

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề thi gồm có 07 trang)

Họ, tên thí sinh:

Mã đề thi 201

Số báo danh:

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (Thí sinh làm bài trên phiếu trả lời trắc nghiệm)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>u</u> mbrella | B. <u>n</u> onetheless | C. <u>w</u> elcome | D. <u>s</u> omething |
| 2. A. <u>ch</u> aracter | B. <u>fl</u> atter | C. <u>e</u> qually | D. <u>at</u> traction |
| 3. A. <u>sc</u> ulpture | B. <u>re</u> sult | C. <u>ju</u> stice | D. <u>fi</u> gure |
| 4. A. <u>o</u> bstacle | B. <u>o</u> bscure | C. <u>o</u> bsession | D. <u>o</u> blivious |
| 5. A. <u>i</u> solated | B. <u>cl</u> imate | C. <u>i</u> sland | D. <u>a</u> utomobile |

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose primary stress differs from that of the other three in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 6. A. scientific | B. intensity | C. disappearance | D. expectation |
| 7. A. intentional | B. environment | C. participant | D. optimistic |
| 8. A. hospital | B. policy | C. inflation | D. constantly |
| 9. A. publish | B. replace | C. involve | D. escape |
| 10. A. situation | B. appropriate | C. informality | D. entertainment |

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. After nine months of massive losses the company finally went to the _____.
- | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------|----------|
| A. bar | B. wall | C. brick | D. fence |
|--------|----------------|----------|----------|
12. The amateur actor was _____ his brain trying to remember the lines of the script.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| A. racking | B. picking | C. stretching | D. bashing |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
13. My mother _____ when she found out that I'd forgotten to do the washing-up again.
- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| A. stood her ground | B. went bananas | C. felt off color | D. made my blood boil |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
14. _____ so incredible is that these insects successfully migrate to places they have never seen.
- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| A. The migration of the monarch butterflies, which is | B. What makes the monarch butterflies' migration | C. The migration of the monarch butterflies is | D. That makes the monarch butterflies' migration |
|---|---|--|--|
15. Alice is such an impulsive girl that she often makes important decisions _____ without consulting anyone.
- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. in the nick of time | B. for the time being | C. not for a moment | D. on the spur of the moment |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
16. It's very important that we _____ as soon as there's any change in the patient's condition.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| A. are notified | B. being notified | C. were notified | D. be notified |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
17. Helen was _____ disappointed when she learned that she hadn't won the beauty contest.
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| A. seriously | B. bitterly | C. strongly | D. heavily |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|
18. _____ workers found accidentally while constructing a new subway line in London yielded new information about previous civilizations in the area could be well-documented.
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. That relics that | B. Relics that | C. It was relics that | D. Not until relics that |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
19. _____ has resulted in what is known as deforestation.
- | | |
|--|---|
| A. That excessive logging of forests in the past century | B. It is excessive logging of forests in the past century that |
|--|---|

- C. That is excessive logging of forests in the past century
 D. It is that excessive logging of forests in the past century
20. He has been unable to find a job _____ with his ability as an accountant.
 A. appropriate B. suitable C. requisite **D. commensurate**
21. _____ passenger pigeon, one of several species of extinct birds, was hunted to extinction over _____ few decades.
 A. The/ Ø B. Ø/ the **C. The/ a** D. A/ the
22. - Barman, another double whisky!
 - Sorry, sir. I think you've had _____ to drink already.
 A. rather enough B. pretty much **C. quite enough** D. quite much
23. The government has rightly been _____ its health policy.
 A. taking to task **B. taken to task for**
 C. taking to the task of D. taken for the task of
24. The trail _____ of late for easier access.
 A. used to be widened **B. has been widened**
 C. was widened D. was being widened
25. The government would be forced to use its emergency powers _____ further rioting to occur.
 A. should B. did **C. were** D. had

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct preposition or adverb particle to complete each of the following questions.

