

Đề chính thức

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian: 150 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

(Đề gồm 12 trang)

ĐIỂM	HỌ TÊN, CHỮ KÍ GIÁM KHẢO	SỐ PHÁCH
Bảng số:	Giám khảo 1:	
Bảng chữ:	Giám khảo 2:	

SECTION A. LISTENING (50 points)

Part 1. You are going to hear a talk. As you listen, fill in the missing information. For questions 1-15, write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS/NUMBERS in the spaces provided. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Language is more than a collection of words and sounds. It is an (1)_____ part of a culture that helps not only with communication, but is a reminder of a culture's heritage. It can give us a valuable (2)_____ into the beliefs and the way a group of people think, in the same way ancient monuments give us insight into the past. Currently, the UNESCO Atlas of World Languages believes that there are 575 languages that are in danger. This (3)_____ languages that have just a handful of speakers such as Yagan in Chile and Ainu in Japan, but also some languages where there are still thousands of speakers. For example, it is estimated that there are around (4)_____ speakers of Navajo, but the language is still in danger as younger generations are not learning it. So why are so many languages dying out? Why are fewer people learning the languages of (5)_____? One explanation is globalisation. When a language becomes socially, politically and economically stronger than a native language, we often see (6)_____ - the stronger language will dominate at the expense of the so-called weaker ones. One example of this can be seen in (7)_____, where Swahili is spoken by 100 million people across Tanzania, Mozambique and Kenya. In other words, it has become the (8)_____ franca for this pocket of Africa and in particular the language of business for these nations. This has led to other languages in the region coming close to extinction. By (9)_____ it will probably become the language of art and culture as technology increases in the region. Another factor of globalisation that affects language is the movement of people. As people move to other countries to find work and (10)_____, immigrant parents tend to be less likely to teach their children the language and customs from the 'old' country. However, it's not clear if this is because these parents are driven by concerns about theirs and their (11)_____ into the new culture and local language or just that as immigrants they may have to work hard to establish themselves and not have the time to teach their children.

Nevertheless, there are some ways in which languages that may have (12)_____ in the past are being saved, and this is thanks to the globalisation and technology that have (13)_____ languages in the past. For example, Joshua Hinson, a member of the (14)_____ in North America, was concerned about the fact that the tribe members who could speak the language well were getting older and the younger members were not interested. He therefore developed an app that taught the Chikasaw alphabet and language. This was a great success with the younger members and they have formed a Youth Speaking

Language Club and are (15) _____ with language experts to produce a complete course, which they hope to make available in the near future.

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Part 2. You will hear an interview with Monica Darcey, who has written a bestselling book about gardening. For question 16-25, choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

16. Monica says that most people who buy her book

- A have made mistakes in gardening.
- B are knowledgeable about gardening
- C do not trust professional gardeners

17. How did Monica's parents feel about her early interest in gardening?

- A They were concerned about the effects on her health.
- B They were worried that she lacked other interests.
- C They feared her enthusiasm would affect her studies.

18. Monica applied to work as a gardening journalist because

- A it would give her an extra source of income.
- B she'd found the experience of writing rewarding.
- C there might be opportunities to do some research.

19. Why did Monica give up her job on a magazine?

- A She got an offer of work somewhere else.
- B She didn't get on with other members of staff.
- C She was not interested in the type of work she was doing.

20. How many books did Monica finished?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3

21. According to Monica, what makes her gardening books special?

- A They are written in an entertaining style.
- B They are aimed at amateur enthusiasts.
- C They are the result of detailed research.

22. What is Monica's opinion about photography now?

- A. Its quality is good.
- B. It brought many people to buy books.
- C. Magazines and books do not prioritize photography space.

23. What does Monica dislike about the photographs in many gardening books?

- A They reduce the importance of the writer.
- B They help to sell poor quality writing.
- C They show an unrealistic view of their subject.

24. Which one is TRUE about Monica?

- A. She has participated in TV programmes.
- B. No one asked her to attend TV programmes
- C. She has not participated in any TV programmes

25. What makes Monica unsure whether to accept a job on television?

- A Her publisher may disapprove of it.
- B It may make her suddenly famous.
- C She would have less time for writing.

Your answers:

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.

