

**I. LISTENING (20 pts)**

**Part 1. You will hear two teachers discussing arrangements for a goodbye party. Listen and complete the note below. Write NO MORE THAN 3 WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. You will listen ONCE only. (10 pts)**

GOODBYE PARTY FOR JOHN	
Date:	22nd December
Venue:	(1) _____
<b>Invitations (Tony)</b>	
Who to invite:	- John and his wife
- Director	
- the (2) _____	
- all the teachers	
- all the (3) _____	
Date for sending invitations:	(4) _____
<b>Present (Lisa)</b>	
Collect money during the:	(5) _____
Suggested amount per person:	(6) \$ _____
Check prices for:	- CD players
- (7) _____	
- coffee maker	
Ask guests to bring:	- snacks
	- (8) _____
- (9) _____	
Ask student representative to prepare a:	(10) _____

**Part 2. You will hear five different people talking about going to famous places. For each question, choose from the list what each speaker says about their visit to each site. Use the letter only once. You will listen TWICE. (5 pts).**

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| A. I arrived late at my destination.                  | Speaker 1: (1) _____ |
| B. At one point on the journey, I didn't feel safe.   | Speaker 2: (2) _____ |
| C. There was a marvelous view during the journey.     | Speaker 3: (3) _____ |
| D. I ate extremely well during the journey.           | Speaker 4: (4) _____ |
| E. I should have used a different means of transport. | Speaker 5: (5) _____ |

**Part 3. Listen to a radio interview with Dr. Patterson about marketing techniques. For each question, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. You will listen TWICE. (5 pts).**

**1. What does Dr. Patterson say about marketing and the senses?**

- A. It is a new approach to selling products and services.
- B. It is something that has been done for some time.
- C. It is a simple way to make people buy more.
- D. It is a concept which makes many people comfortable.

2. Consumers do not like scent marketing if \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the smell in the shop is overpowering
  - B. it is a sweet and pervasive smell of chemicals
  - C. the smell manages to cover their clothing
  - D. it is used to advertise non-existent products
3. Why did one store use a drink as scent marketing?
  - A. It suggested a positive image of a pleasurable experience.
  - B. It made people thirsty while they were shopping.
  - C. Because people love the smell of tropical fruit.
  - D. So that people viewed the shop location more positively.
4. Why did the US Milk Board use the smell of cookies?
  - A. As a way of making milk seem more glamorous.
  - B. To persuade adults that milk is just for children.
  - C. To make a connection between two products.
  - D. Because the smell of coffee failed to boost sales.
5. According to Dr. Patterson, scent marketing \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is becoming more popular in shops
  - B. only works with specific products
  - C. enhances the shopping experience
  - D. is detrimental to the environment

--- THE END OF THE LISTENING ---

**II. Write the letter A, B, C or D in the given numbered spaces to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (10 pts)**

1. Although he was completely \_\_\_\_\_ as a furniture maker, he produced the most beautiful chairs.
 

A. unable	B. untrained	C. incapable	D. uneducated
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2. \_\_\_\_\_ to the national park before, Le Hoang was amazed to see the breathtaking view of the geyser at the foot of the mountain.
 

A. Being not	B. Not having been	C. Not being	D. Have not been
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3. It is time the authorities had students wear \_\_\_\_\_ helmets whenever they ride their electric bikes.
 

A. safety	B. security	C. welfare	D. protection
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4. The curriculum at the public school is as good \_\_\_\_\_ of any private school.
 

A. or better than	B. as or better than that
C. as or better that	D. as or better than those
5. I think you may mistake Daisy for her sister as it is \_\_\_\_\_ impossible to tell the twins apart.
 

A. virtually	B. realistically	C. closely	D. extremely
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6. I'm sorry to hear that Peter and Dick have \_\_\_\_\_ recently. They were such good friends.
 

A. dropped out	B. fallen against	C. fallen out	D. dropped against
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7. I don't like to ask people for help as a rule but I wonder if you could \_\_\_\_\_ me a favour.
 

