**aif ĐỀ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 9**

**PHÒNG GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO HUYỆN THANH OAI**

**NĂM HỌC: 2016 - 2017**

**MÔN: TIẾNG ANH (VÒNG 2)**

**ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**

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

***Chú ý:*** *-* *Bộ đề thi này gồm có 09 trang, từ trang 01 đến trang 09.*

*- Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào bộ đề thi này.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Điểm** | Họ tên, chữ ký của người chấm thi số 1: | **Số phách** |
| - Bằng số:…………….. | ………………………………………... | (Do Chủ tịch hội đồng chấm thi ghi) |
| - Bằng chữ:…………… | Họ tên, chữ ký của người chấm thi số 2: | ………………….. |
| ………………………... | ………………………………………... |

**PART ONE: LISTENING (3.0 pts)**

**LISTEN AND FILL IN THE GAPS:****(200.15 = 3.0 pt)**

The population density of the UK is about (1)……………….. inhabitants per square kilometre, which is well above the European Community average of (2)……………….. per square kilometre. England is the most densely populated member of EC with (3)……………….. people per square kilometre (with Greater London having a density according to the lastest fingures of (4)………………….. people per square kilometre) and Scotland the least densely populated with 56 people per square kilometre, while Wales and Northern Ireland have (5)……………….. and 112 people per square kilometre respectively. Now let’s to the figures for some of the Britain’s largest urban areas.

Greater London, the first city in the list, has an area of 1,580 square kilometres. It also has a large population of (6)……………….. thousand in 1988. Birmingham in the English Midlands is (7)……………….. square kilometres in area with a population of (8)……………….. thousand. Leeds, the largest city in the north of England, is (9)……………….. square kilometres with a population of (10)……………….. thousand. The Industrial Scottish town of Glasgow, with an area of (11)……………….. square kilometres, has a surprisingly high populationof (12)……………….. thousand. Edinburgh, Scotland’s capital, with an area of (13)……………….. square kilometres, has a population of (14)…………………. thousand. Manchester is (15)……………….. square kilometres with a population of (16)……………….. thousand. Bristol on the southwest of England is (17)……………….. square kilometres with a population of (18)……………….. thousand. In the Midlands, Coventry is the smallest city in this list. It’s (19)……………….. square kilometres with a population of only (20)…………………. thousand.

­­­

***-> Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.................................. | 2.................................. | 3.................................. | 4.................................. | 5.................................. |
| 6.................................. | 7.................................. | 8.................................. | 9.................................. | 10.................................. |
| 11.................................. | 12.................................. | 13.................................. | 14.................................. | 15.................................. |
| 16.................................. | 17.................................. | 18.................................. | 19.................................. | 20.................................. |

**PART TWO: PHONETICS: (2.0 pts)**

**I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently: (50.2=1.0 pt)**

21. A. ocean B. special C. musician D. certify

22. A. informative B. journalism C. disadvantage D. disagree

23. A. complain B. conserve C. cover D. environment

24. A. technology B. different C. mental D. dentist

25. A. persuade B. prevent C. impressive D. secondary

***-> Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21.................................. | 22.................................. | 23.................................. | 24.................................. | 25.................................. |

**II. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others.**

**(5 0.2 = 1.0 pt)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. A. competitor | B. partitipant | C. volunteer | D. announcer |
| 22. A. professional | B. international | C. ambassador | D. retirement |
| 23. A.championship | B. tournament | C. commitee | D. continent |
| 24. A. disaster | B. voyage | C. luxury | D. character |
| 25. A. adventure | B. detective | C. disgusting | D. violent |

***-> Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21.................................. | 22.................................. | 23.................................. | 24.................................. | 25.................................. |

**PART THREE: VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES: (5.0 pts)**

**I. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences: (15 0.1 = 1.5 pts)**

26. If there were only one village on earth and it had exactly 100 people, who...................... of?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. will it consist | B. would it consist | C. was it consist | D. does it consist |

27. “I had a hard time taking notes on the lecture.”