26. After a busy day, my husband and I both sat and nodded _____ in front of the TV.
 A. at B. on **C. off** D. over
27. Vietnam's chance of advancing in World Cup qualifying has dropped _____ almost zero after they lost _____ Indonesia at home for the first time in 20 years.
A. to/ to B. to/ by C. by/ by D. Ø/ by
28. It would be wise to play _____ your strength rather than draw attention to your weaknesses.
 A. on **B. up** C. against D. over
29. The doctor told him to keep _____ sweets and chocolate to lose weight.
 A. by B. on C. over **D. off**
30. Mark didn't understand what Mr. Smith was getting _____ so he asked her to explain it again.
A. at B. in C. on D. over
31. She was astonished that she was turned _____ for the counselor's position.
A. down B. on C. off D. over
32. He laid _____ all his savings on that venture which fortunately succeeded.
 A. in **B. out** C. of D. for
33. Is it true that they paid _____ the nose to get the house decorated.
 A. down **B. through** C. for D. on
34. I knew I was _____ the hill when I started needing glasses to read.
 A. under B. in **C. over** D. above
35. _____ reflection, I'd rather stay at home than go to the cinema tonight.
 A. In B. To C. For **D. On**

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

36. He was one of France's most celebratory painters who displayed an aptitude for painting from a very young age.
A. celebratory B. displayed C. aptitude D. age
37. If he had laid quietly under the tree as he had been instructed to do, they wouldn't have found him.
A. had laid B. under the tree C. had been instructed D. wouldn't have found
38. There being few people on the beach, I could find her easily.
 A. being B. few C. on the beach **D. could find**
39. The Oscars award ceremony is one of the most famous ceremonies in the world, and is watched lively on TV in over 200 countries.
 A. The Oscars B. famous ceremonies **C. watched lively** D. in over 200 countries
40. It was twenty years ago since he last went back to his hometown, but I haven't heard from him ever since.
 A. was **B. since** C. went back to D. heard from

41. Benzene was discovered by Faraday became the starting point in the production of many dyes, perfumes and explosives.

A. was discovered

B. became

C. starting point

D. perfumes and explosives

42. I'd sooner the coach had a more proper tactics in the return match last Tuesday.

A. I'd sooner

B. had

C. proper tactics

D. return match

43. It was inconsiderable of him not to call home and let his parents know he wouldn't come back until the next day.

A. inconsiderable

B. not to call

C. wouldn't

D. until

44. Made up of more than 150 member countries, the organization known as the United Nations were established after World War II to preserve international peace and security.

A. of more than

B. known

C. were

D. to preserve

45. Those of us who have a family history of heart disease should do yearly appointments with our doctors.

A. have

B. heart disease

C. do yearly

D. our doctors

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct phrasal verb to complete each of the following sentences.

46. Following years of intense training, the accomplished athlete _____ the medal triumphantly.

A. took off

B. went off

C. ran off

D. carried off

47. We had to wait two and a half hours for the next train so we went for a walk to _____ the time.

A. stretch off

B. while away

C. patch off

D. phase out

48. The noise from the unruly fans celebrating their team's victory didn't _____ until early in the morning.

A. shut off

B. give away

C. let up

D. fall over

49. Our teacher tends to _____ certain subjects which she finds difficult to talk about.

A. boil down

B. string along

C. skate over

D. track down

50. Agatha became jealous when Jack's career started _____.

A. dropping off

B. going on

C. taking off

D. coming on

51. People thought that the use of robots would _____ boring low-paid factory jobs.

A. break out in

B. fit up for

C. do away with

D. put down to

52. After months of testing, the Russian space scientists _____ a space suit that works better than any other in history.

A. came to

B. came up with

C. came up to

D. came out with

53. He's such a hard man to _____ as he's always flitting from one site to another.

A. pin in

B. lock in

C. narrow down

D. nail down

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 54 to 63.

THE VALUE OF WALKING

New research reveals that walking just 9.5 kilometers (six miles) a week may keep your brain sharper as you get older. Research published in the October 13 online issue of *Neurology* (54) _____ that walking may protect aging brains from growing smaller and, in (55) _____, preserve memory in old age.

"Brain size shrinks in late adulthood, which can cause memory problems," study author Kirk Erickson of the University of Pittsburgh said (56) _____ a news release. "Our findings should encourage further well-designed scientific (57) _____ of physical exercise in older adults as a very (58) _____ approach to preventing dementia and Alzheimer's disease." For the study, the team asked 299 dementia-free seniors to record the (59) _____ they walked each week.

Four years later, the participants were tested to see if they had developed (60) _____ of dementia. Then after nine years had passed, scientists scanned the participants' brains to measure size. At the four-year test, researchers discovered subjects who walked the most had (61) _____ their risk of developing memory problems by 50 per cent. At the nine-year checkpoint, (62) _____ who walked at least 9.5 kilometers a week, had brains with a larger volume than those who didn't walk as much.