A. make	B. pick	C. do	D. find
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8. Tony didn't study hard for the end-term test. His answers \_\_\_\_\_ from someone else during the test.

A. should have been copied

B. must have been copied

C. can have copied

D. would have copied

9. James never shows his emotions; no matter what happens, he always keeps a stiff upper \_\_\_\_\_.

A. mouth

B. eye

C. head

D. lip

10. The Earth is the only place we know in the universe that can support human life, \_\_\_\_\_ human influences are making the planet less fit to live on.

A. yet

B. because

C. moreover

D. since

**III. Fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (6 pts)**

### HUMOUR ACROSS CULTURES

Humour is a unique human quality that enables people to connect, break boundaries and share common ideas. However, as many know through bitter experience, it does not always translate well across cultures. This is because much of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ we find amusing is culturally determined.

The norms of humour that are familiar to the people of one nation can seem impenetrable to those of (2) \_\_\_\_\_. However, research shows that universal elements exist. These can cross cultural boundaries and tap into a mutual understanding of the world, irrespective of where we grew up.

While many people think being funny requires a certain sophistication or intellectual ability, apparently anyone can make others laugh. This is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to the fact that human beings are naturally predisposed to humour. Researchers have discovered that something commonly considered to be funny is composed of two elements. Firstly, it must subvert the listener's expectations - in other words, be surprising - and, also, it must not be threatening. As this appears to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ true across cultures, the topics are where the differences lie. For example, in some countries people enjoy telling jokes about (5) \_\_\_\_\_ competitive relationships with neighbouring nations while, in other parts of the world people like comedy that is directed at themselves, or like using wordplay, storytelling or satire.

Whatever the topic, though, it turns out that understanding the things that make any of us crack (6) \_\_\_\_\_ isn't actually that difficult.

**IV. The passage below contains 7 errors. UNDERLINE and WRITE your correction in the column provided. The first one has been done as an example. (7 pts)**

0. learning → to learn

People are often surprised learning just how long some varieties of trees can live. If asked to estimate the age of the oldest living trees on Earth, they often come up with guests in the neighborhood of two or perhaps three hundred years. The real answer is considerably larger than that, more than five thousand years.

The tree that wins the prize for its considerable maturity was the bristlecone pine of California. This venerable pine predates wonder of the ancient world such as the pyramids of Egypt, the hanging Gardens of Babylon, and the Colossus of Rhodes. It is not nearly as tall as the giant redwood that is found in California, and, in fact, it is actually not very tall to compare with many other trees, often a little more than five meters in height. This relatively short height may be one of the factors that aid the bristlecone pine about living to a ripe old age - high winds and inclement weather cannot easily reach the shorter trees and cause damage. A additional factor that contributes to the long life of the bristlecone is that this type of tree has a high percentage of resin, who prevents rot from developing in the tree trunk and branches.

**V. Read the following passage. Use the words given in CAPITALS in the brackets to form words that fit in the numbered blanks. Write your answers in the given numbered spaces. (7 pts)**

Admittedly, climate changes have occurred on our planet. For example, there have been several ice ages or glacial periods. The changes currently being monitored are said to be the result not of natural causes, but of human (1. ACT) \_\_\_\_\_. Furthermore, the rate of change is becoming alarmingly rapid. The major problem is that the planet appears to be warming up. According to some

experts, this warming process, known as global warming, is occurring at a(n) **(2. PRECEDENT)** \_\_\_\_\_ high rate in the last 10,000 years. The implications for the planet are very serious. Rising global temperatures could give rise to **(3. ECOLOGY)** \_\_\_\_\_ disasters. These in turn could have a harmful effect on agriculture. It is thought that this unusual warming of the Earth has been caused by so-called greenhouse gases. Such gases not only **(4. ADDITION)** \_\_\_\_\_ to the pollution of the atmosphere, but also create a greenhouse effect. **(5. POLITICS)** \_\_\_\_\_ are also concerned about climate change and there are now regular summits on the subject. The summits were attended by representatives from around 180 of the world's **(6. INDUSTRY)** \_\_\_\_\_ countries. There it was agreed that most countries would try to reduce the volume of greenhouse gas **(7. EMIT)** \_\_\_\_\_. It was also suggested that more forests should be planted to create so-called sinks to absorb greenhouse gases.