SECTION B. LEXICO – GRAMMAR (20 points)

Part 1. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. Write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.

1. I've never been lazing _____ and have already crammed as much into each day as I could, the entrance exam takes place in just a few months.
A. away B. around C. round D. off
2. Plastic pollution is currently one of the biggest problems _____ the marine environment with an estimated 8 million tonnes of plastic entering the ocean annually.
A. affecting B. affected C. having affected D. to have affected
3. Between 2020 to 2050, sea levels along the coastlines of the United States _____ between 10 -12 inches with some variance due to regional differences in geography
A. are expected to rise B. will have been expected to rise
C. will have expected to be rising D. will have expected to rise
4. During exploration, problems that we can't solve on our own can arise, _____ ?
A. do they B. don't they C. can't they D. can they
5. I attended a very informative presentation on smartboards, _____ I learnt the advantages of using technology in education.
A. about which B. for which C. at which D. during which
6. Life is so full of both good fortune and misfortune that you have to learn to take the rough with the _____.
A. smooth B. ready C. calm D. tough
7. My computer _____ when I have too many programs open at the same time
A. stops B. infects C. freezes D. locks
8. During the COVID-19 pandemic, access to online learning remains _____ uneven, especially with disadvantaged children.
A. dominantly B. woefully C. idly D. pathetically
9. No decision has been taken about the building of the new airport. The authorities are still _____.
A. beating about the bush B. comparing apples and oranges
C. sitting on the fence D. holding all the aces

Choose the correct answer A,B,C or D to indicate the words CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined

10. The mayor was very angry with a few locals because they tried to heckle him throughout his speech
A. invite B. worry C. attack D. interrupt

Choose the correct answer A,B,C or D to indicate the words OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined

11. This task is **not rocket science**. Just focus on observing this reaction and you can reach a conclusion on chemical properties of bronze.

A. difficult B. uncomplicated C. effortless D. trivial

Choose the correct answer A,B,C or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges

12. Nam and his tutor are talking about the entrance examination into high schools.

Nam: “ I think it is not sensible to ask students to take 4th subject in this entrance examination”

Tutor: “ _____. This will put unnecessary pressure on them.

A. I am not so sure B. That’s not true C. Absolutely D. I completely disagree

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.

Part 2. Read the passage below, which contains 8 mistakes. Identify the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes.

Children's involvement in family decision making

Line

1 In Britain, as children's rights to citizenship have strengthened over recently years, a strong
 2 presumption in favor of involved children in decisions on matters that directly affect them have
 3 developed in a number of areas of law, public policy and professional practice (for example,
 4 school councils). Yet surprisingly a little is known about how far children's participation extends
 5 to their home lives and the routine business of everyday life. A recent study, basing on group
 6 discussions and in-depth interviews with 117 children aged between eight and ten, examined
 7 how and to what extent the children were involved in shaping their own and their families’
 8 domestic lives. Many of the findings were illuminating.
 9 The ways on which families made decisions involved a subtle, complex and dynamic set of
 10 processes in which children could exert a decisive influence. Most families operated
 11 democratically but children accepted the ultimate authority of their parents so that they
 12 felt their parents acted 'fairly'. For children, 'fairness' had more to do with being treated
 equitably than simply having the decision made in their favor. Children could use claims to
 fairness like a moral lever in negotiations with parents.

Your answers:

	Line	Mistake	Correction		Line	Mistake	Correction
13.				17.			
14.				18.			
15.				19.			
16.				20.			

SECTION C. READING (70 points)

Part 1. Read the passage and choose the best answer. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.

Spelling

Spelling presents a major problem to many students – and, indeed, native speakers – of English. This is (1) _____ surprising when you consider just how illogical the English spelling (2) _____ is. The spelling of such basic words as *right*, *through*, *once*, and *who* seems to (3) _____ no relation to their (4) _____ . And how can the words *go*, *sew*, and *though* all rhyme with (5) _____ other?

There have been attempts in the (6) _____ to reform English spelling. The playwright George Bernard Shaw was an enthusiastic 7) _____ for a more phonetic approach. In a clever illustration of the absurdity of English spelling he suggested that the word *fish* be (8) _____ by the letters “ghoti”: the *gh* from *enough*, the *o* from *women*, and the *ti* from *nation*. When he died in 1950 he (9) _____ a large part of his estate to promote spelling reform.

