

ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

I. Multiple choice (3 ms) Choose the best answer

1. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest  
A. switch      B. while      C. since      D. ring
2. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest  
A. repeat      B. teach      C. deaf      D. cheat
3. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest  
A. public      B. program      C. fashion      D. discuss
4. Tell her \_\_\_\_\_ for school again.  
A. not late      B. not being late      C. not to be late      D. not be late
5. Have you ever taken part \_\_\_\_\_ team learning?  
A. for      B. with      C. at      D. in
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the storm warnings, we did not go out last night.  
A. Since      B. In spite of      C. Because of      D. The result
7. Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part  
In spite of her deafness, she played the violin very well.  
A. inability to hear      B. inability to speak  
C. inability to see      D. mentally impairment
8. Children need to feel \_\_\_\_\_ in order to do well at school.  
A. secure      B. security      C. securely      D. securable
9. He invented a new kind of wheelchair for the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unemployed      B. poor      C. disabled      D. unhappy
10. Mary: "Thanks for the nice gift!"  
Susan: "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. In fact, I myself don't like it      B. You're welcomed  
C. I'm glad you like it      D. It's my pleasure
11. Peter: "Don't forget to come tomorrow."  
David: "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. I don't      B. I won't      C. I can't      D. I haven't
12. I've never eaten this food before.  
A. It's the first time I've eaten this food.      B. It's the tastiest food I've eaten.  
C. I've never eaten such a good food before.      D. The food is so bad that I've never eaten before.

II. Supply correct verb tense and form (1.5 ms)

1. We (be) \_\_\_\_\_ HAVE BEEN \_\_\_\_\_ friends since we (be) \_\_\_\_\_ WERE \_\_\_\_\_ at college together.
2. Scientists (make) \_\_\_\_\_ MADE \_\_\_\_\_ some fundamental discoveries in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
3. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (go) \_\_\_\_\_ HAD GONE \_\_\_\_\_ out for dinner.
4. I advise him (not, worry) \_\_\_\_\_ NOT TO WORRY \_\_\_\_\_ too much about the result of the test.
5. He used to get up at half past six, but now he is used to (get) \_\_\_\_\_ GETTING \_\_\_\_\_ up at five.

III. Read the passage and choose the best answer (1.25 ms)

With the invention of the microcomputer, a computer can now be purchased for as little as a few hundred dollars. Taking advantages of this situation, quite a few secondary schools, even kindergartens, have already begun to use computers. Many other schools, however, are hesitating to introduce computer science onto the school curriculum. They wonder if students, especially younger ones will be able to use these complicated machines. They also fear that they may only be suitable for youngsters who are good at math. "What about slower students?" they ask. Will computers make learning even more difficult for them? Then again, will learning with a computer be boring?

Schools that are actually using computers are discovering answers to these questions. Surprisingly, students who are only 6 to 7 years of age are taking to the machines like a duck to water. They are not only finding them easy to use, but they are also finding them fascinating.

1. Nowadays, we can get a computer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at a very high price      B. at a real price  
C. at an affordable price      D. at a rather high price
2. According to the passage, schools \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have already begun to use computers      B. are hesitating about using computers  
C. have different ideas about using computers      D. ban students from using the computers
3. To many teachers, who are better at using computers?

- A. Children from 4 to 6 years of age  
 C. Mature students
- B. Slow students  
**D. Students who are good at math**
4. The phrase “like a duck to water” in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. not naturally and with some difficulty  
**B. naturally and without any difficulty**  
 C. feel uncomfortable in an unfamiliar surroundings  
 D. have no effect on them
5. What is the writer’s attitude toward the use of computers in schools?  
 A. **supporting**                      B. hesitant                      C. opposing                      D. neutral

**IV. Fill in the blank with one suitable word (1.25 ms)**

threat	peacefully	supportive	poor	opened	awarded
patients					

In 1952 Mother Teresa (1) OPENED the first Home for the Dying in Calcutta. Over some years, Mother Teresa’s Missionaries of Charity grew from twelve to thousands, serving “the poorest of the (2) POOR” in 1450 centers around the world. Mother Teresa created many homes for the dying and the unwanted from Calcutta to New York. She was one of the first to establish homes for AIDS (3) PATIENTS. For more than 45 years, Mother Teresa comforted the poor, the dying, and the unwanted around the world.

In 1979, Mother Teresa was (4) AWARDED the Nobel Peace Prize, “for work undertaken in the struggle to overcome poverty and distress, which also constitute a (5) THREAT to peace”. She refused the conventional ceremonial banquet given to laureates, and gave \$6,000 to the poor in Calcutta, claiming the money would permit her to feed hundreds of needy for a year.

**V. Do as directed (2.0 ms)**

- Mark went on working. He felt unwell. (*Sentence combination, using “although”*)  
 → Mark WENT ON WORKING ALTHOUGH HE FELT UNWELL
- These machines/ not use/ at least five years. (*Sentence building*)  
 → These machines HAVE NOT BEEN USED (0.25) FOR AT LEAST FIVE YEARS (0.25)
- My father is very strict. He never allows me TO WATCH TELEVISION TOO MUCH/ TO COME HOME LATE/ TO PLAY COMPUTER GAMES TOO MUCH ... (*Sentence completion*)
- Jim passed his driving test. That surprised everyone. (*Rewrite, using “which” as a connector*)  
 → Jim passed his driving test, which surprised everyone.

**VI. Writing (1.0 m)**

You are planning a surprise party for your cousin and want to invite an English-speaking friend to the party. Write a letter to send to your friend. In your letter, you should

- invite your friend to the party (0.25)
- say when it will take place (0.25)
- explain why you want to surprise your cousin (0.25)

**Correct grammar and vocabulary (0.25)**