**VI. Read the following passage and write the letter A, B, C or D in the given numbered spaces to indicate the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks. (7 pts)**

Many of us still use traditional bulbs around the house. But simply replacing one traditional 100-watt bulb in your home with a low-energy **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ will do wonders. This helps to save you the **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ of electricity required to make 1,200 cups of tea. It will also reduce your annual electricity bill, so as well as using less energy, you'll be paying less money. This is because traditional bulbs only use 10% of the electrical energy to produce light, while the **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ 90% is wasted as heat. Low-energy bulbs, which are also known as Compact Fluorescent Lamps, or CFLs, are more efficient because most of the electrical energy is used to **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ actual light instead. CFLs are more expensive to buy, costing a(n) **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_ of £6 each compared to 40p for a traditional one, but they **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ cheaper in the long run because they use less electricity and are much more durable, lasting at least six times longer. However, they do have some drawbacks. **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_, they can have a slow start-up, taking some time to reach their full brightness, so you are recommended to use them where they will be left on for longer periods, such as your living room or hallway. This also avoids frequent switching on and off, which may also shorten the life of the bulbs.

- |                   |               |               |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. similarity  | B. equivalent | C. equality   | D. balance      |
| 2. A. number      | B. sum        | C. amount     | D. total        |
| 3. A. maintaining | B. including  | C. remaining  | D. compromising |
| 4. A. generate    | B. reproduce  | C. compensate | D. exploit      |
| 5. A. means       | B. mode       | C. average    | D. medium       |
| 6. A. figure out  | B. work out   | C. come out   | D. take out     |
| 7. A. For example | B. Instead    | C. Therefore  | D. In case      |

**VII. Read the following passage and write the letter A, B, C or D in the given numbered spaces to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (8 pts)**

The principle of use and disuse states that those parts of organisms' bodies that are used grow larger. Those parts that are not tend to wither away. It is an observed fact that when you exercise particular muscles, they grow. Those that are never used diminish. By examining a man's body, we can tell which muscles he uses and which he doesn't. We may even be able to guess his profession or his reaction. Enthusiasts of the "body-building" cult make use of the principle of use and disuse to "build" their bodies, almost like a piece of sculpture, into whatever unnatural shape demanded by fashion in this peculiar minority culture. Muscles are not the only parts of the body that respond to use in this kind of way. Walk barefoot and you acquire harder skin on your soles. It is easy to tell a farmer from a bank teller by looking at their hands alone. The farmer's hands are horny, hardened by long exposure to rough work. The teller's hands are relatively soft.

The principle of use and disuse enables animals to become better at the job of surviving in their world, progressively better during their lifetime as a result of living in that world. Humans, through direct exposure to sunlight, or lack of it, develop a skin color which equips them better to survive in the particular local conditions.

Too much sunlight is dangerous. Enthusiastic sunbathers with very fair skins are susceptible to skin cancer. Too little sunlight, on the other hand, leads to vitamin-D deficiency and rickets. The

brown pigment melanin, which is synthesized under the influence of sunlight, makes a screen to protect the underlying tissues from the harmful effects of further sunlight. If a suntanned person moves to a less sunny climate, the melanin disappears, and the body is able to benefit from what little sun there is. This can be represented as an instance of the principle of use and disuse: skin goes brown when it is “used”, and fades to white when it is not.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - A. How the principles of use and disuse change people’s concepts of themselves.
  - B. The way in which people change themselves to conform to fashion.
  - C. The changes that occur according to the principle of use and disuse.
  - D. The effects of the sun on the principle of use and disuse.
2. The phrase **withier away** in paragraph 1 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. split
  - B. rot
  - C. perish
  - D. shrink
3. The word **Those** in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. organisms
  - B. bodies
  - C. parts
  - D. muscles
4. From the passage, it can be inferred that author views body building \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. with enthusiasm
  - B. as an artistic form
  - C. with scientific interest
  - D. of doubtful benefit
5. It can be inferred from the passage that the principle of use and disuse enables organisms to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. change their existence
  - B. automatically benefit
  - C. survive in any condition
  - D. improve their lifetime
6. The author suggests that melanin \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is necessary for the production of vitamin-D
  - B. is beneficial in sunless climates
  - C. helps protect fair-skinned people
  - D. is a synthetic product
7. In the third paragraph, the author mentions sun tanning as an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. humans improving their local condition
  - B. humans surviving in adverse conditions
  - C. humans using the principle of use and disuse
  - D. humans running the risk of skin cancer
8. The word **susceptible** in paragraph 3 is **OPPOSITE** in the meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. vulnerable
  - B. resistant
  - C. allergic
  - D. suggestible