This is not the first study to promote the benefits of walking in seniors. For example, last spring, Harvard University found that women who walked regularly at a (63) _____ pace had an almost 40 per cent lower risk of stroke.

54. **A. informs**

B. provides

C. suggests

D. notifies

55. **A. result**

B. turn

C. sequence

D. case

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 56. A. of | B. in | C. below | D. over |
| 57. A. trials | B. attempts | C. searches | D. courses |
| 58. A. indicative | B. promising | C. fortunate | D. ideal |
| 59. A. distance | B. length | C. duration | D. extent |
| 60. A. signals | B. factors | C. signs | D. features |
| 61. A. depressed | B. declined | C. reduced | D. dropped |
| 62. A. those | B. one | C. that | D. anyone |
| 63. A. brisk | B. hard | C. crisp | D. brief |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 64 to 70.

RUNNING WATER ON MARS

Photographic evidence suggests that liquid water once existed in great quantity on the surface of Mars. Two types of flow features are seen: runoff channels and outflow channels. Runoff channels are found in the southern highlands. These flow features are extensive systems - sometimes hundreds of kilometers in total length - of interconnecting, twisting channels that seem to merge into larger, wider channels. They bear a strong resemblance to river systems on Earth, and geologists think that they are dried-up beds of long-gone rivers that once carried rainfall on Mars from the mountains down into the valleys. Runoff channels on Mars speak of a time 4 billion years ago (the age of the Martian highlands), when the atmosphere was thicker, the surface warmer, and liquid water widespread.

Outflow channels are probably relics of catastrophic flooding on Mars long ago. They appear only in equatorial regions and generally do not form extensive interconnected networks. Instead, they are probably the paths taken by huge volumes of water draining from the southern highlands into the northern plains. The onrushing water arising from these flash floods likely also formed the odd teardrop-shaped “islands” (resembling the **miniature** versions seen in the wet sand of our beaches at low tide) that have been found on the plains close to the ends of the outflow channels. Judging from the width and depth of the channels, the flow rates must have been truly enormous - perhaps as much as a hundred times greater than the 105 tons per second carried by the great Amazon River. Flooding shaped the outflow channels approximately 3 billion years ago, about the same time as the northern volcanic plains formed.

Some scientists speculate that Mars may have enjoyed an extended early period during which rivers, lakes, and perhaps even oceans adorned its surface. A 2003 Mars Global Surveyor image shows what mission specialists think may be a delta - a fan-shaped network of channels and sediments where a river once flowed into a larger body of water, in this case a lake filling a crater in the southern highlands. Other researchers go even further, suggesting that the data provide evidence for large open expanses of water on the early Martian surface. A computer-generated view of the Martian north polar region shows the extent of what may have been an ancient ocean covering much of the northern lowlands. The Hellas Basin, which measures some 3,000 kilometers across and has a floor that lies nearly 9 kilometers below the basin’s rim, is another candidate for an ancient Martian Sea.

These ideas remain controversial. Proponents point to features such as the terraced “beaches” shown in one image, which could conceivably have been left behind as a lake or ocean evaporated and the shoreline receded. **But detractors maintain that the terraces could also have been created by geological activity, perhaps related to the geologic forces that depressed the Northern Hemisphere far below the level of the south, in which case they have nothing whatever to do with Martian water.** Furthermore, Mars Global Surveyor data released in 2003 seem to indicate that the Martian surface contains too few carbonate rock layers - layers containing compounds of carbon and oxygen - that should have been formed in abundance in an ancient ocean. Their absence supports the picture of a cold, dry Mars that never experienced the extended mild period required to form lakes and oceans. However, more recent data imply that at least some parts of the planet did in fact experience long periods in the past during which liquid water existed on the surface.

Aside from some small-scale gullies (channels) found since 2000, which are inconclusive, astronomers have no direct evidence for liquid water anywhere on the surface of Mars today, and the amount of water vapor in the Martian atmosphere is tiny. Yet even setting aside the unproven **hints** of ancient oceans, the extent of the outflow channels suggests that a huge total volume of water existed on Mars in the past. Where did all the water go? The answer may be that virtually all the water on Mars is now locked in the permafrost layer under the surface, with more contained in the planet’s polar caps.