So why do we (10) _____ in spelling words the way we do, (11) _____ the efforts of reformers like Shaw? One reason is that we are too (12) _____ with the words as they are currently spelled. It is certain that any change in the rules (13) _____ be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to (14) _____. Another is that there is (15) _____ a variety of regional accents within the English speaking world that it would be unfair to select just one as the standard model for spelling.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. A. just | B. hardly | C. nearly | D. strongly |
| 2. A. system | B. procedure | C. method | D. schedule |
| 3. A. hold | B. keep | C. carry | D. bear |
| 4. A. voice | B. speech | C. vocation | D. pronunciation |
| 5. A. each | B. every | C. the | D. one |
| 6. A. history | B. years | C. past | D. ages |
| 7. A. campaigner | B. demonstrator | C. champion | D. candidate |
| 8. A. described | B. represented | C. signed | D. written |
| 9. A. willed | B. left | C. gave | D. divided |
| 10. A. insist | B. continue | C. persist | D. keep |
| 11. A. in spite | B. despite | C. however | D. although |
| 12. A. accustomed | B. used | C. friendly | D. familiar |
| 13. A. should | B. could | C. ought | D. would |
| 14. A. require | B. enforce | C. make | D. oblige |
| 15. A. many | B. quite | C. such | D. so |

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Fill in the gap with ONE suitable word. Write the answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

Celebrity Crossover

It is not surprising that actors want to be pop stars, (16) _____ vice versa. (17) _____ that is deep in a part of our brain that most of us manage to keep (18) _____ control, we all want to be pop stars and actors.

Sadly, there's nothing about the one profession that automatically qualifies you for the other, but, of course, for the fact that famous actors and singers are already surrounded by people who never (19) _____ no to them. (20) _____ the whole, pop stars tend to (21) _____ better on screen than their (22) _____ numbers do on CD. Let's (23) _____ it: not being able to act is no big

drawback in Hollywood, whereas not being able to play or sing still tends to count (24)_____ you in the recording studio.

Some stars do display a genuine proficiency in both disciplines, and a few even maintain successful careers in both fields, but this just (25)_____ a bad example for all the others. (26) _____ every success, there are two dozen failures. And most of them have no idea (27)_____ terrible they are. (28)_____ as power tends to corrupt, so celebrity tends to destroy the ability to gauge whether or not you're making a fool of yourself.

But perhaps we shouldn't criticize celebrities for trying to expand their horizons in this way. (29)_____ there is one good thing about actors trying to sing and singers trying to act, it is that it (30)_____ them all too busy to write books.

Your answers:

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.

Part 3. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.

Although they are an inexpensive supplier of vitamins, minerals, and high- quality protein, eggs also contain a high level of blood cholesterol, one of the major causes of heart diseases. One egg yolk, in fact, contains a little more than two- thirds of the suggested daily cholesterol limit. This knowledge has driven egg sales to plummet in recent years, which in turn has brought about the development of several alternatives to eating regular eggs. One alternative is to eat substitute eggs. These eggs substitutes are not really eggs, but they look somewhat like eggs when they are cooked. They have the advantage of having low cholesterol rates, and they can be scrambled or used in banking. One disadvantage, however, is that they are not good for frying, poaching, or boiling. A second alternative to regular eggs is a new type of egg, sometimes called "designer" eggs. These eggs are produced by hens that are fed low- fat diets consisting of ingredients such as canola oil, flax, and rice bran. In spite of their diet, however, these hens produce eggs that contain the same amount of cholesterol as regular eggs. Yet, the producers of these eggs claim that eating their eggs will not raise the blood cholesterol in humans.

Eggs producers claim that their product has been portrayed unfairly. They cite scientific studies to back up their claim. And, in fact, studies on the relationship between eggs and human cholesterol levels have brought mixed results. It may be that is not the type of eggs that is the main determinant of cholesterol but the person who is eating the eggs. Some people may be more sensitive to cholesterol derived from food than other people. In fact, there is evidence that certainly dietary fats stimulate the body's production of blood cholesterol. Consequently, while it still makes sense to limit one's intake of eggs, even designer eggs, it seems that doing this without regulating dietary fat will probably not help reduce the blood cholesterol level.