**VIII. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks that follow. (10 pts)**

### **SECRET MILLIONAIRE**

**Secret Millionaire** is a reality TV show with a difference. The participants come on the programme to possibly give away thousands of pounds.

In the programme, millionaires go undercover to deprived areas of Britain, where they volunteer in the local community. For a fortnight they give up their affluent lifestyle and live with little money in substandard accommodation. Their experience often prompt them to hand over life-changing sums of money to deserving individuals and institutions. At the end, they reveal who they actually are.

There have been eight series of the programme in the UK so far with millions of pounds being given away to good causes. While watching the programmes, it’s sometimes hard to tell who is benefiting most from the relationship. All of the people involved have talked about how it has changed their lives. But interestingly, it seemed that it was the millionaires who found their experiences the most

rewarding. Some discovered that there are more important things in life than making money, and forged lasting relationships with the people they met.

**A. HILARY DEVEY**, who, as a single mother, risked everything to start up a now hugely successful transport company, lives on her own in her enormous mansion. She returned incognito to the place she grew up in, and one of the projects she got involved in was a local community support centre which was in danger of closing. The centre provides marriage counselling, support for single parents and homeless people and so on. She funded the centre and provided more facilities for it. Hilary is still a regular visitor to the centre, and feels she now has friends who value her for the person she is, not her money.

**B. NICK LESLAU** is one of Britain's wealthiest property tycoons and lives in luxury with his family in London. He went to Glasgow and worked in a poor area with severely disabled people. He was astonished at how friendly and kind everyone was, even though they didn't know anything about him. Although he has always donated money to various charities, he found it immensely rewarding to get involved directly for once. He said he felt privileged to have met some of society's genuine heroes – people who work tirelessly to help others.

**C. KAVITA OBEROI** is a 38-year-old IT millionaire whose sole interest in life, apart from her family, was making money. Her views completely changed when she went to a centre for disadvantaged girls in Manchester. She used to believe that people were poor because they didn't try to improve their lives. When she got involved with the girls' centre, she realised that people often need help and support to do their best. She realised that her own mother had sacrificed a lot so that Kavita could have a good education. Kavita became a director of the group and is helping it to go national to support more young women.

**D. JAMES BENAMORE**, a tough financial dealer now worth £77 million, used to have a drug problem himself. He waved goodbye to his wife and children and went to a crime-ridden area of Manchester. He worked in a centre for teenagers who were excluded from mainstream education and found that they had no confidence in themselves, nor any belief that any effort they made would make any difference. James donated money to the centre so that children who worked hard earned rewards in the form of trips and outings. He also offered some teenagers a month's work experience at his company. He was delighted to see how their attitudes changed, and has set up the scheme permanently.

**Read the instruction to the text and decide whether the following sentences (from questions 1 to 5) are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F):**

1. The people who meet the millionaires know that they are rich straight away.
2. The millionaires have to live differently for a while.
3. The millionaires have to donate lots of money.
4. The socially disadvantaged people benefit more than the rich people in the programme.
5. The millionaires don't stay in touch with the people they meet.