64. What does the discussion in paragraph 1 of runoff channels in the southern highlands suggest about Mars?
 A. The atmosphere of Mars was once thinner than it is today.

- B. Large amounts of rain once fell on parts of Mars.**
 C. The river systems of Mars were once more extensive than Earth's.
 D. The rivers of Mars began to dry up about 4 billion years ago.
65. The word “**miniature**” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. temporary **B. small** C. multiple D. familiar
66. In paragraph 2, why does the author include the information that 105 tons of water flow through the Amazon River per second?
A. To emphasize the great size of the volume of water that seems to have flowed through Mars’ outflow channels.
 B. To indicate data used by scientists to estimate how long ago Mars’ outflow channels were formed.
 C. To argue that flash floods on Mars may have been powerful enough to cause tear-shaped “islands” to form.
 D. To argue that the force of flood waters on Mars was powerful enough to shape the northern volcanic plains.
67. All of the following questions about geological features on Mars are answered in paragraph 3 EXCEPT:
 A. What are some regions of Mars that may have once been covered with an ocean?
 B. Where do mission scientists believe that the river forming the delta emptied?
C. Approximately how many craters on Mars do mission scientists believe may once have been lakes filled with water?
 D. During what period of Mars’ history do some scientists think it may have had large bodies of water?
68. According to paragraph 3, images of Mars’ surface have been interpreted as support for the idea that _____
A. a large part of the northern lowlands may once have been under water.
 B. the polar regions of Mars were once more extensive than they are now.
 C. deltas were once a common feature of the Martian landscape.
 D. the shape of the Hellas Basin has changed considerably over time.
69. What can be inferred from paragraph 3 about liquid water on Mars?
 A. If ancient oceans ever existed on Mars’ surface, it is likely that the water in them has evaporated by now.
B. If there is any liquid water at all on Mars’ surface today, its quantity is much smaller than the amount that likely existed there in the past.
 C. Small-scale gullies on Mars provide convincing evidence that liquid water existed on Mars in the recent past.
 D. The small amount of water vapor in the Martian atmosphere suggests that there has never been liquid water on Mars.
70. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the sentence in bold type in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
 A. But detractors argue that geological activity may be responsible for the water associated with the terraces.
 B. But detractors argue that the terraces may be related to geological forces in the Northern Hemisphere of Mars, rather than to Martian water in the south.
 C. But detractors argue that geological forces depressed the Northern Hemisphere so far below the level of the south that the terraces could not have been formed by water.
D. But detractors argue that the terraces may have been formed by geological activity rather than by the presence of water.

----- HÉT -----

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

(Dành cho thí sinh thi chuyên Anh)

Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

(Đề thi gồm có 04 trang)

Họ, tên thí sinh:

Mã đề thi 204

Số báo danh:

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi và viết câu trả lời vào các ô cho sẵn)

I. Read the following passage and fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word. (1 point)

Does the thought of making a presentation to a group of peers bring you (71) _____ in a cold sweat? If so, you're not alone. The mere idea of having to "stand and deliver" in front of others is enough to strike dread into the (72) _____ of even the most experienced business person, let alone students. Yet effective spoken communication is an essential (73) _____ for career success in today's business and academic environments.

So what can people do to add sparkle to their speaking skills and (74) _____ this understandable but unfounded fear of speaking in public? The bad news is that presentation nerves are quite normal and you will probably always suffer from them. The good news is that interesting speakers are (75) _____ and not born. You can learn the techniques that will (76) _____ you into a calm and convincing speaker.

The first step is to persuade yourself you can do it. Just like an actor waiting in the wings, or an athlete (77) _____ up for the big race, you need to get yourself on a confidence high. Try focusing your thoughts on moments of particular success during your life to (78) _____. Remember that the physical symptoms of nerves are most obvious to you. The audience won't see your knees knocking or your hands trembling so don't worry about it. Some of the worst presentations are those where the speaker clearly hasn't (79) _____ enough time to beforehand. Let's face it; a presentation that's slung together half an hour before it's going to be (80) _____ isn't going to impress anyone.