31: What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To introduce the idea that dietary fat increases the blood cholesterol level.
- B. To make people know about the relationship between eggs and cholesterol.
- C. To persuade people that eggs are unhealthy and should not be eaten.
- D. To convince people to eat "designer" eggs and egg substitutes.

32: According to the passage, which of the following is a cause of heart diseases?

- A. Minerals
- B. Cholesterol
- C. Canola oil
- D. Vitamins

33: What is meant by the phrase "mixed results"?

- A. The results are blended
- B. The results are a composite of things
- C. The results are inconclusive
- D. The results are mingled together

34: According to the author, which of the following may reduce blood cholesterol?

- A. Reducing egg intake but not fat intake
- B. Increasing egg intake and fat intake

- C. Decreasing egg intake and fat intake D. Increasing egg intake but not fat intake

35: According to the passage, one yolk contains approximately what fraction of the suggested daily limit for human consumption of cholesterol?

- A. 3/4 B. 2/3 C. 1/2 D. 1/3

36: The word "**portrayed**" could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. studied B. destroyed C. tested D. described

37: According to the passage, egg substitutes cannot be used to make any of the following types of eggs EXCEPT _____.

- A. boiled B. poached C. scrambled D. fried

Your answers:

31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
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Part 4. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

Psychology And Personality Assessment

- A. Our daily lives are largely made up of contacts with other people, during which we are constantly making judgments of their personalities and accommodating our behaviour to them in accordance with these judgments. A casual meeting of neighbours on the street, an employer giving instructions to an employee, a mother telling her children how to behave, a journey in a train where strangers eye one another without exchanging a word – all these involve mutual interpretations of personal qualities.
- B. Success in many vocations largely depends on skill in sizing up people. It is important not only to such professionals as the clinical psychologist, the psychiatrist or the social worker, but also to the doctor or lawyer in dealing with their clients, the businessman trying to outwit his rivals, the salesman with potential customers, the teacher with his pupils, not to speak of the pupils judging their teacher. Social life, indeed, would be impossible if we did not, to some extent, understand, and react to the motives and qualities of those we meet; and clearly we are sufficiently accurate for most practical purposes, although we also recognize that misinterpretations easily arise – particularly on the part of others who judge us!
- C. Errors can often be corrected as we go along. But whenever we are pinned down to a definite decision about a person, which cannot easily be revised through his 'feed-back', the inadequacies of our judgments become apparent. The hostess who wrongly thinks that the Smiths and the Joneses will get on well together can do little to retrieve the success of her party. A school or a business may be saddled for years with an undesirable member of staff, because the selection committee which interviewed him for a quarter of an hour misjudged his personality.
- D. Just because the process is so familiar and taken for granted, it has aroused little scientific curiosity until recently. Dramatists, writers and artists throughout the centuries have excelled in the portrayal of character, but have seldom stopped to ask how they, or we, get to know people, or how accurate is our knowledge. However, the popularity of such unscientific systems as Lavater's physiognomy in the eighteenth century, Gall's phrenology in the nineteenth, and of handwriting interpretations by graphologists, or palm-readings by Gypsies, show that people are aware of weaknesses in their judgments and desirous of better methods of diagnosis. It is natural that they should turn to psychology for help, in the belief that psychologists are specialists in 'human nature'.
- E. This belief is hardly justified: for the primary aim of psychology had been to establish the general laws and principles underlying behaviour and thinking, rather than to apply these to concrete problems of the individual person. A great many professional psychologists still regard it as their main function to study the nature of learning, perception and motivation in the abstracted or average human being, or in lower organisms, and consider it premature to put so young a science to practical uses. They would disclaim the possession of any superior skill in judging their fellow-men. Indeed, being more aware of the difficulties than is the non-psychologist, they may be more reluctant to commit themselves to definite predictions or decisions about other people. Nevertheless, to an increasing extent psychologists are moving into educational, occupational,

clinical and other applied fields, where they are called upon to use their expertise for such purposes as fitting the education or job to the child or adult, and the person to the job. Thus a considerable proportion of their activities consists of personality assessment.

