appears just before sunrise or soon after sunset  
 C. it always keeps one side towards the sun  
 D. it is too far for us to see
3. The word “**it**” in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Mercury                      B. the sun                      C. gravity                      D. the earth
4. The word **swiftest** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fastest                      B. coldest                      C. hottest                      D. biggest

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

In 2005, Cliff Jones began a journey round Britain on a unicycle, a bike with only one wheel. He had already made a documentary film about his experiences travelling round Europe in a 50-year-old car. He was mad about motor sport and had a job building racing car engines. To save money, Cliff rode to work in London on an old bicycle, which he also used to go to France on holiday. ‘That trip opened my eyes,’ he says. ‘I decided to do a tour of Britain by bike.’

Cliff didn’t want a normal touring bike, and he knew he wanted to build one himself. After one false start in 2004, when he had to turn back because of a knee injury, he finally set out in 2005. He was away for four months, and travelled over 8,500 km.

The best bit of the trip was arriving in Wales and seeing Mount Snowdon. ‘Although I met cyclists who could easily ride up mountains on their bikes, which I couldn’t do, I never regretted my unicycle.’

His worst moment came when he had to drink some dirty water from a stream. A serious fever kept him in bed in hospital for five long days. He was determined not to give up and go back home before he had completed his challenge, but found it hard to carry on because he felt so weak. Yet despite all this, Cliff now says, ‘If I could afford it, I would do something similar again.’

1. Did Cliff Jones begin his journey round Britain on a unicycle or on a bicycle ?

2. What did Cliff use to go to France on holiday?

3. Why didn’t Cliff set out in 2004?

4. Did a serious fever keep him in bed in hospital for ten days long?

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

1. Ms Loan took some children to the theme park a few days ago.

→ **Some children** \_\_\_\_\_

2. “I am trying my best to get the best result for the upcoming test now?”, Susan said.

→ **Susan said** \_\_\_\_\_

3. Don’t stay up late, or your health will get worse.

→ **If** \_\_\_\_\_

4. I haven’t gone out for a meal with my close friends for over 2 months.

→ **The last time** \_\_\_\_\_

5. David is a more skillful football player than James.

→ **David plays** \_\_\_\_\_

6. Because of not having an IELTS certificate, he can’t get the job.

→ **Because** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **THE END** \_\_\_\_\_

## HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**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) - 0.2 điểm cho mỗi câu trả lời đúng**

1. D                      2. C                      3. A                      4. D

**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) - 0.2 điểm cho mỗi câu trả lời đúng**

1. B                      2. A                      3. B                      4. A                      5. C                      6. C                      7. C                      8. A  
9. C                      10. B                      11. B                      12. C                      13. A                      14. B                      15. A                      16. C

**Câu III. Tìm một lỗi sai trong bốn phần gạch chân A, B, C hoặc D trong các câu sau đây. (0,8 điểm) - 0.2 điểm cho mỗi câu trả lời đúng**

1. B                      2. C                      3. D                      4. B

**Câu IV. Viết dạng đúng của các động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau. (0,8 điểm) - 0.2 điểm cho mỗi câu trả lời đúng**

1. were discussing                      2. has worked                      3. to read                      4. drinking

**Câu V. Viết dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau. (0,8 điểm) - 0.2 điểm cho mỗi câu trả lời đúng**

1. revision                      2. simplify                      3. reasonable                      4. irresponsibly

**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) - 0.2 điểm cho mỗi câu trả lời đúng**

1. D                      2. A                      3. C                      4. C

**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) - 0.2 điểm cho mỗi câu trả lời đúng**

1. B                      2. C                      3. B                      4. A

**Câu VIII. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi. (0,8 điểm) - 0.2 điểm cho mỗi câu trả lời đúng**

1. Cliff Jones/he began a/his journey round Britain on a unicycle/ on a unicycle.
2. (Cliff/He used) an old bicycle (to go to France on holiday).
3. Because he had a knee injury/ got/suffered a knee injury.
4. No./ No, it didn't.

**Câu IX. Hoàn thành câu thứ hai sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu đã cho. (1,2 điểm) - 0.2 điểm cho mỗi câu trả lời đúng**

1. Some children were taken to the theme park by Ms Loan a few days ago.
2. Susan said (that) she was trying her best to get the best result for the upcoming test then.
3. If you stay up late, your health will get worse.
4. The last time I went out for a meal with my close friends was over 2 months ago.
5. David plays football more skillfully than James (does).
6. Because he doesn't have an IELTS certificate, he can't get the job.

**HẾT**

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