II. Rewrite each of the sentences below in such a way that its meaning is similar to that of the original one, using the word given in brackets. Do not change this word in any way. (0.5 point)

81. The Member of Parliament did everything he could to exploit the situation. (ADVANTAGE)

82. All tenants must act in accordance with the regulations about guests. (ADHERE)

83. Stanley is rather fearful of the new algebra teacher. (AWE)

84. The handling of the matter has been heavily criticized by the press. (SCORN)

85. You must accept the fact that she has left you. (TERMS)

III. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space. (0.5 point)

86. His grandmother's good looks and youthful energy _____ her 60 years. (LIE)

87. Hundreds of _____ from the war zone have arrived in the city, and the authorities are trying to find homes for them. (EVACUATE)

88. Henry hopes he will soon _____ to the humid tropical conditions in Viet Nam. (CLIMATE)

89. A million new species of _____ sea life have recently been observed for the first time. (SCOPE)

90. Young people are very _____ and shouldn't be allowed to watch violent movies. (IMPRESS)

IV. For questions 91-95, read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (0.5 point)

How should reading be taught?

By Keith Rayner and Barbara R Foorman

A. Learning to speak is automatic for almost all children, but learning to read requires elaborate instruction and conscious effort. Well aware of the difficulties, educators have given a great deal of thought to how they can best help children learn to read. No single method has triumphed. Indeed, heated arguments about the most appropriate form of reading instruction continue to polarise the teaching community.

B. Three general approaches have been tried. In one, called whole-word instruction, children learn by rote how to recognize at a glance a vocabulary of 50 to 100 words. Then they gradually acquire other words, often through seeing them used over and over again in the context of a story. Speakers of most languages learn the relationship between letters and the sounds associated with them (phonemes). That is, children are taught how to use their knowledge of the alphabet to sound out words. This procedure constitutes a second approach to teaching reading - phonics. Many schools have adopted a different approach: the whole-language method. The strategy here relies on the child's experience with the language. For example, students are offered engaging books and are encouraged to guess the words that they do not know by considering the context of the sentence or by looking for clues in the storyline and illustrations, rather than trying to sound them out. Many teachers adopted the whole-language approach because of its intuitive appeal. Making reading fun promises to keep children motivated, and learning to read depends more on what the student does than on what the teacher does. The presumed benefits of whole-language instruction and the contrast to the perceived dullness of phonics - led to its growing acceptance across America during the 1990s and a movement away from phonics.

C. However, many linguists and psychologists objected strongly to the abandonment of phonics in American schools. Why was this so? In short, research has clearly demonstrated that understanding how letters related to the component sounds in words is critically important in reading. This conclusion rests, in part, on knowledge of how experienced readers make sense of words on a page. Advocates of whole-language instruction have argued forcefully that people often derive meanings directly from print without ever determining the sound of the word. Some psychologists today accept this view, but most believe that reading is typically a process of rapidly sounding out words mentally. Compelling evidence for this comes from experiments that show that subjects often confuse homophones (words that sound the same, such as *Jrose*) and 'rows5). This supports the idea that readers convert strings of letters to sounds.

D. In order to evaluate different approaches to teaching reading, a number of experiments have been carried out, firstly with college students, then with school pupils. Investigators trained English-speaking college students to read using unfamiliar symbols such as Arabic letters (the phonics approach), while another group learned entire words associated with certain strings of Arabic letters (whole-word). Then both groups were required to read a new set of words constructed from the original characters. In general, readers who were taught the rules of phonics could read many more new words than those trained with a whole-word procedure. Classroom studies comparing phonics with either whole-word or whole-language instruction are also quite illuminating. One particularly persuasive study compared two programs used in 20 first-grade classrooms. Half the students were offered traditional reading instruction, which included the use of phonics drills and applications. The other half were taught using an individualized method that drew from their experiences with language; these children produced their own booklets of stories and developed sets of words to be recognized (common components of the whole-language approach). This study found that the first group scored higher at year's end on tests of reading and comprehension.

E. If researchers are so convinced about the need for phonics instruction, why does the debate continue? Because the controversy is enmeshed in the philosophical differences between traditional and progressive (or new) approaches, differences have divided educators for years. The progressives challenge the results of laboratory tests and classroom studies on the basis of a broad philosophical skepticism about the values of such research. They champion student-centered learning and teacher empowerment. Sadly, they fail to realize that these very admirable educational values are equally consistent with the teaching of phonics.