- F. The success of psychologists in personality assessment has been limited, in comparison with what they have achieved in the fields of abilities and training, with the result that most people continue to rely on unscientific methods of assessment. In recent times there has been a tremendous amount of work on personality tests, and on carefully controlled experimental studies of personality. Investigations of personality by Freudian and other 'depth' psychologists have an even longer history. And yet psychology seems to be no nearer to providing society with practicable techniques which are sufficiently reliable and accurate to win general acceptance. The soundness of the methods of psychologists in the field of personality assessment and the value of their work are under constant fire from other psychologists, and it is far from easy to prove their worth.
- G. The growth of psychology has probably helped responsible members of society to become more aware of the difficulties of assessment. But it is not much use telling employers, educationists and judges how inaccurately they diagnose the personalities with which they have to deal unless psychologists are sure that they can provide something better. Even when university psychologists themselves appoint a new member of staff, they almost always resort to the traditional techniques of assessing the candidates through interviews, past records, and testimonials, and probably make at least as many bad appointments as other employers do. However, a large amount of experimental development of better methods has been carried out since 1940 by groups of psychologists in the Armed Services and in the Civil Service, and by such organizations as the (British) National Institute of Industrial Psychology and the American Institute of Research.

Questions 38-44

Reading passage has seven paragraphs **A-G**.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number **i-x** in boxes **38-44** on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i** The advantage of an intuitive approach to personality assessment
- ii** Overall theories of personality assessment rather than valuable guidance
- iii** The consequences of poor personality assessment
- iv** Differing views on the importance of personality assessment
- v** Success and failure in establishing an approach to personality assessment
- vi** Everyone makes personality assessments
- vii** Acknowledgement of the need for improvement in personality assessment
- viii** Little progress towards a widely applicable approach to personality assessment
- ix** The need for personality assessments to be well judged
- x** The need for a different kind of research into personality assessment

Question 45

Choose **THREE** letters **A-F**.

Write your answers in box **45** on your answer sheet.

Which **THREE** of the following are stated about psychologists involved in personality assessment?

- A. 'Depth' psychologists are better at it than some other kinds of psychologist.
- B. Many of them accept that their conclusions are unreliable.
- C. They receive criticism from psychologists not involved in the field.
- D. They have made people realise how hard the subject is.
- E. They have told people what not to do, rather than what they should do.
- F. They keep changing their minds about what the best approaches are.

Questions 46-50

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Reading Passage 21 in boxes **46-50** on your answer sheet write

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer

NO, if the statement contradicts the views of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

46. People often feel that they have been wrongly assessed.

47. Unscientific systems of personality assessment have been of some use.

48. People make false assumptions about the expertise of psychologists.

49. It is likely that some psychologists are no better than anyone else at assessing personality.

50. Research since 1940 has been based on the acceptance of previous theories.

Your answers:

38. Paragraph A _____	39. Paragraph B _____	40. Paragraph C _____
41. Paragraph D _____	42. Paragraph E _____	43. Paragraph F _____
44. Paragraph G _____	45.	46.
47.	48.	49.
50.		

SECTION D. WRITING (60 points)

Part 1. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. Use the word given in capital letters and the word mustn't be altered in any way.

1. You must not leave important documents lying around. (**ACCOUNT**).

On..... lying around.

2. That reminds me of the time I climbed to the top of the Mount Fuji. (**BACK**)

That... ..the Mount Fuji.

3. I am sure it was Tom who cleared everything up. (**MUST**)

Tom... ..everything up.

4. When I bought it I thought it was a beautiful colour but I don't like it anymore (**GONE**)

When now.

5. Kate has finally accepted that their friendship is over. (**TERMS**)

Kate has finally.....

Part 2. Write a letter of about 120-150 words.

You forgot your bag in which there are lots of important things in taxi. Write a letter to the manager of Taxi company to talk about:

- *important things in your bag*
- *where and when you forgot it.*
- *what you want the manager help you*

Use your name and address as Nguyen Binh An – 68 Minh Khai Street, Vinh City, Nghe An Province.

Part 3: Write an essay of about 350 words on the following topic.

The use of social media is replacing face - to - face interaction among many people in society. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

Blank lined paper for writing.

_____ THE END _____