**Read the texts A-D and match them to the questions from 6 to 10 below (Number 0 has been done for you as an example)**

**Which millionaire ...**

0. *had to overcome addiction problems in his/her youth?* **D**
6. met young people who believed they were unable to improve their lives?
7. had changed his/her opinions by the end of the programme?
8. found it was better to get involved rather than just donate money?
9. went back to his/her hometown?
10. was surprised that people who didn't know him/her were so nice to him/her?

**IX. Match the headings (A-G) with paragraphs 1-5 in the text. There are two extra headings that you do not need. (5 pts)**

**List of headings**

**A. Artificial intelligence**

**B. The future of entertainment**

- C. Shopping in the 25th century
- D. A multimedia experience
- E. Half human, half machine
- F. Homes of the future
- G. Science fiction films of the future

### INTO THE FUTURE

1. \_\_\_\_\_. A new exhibition at the Museum of Liverpool opens on July 1st. It looks at current trends in four different areas and asks where they are heading. It includes videos, interactive displays and virtual reality exhibits.
2. \_\_\_\_\_. Computers are becoming more and more powerful each year. Will they soon be more intelligent than people? If the answer is yes, then how will that change our relationship with computers? Might there be dangers for the human race? This part of exhibition explores this question and other related issues.
3. \_\_\_\_\_. What will the kitchen of the future look like? Will domestic robots finally become a reality? In this part of the exhibition you can find out what day-to-day life may be like fifty years from now. From a fridge that does your shopping online, to a wardrobe that tells you what to wear, it seems certain that everything around us will soon be “smart”, not just our phone!
4. \_\_\_\_\_. At the moment, 3D TV and films are a new and exciting development. But what will the next development be? Will TV become genuinely interactive? Or perhaps nobody will watch TV or films at all. Instead, they will put on a headset and find themselves a new world of virtual reality. These technologies, already exist; come and try them, and get a taste of the future. The fun has only just started ...
5. \_\_\_\_\_. We all know about superheroes from comic books and science fiction films. As science advances, will some of their “superpowers” be found in ordinary humans? Perhaps – if we are prepared to let technology and your bodies mix. In this part of the exhibition, you can try out a bionic hand and let a mind-reading computer explore your thoughts. You’ll be amazed!

#### 1. CHUYỀN ANH

**X. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)**

1. The police are advising the locals not to go out on their own at night, as there have been more robberies lately.  
→ Due to an \_\_\_\_\_
2. That reminds me of the time I climbed to the top of Mount Fuji.  
→ That takes \_\_\_\_\_
3. That rumor about the politician and the construction contract is absolutely false.  
→ There is \_\_\_\_\_
4. We’re getting into trouble by violating the traffic rule like this.  
→ We’re skating \_\_\_\_\_
5. The bomb explosion took place right after the chairman’s speech.  
→ No sooner \_\_\_\_\_

**XI. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. You must use NO MORE THAN SIX words, including the word given. (5 pts)**

1. Can you suggest a way of turning dreams into reality for the secondary students taking the recruitment exam to Bac Giang gifted school. (**TRUE**)  
→ Can you suggest how \_\_\_\_\_ for the secondary students taking the recruitment exam to Bac Giang gifted school.
2. Peter and his friends started arguing about the hot topic of bullying at school. (**INTO**)  
→ Peter \_\_\_\_\_ his friends about the hot topic of bullying at school.
3. My husband is obsessed with football; it’s the only thing he ever thinks about. (**BRAIN**)

→ My husband \_\_\_\_\_; it's the only thing he ever thinks about.

4. The students were told to either keep quiet or leave the art gallery. (**NO**)

→ The students \_\_\_\_\_ keep quiet or leave the art gallery.

5. Because of the appalling weather conditions, some trains will be delayed. (**SUBJECT**)

→ Some trains \_\_\_\_\_ because of the appalling weather conditions.

## 2. CHUYÊN PHÁP

**X. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)**

1. If you find it necessary, you can contact me on this number.

→ Should \_\_\_\_\_.

2. As people use a lot of wood-pulp, many trees are cut down.

→ The more \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Dien Bien Phu Victory is such a brilliant feat that it has put Viet Nam nation on the map of the world.