F. If schools of education insisted that would be reading teachers learned something about the vast research in linguistics and psychology that bears on reading, their graduates would be more eager to use phonics and would be prepared to do so effectively. They could allow their pupils to apply the principles of phonics while reading for pleasure. Using whole-language activities to supplement phonics instruction certainly helps to make reading fun and meaningful for children, so no one would want to see such tools discarded. Indeed, recent work has indicated that the combination of literature-based instruction and phonics is more powerful than either method used alone. Teachers need to strike a balance. But in doing so, we urge them to remember that reading must be grounded in a firm understanding of the connections between letters and sounds. Educators who deny this reality are neglecting decades of research. They are also neglecting the needs of their students.

Questions 91-95

The reading passage has six sections, **A-F**.

Choose the correct heading for sections **B-F** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i-ix**, in boxes **91-95**.

List of Headings
i. Disagreement about the reading process
ii. The roots of the debate
iii. A combined approach
iv. Methods of teaching reading
v. A controversial approach
vi. Inconclusive research
vii. Research with learners
viii. Allowing teachers more control
ix. A debate amongst educators

Example: Section A ix

91. Section B _____

92. Section C _____

93. Section D _____

94. Section E _____

95. Section F _____

V. Finish the second sentence in such a way that its meaning is similar to that of the original one. (0.5 point)

96. Mary knew what the answer was after reading the book.

By the time _____

97. She doesn't know why they are attracted to spending all day on the beach.

She can't see _____

98. He was sorry he hadn't said goodbye to her at the airport.

He would rather _____

99. Absolute secrecy was crucial to the success of the mission.

Without _____

100. We must do something about the problem even if it costs a lot.

Costly _____

----- **HÉT** -----
Total: 30 questions, 3 points

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM
(Bản Hướng dẫn chấm gồm 04 trang)

I. Hướng dẫn chung

- Bài thi gồm 02 phần: Trắc nghiệm và Tự luận.
- Phần Trắc nghiệm (7 điểm, 70 câu): Thí sinh tô đáp án trên phiếu TLTN.
- Phần Tự luận (3 điểm, 30 câu): Thí sinh làm trực tiếp bài vào ô trả lời đánh số từ 71-100 trên đề thi.

II. Đáp án và thang điểm

ĐÁP ÁN CHẤM TRẮC NGHIỆM

Câu/ Mã đề	201
1	C
2	C
3	D
4	A
5	D
6	B
7	D
8	C
9	A
10	B
11	B
12	A
13	B
14	B
15	D
16	D
17	B
18	A
19	B
20	D
21	C
22	C
23	B
24	B
25	C
26	C
27	A
28	B
29	D
30	A
31	A
32	B
33	B
34	C
35	D
36	A
37	A

38	D
39	C
40	B
41	A
42	B
43	A
44	C
45	C
46	D
47	B
48	C
49	C
50	C
51	C
52	B
53	D
54	C
55	B
56	B
57	A
58	B
59	A
60	C
61	C
62	A
63	A
64	B
65	B
66	A
67	C
68	A
69	B
70	D

ĐÁP ÁN CHẤM TỰ LUẬN

I. Read the following passage and fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word. (1 point)

71. out
72. heart
73. skill
74. overcome
75. made
76. turn
77. warming
78. date
79. devoted/ dedicated
80. delivered

II. Rewrite each of the sentences below in such a way that its meaning is similar to that of the original one, using the word given in brackets. Do not change this word in any way. (0.5 point)

81. The Member of Parliament did everything he could to take advantage of the situation.
82. All tenants must adhere to the regulations about guests.
83. Stanley is rather in awe of the new algebra teacher.
84. The press has poured scorn on the handling of the matter.
85. You must come to terms with the fact that she has left you.

III. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space. (0.5 point)

86. belie/ belied
87. evacuees
88. acclimate/ acclimatize
89. microscopic
90. impressionable

IV. For questions 91-95, read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (0.5 point)

91. iv
92. i
93. vii
94. ii
95. iii

V. Finish the second sentence in such a way that its meaning is similar to that of the original one. (0.5 point)

96. By the time she had finished reading the book, Mary knew what the answer was.
97. She can't see the attraction of spending all day on the beach.
98. He would rather have said goodbye to her at the airport.
99. Without absolute secrecy, the mission wouldn't have succeeded.
100. Costly as/ though it may be, we must do something about the problem.

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