→ Dien Bien Phu Victory is so \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Although Mr. Nguyen Van Bay had learned how to fly in a very short time, he was a terror for invaders in the sky.

→ In spite \_\_\_\_\_.

5. No situation is more depressing than being unemployed.

→ Being \_\_\_\_\_.

**XL. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. You must use NO MORE THAN SIX words, including the word given. (5 pts)**

1. We agreed that each of us would do the washing up on alternate days. (**URNS**)

→ We agreed \_\_\_\_\_ washing up.

2. I don't think there will be any applicants for this post. (**LIKELIHOOD**)

→ There \_\_\_\_\_ there will be any applicants for this post.

3. How did your son manage to carry such a heavy backpack? (**COPE**)

→ How did your son \_\_\_\_\_ a heavy backpack?

4. I have never stayed in such an expensive hotel before. (**TIME**)

→ This is \_\_\_\_\_ in such an expensive hotel.

5. I'm sure that it was the sound of the rain that disturbed me. (**MUST**)

→ It \_\_\_\_\_ of the rain that disturbed me.

## 3. CHUYÊN TRUNG

**X. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)**

1. Many people were severely critical of the proposals for the new supermarket.

→ There was \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The respond to their appeal is so great that they have to recruit more volunteers.

→ Such \_\_\_\_\_.

3. My cousin was about to cry when he was reprimanded by his mother.

→ My cousin was on \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Immediately after his arrival home, a water-heater exploded.

→ Hardly \_\_\_\_\_.

5. My bank manager and I get on together very well.

→ I am on \_\_\_\_\_.



**XI. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. You must use NO MORE THAN SIX words, including the word given. (5 pts)**

1. Even if you think you know the person well, you must work at the relationship. **(HOWEVER)**  
→ You must work at the relationship \_\_\_\_\_ know the person.
2. She felt uncomfortable in the huge hotel. **(FISH)**  
→ She felt like \_\_\_\_\_ in the huge hotel.
3. I think you should be tolerant of other people's weaknesses. **(ALLOWANCE)**  
→ I think you should \_\_\_\_\_ other people's weaknesses.
4. The life of the Prince and Princess together hasn't exactly been easy and pleasant so far. **(ROSES)**  
→ The life of the Prince and Princess together hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ so far.
5. Huong tried hard to start the car, but without success. **(MATTER)**  
→ No \_\_\_\_\_, she couldn't start the car.

#### 4. CHUYỀN HÀN

**X. Finish each sentence in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)**

1. I didn't know you were coming, so I didn't wait for you.  
→ If \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He was annoyed because his secretary came to work late.  
→ He objected \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Do you have any experience of driving this kind of car?  
→ Have you \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Everyone thinks I picked all the flowers in the garden.  
→ I am thought \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Tung Duong hasn't come here since 1999.  
→ The last time \_\_\_\_\_.

**XI. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. Use NO MORE THAN SIX words. (5 pts)**

1. That man's opinion means more to me than any other officials'. **(WHOSE)**  
→ That is \_\_\_\_\_ to me than any other officials'.
2. The number of accidents has gone down steadily since the speed limit was imposed. **(DECLINE)**  
→ There is \_\_\_\_\_ of accidents since the speed limit was imposed.
3. I used to be familiar with every corner of this school. **(HAND)**  
→ I used to know this school like \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Although I strongly disapprove of your behavior, I will help you this time. **(DISAPPROVAL)**  
→ Despite \_\_\_\_\_, I will help you this time.
5. "Nothing will persuade me to sleep in this haunted cottage," the lady said. **(REFUSED)**  
→ The lady flatly \_\_\_\_\_ haunted cottage.

#### 5. CHUYỀN NHẬT

**X. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)**

1. Many people died because of the lack of medical facilities.  
→ It was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Because she was determined to overcome difficulties, she climbed to the top of her profession.  
→ Because of her \_\_\_\_\_.
3. You won't be allowed in until your identity has been checked.  
→ Only until \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They suggested opening new factories in the depressed area.