“I did, too. The professor speaks ..............................”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. exceeding fast | B. exceedingly fastly | C. exceedingly fast | D. with exceedingly fastness |

28. Hardly ..............................the captain of the team when he had to face problems.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. had he been appointed | B. did he appoint |
| C. was he being appointed | D. was he appointing |

29. As soon as you hear the alarm, you all have to leave the building ..............................

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. on the verge | B. under law | C. at no time | D. without delay |

30. So funnily.............................. that all his friends laughed wildly.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. he had sung | B. had he sung | C. he sang | D. did he sing |

31. We got ............................. the plane at 10.30 and the plane took.............................on time.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. in/ off | B. on/ up | C. in/ out | D. on/ off |

32. I didn’t like the noise in the city at first. But now.............................. here.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. I got used to living | B. I’m used to living | C. I used to live | D. I used to living |

33. It’s surprising the performance went so well after only three ..............................

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. rehearsals | B. auditions | C. applauses | D. directions |

34. My brother found it difficult to learn write because he is ..............................

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. left-handed | B. right-handed | C. single-handed | D. two-handed |

35. You’ll be .............................. your money if you buy that hat: you will never wear it.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. giving away | B. wasting | C. saving | D. losing |

36. You .............................. given that man our phone number. I didn’t trust him at all.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. must not have | B. might not have | C. should not have | D. could not have |

37. Scientists are working to find a cure for .............................. like AIDS.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. ills | B. infirmities | C. diseases | D. complaints |

38. She is hard-working and efficient. …............................., she has had several years’

experience of this kind of work.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. As well as | B. Not only | C. However | D. Furthermore |

39. Half way up the mountain there was a ..........................where climbers could stay over night

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. hut | B. tent | C. caravan | D. bungalow |

40. Have you seen the exhibition at that new .............................. in the high street?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. stadium | B. theatre | C. cathedral | D. gallery |

***-> Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26.................................. | 27.................................. | 28.................................. | 29.................................. | 30.................................. |
| 31.................................. | 32.................................. | 33.................................. | 34.................................. | 35.................................. |
| 36.................................. | 37.................................. | 38.................................. | 39.................................. | 40.................................. |

**II. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences. (10  0.2 = 2.0 pts)**

**PRECIOUS METAL**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Gold has several qualities that have made it a commodity of (0) ***exceptional*** value throughout history. It is attractive in colour, durable to the point of virtual (41) ................................and usually found in nature in a (42)................................. pure form. The history of gold is (43)................................. by that of any other metal because of its value in the minds of men from earliest times.  Because it is visually pleasing it was one of the first metals to attract human (44)............................ Examples of elaborate gold workmanship, many in nearly perfect condition, survise from ancient Egyptian, Minoan, Assyrian, and Etruscan artisans, and gold has continued to be a highly (45).............................material out of which jewellery and other (46)............................ objects are crafted.  The era of gold production that followed the Spanish discovery of the Americas in the 1490s was probably the greatest the world had witnessed to that time. The (47).............................of mines by slave labour and the looting of Indian palaces, temples, and graves in Central and South America sesulted in a(n) (48) ..............................influx of gold that literally unbalanced the (49) .............................. structure of Europe. Until today the world remains (50) ............................. by the allure of gold. | **EXCEPTION**  **DESTROY**  **COMPARE**  **EQUAL**  **ATTEND**  **FAVOUR**  **DECOR**  **EXPLOIT**  **PRECEDENT**  **ECONOMY**  **CAPTIVE** |

***-> Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41) .................................. | 42) .................................. | 43) .................................. | 44) .................................. | 45) .................................. |
| 46) .................................. | 47) .................................. | 48) .................................. | 49) .................................. | 50) .................................. |

**III. Fill in the missing preposition or adverb. (15 x 0.1 = 1.5 pt)**

**turn away** = refuse admittance to sb

**turn down** = (1) reject an offer, (2) reduce heat etc…

**turn in** = go to bed

**turn sb in** = report to the authorities

**turn into** = convert, change

**turn off** = switch off

**turn on** = swicth on

**turn out** = (1) assemble as a crowd, (2) produce, (3) prove to be

**turn over** = fall on one side

**turn sth over** (in one’s mind) = think carefully about sth

**turn to** = go to sb for help

**turn up** = arrive

51. I’d better turn .........................early. I didn’t sleep well last night.

52. The woman turned the escaped prisoner .........................to the police.

53. They want to turn that basement room ......................... a play room.

54. Hundreds of people turned......................... to welcome the Royal Family back to London.

55. After being offered the post Simon turned it ......................... in his mind carefully before accepting.

56. When her business failed, she turned......................... her parents for financial help.

57. Although Mark said he’d be there at 8.00, he didn’t turn ......................... until 10.30.

58. Could you turn......................... the light? I can’t see well enough to read my book.

59. I offered to help him but he turned me......................... .

60. We were turned......................... at the door of the club for being improperly dressed.

61. You ought to turn......................... the heat before the sauce burns.

62. That factory turns......................... hundreds of small appliances every day.

63. The lorry turned............................ in the middle of the road, causing an enormous pile-up.

64. He turned ......................... to be a liar and a cheat.

65. I have a feeling I forgot to turn......................... the cooker before we left.

***-> Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51) | 52) | 53) | 54) | 55) |
| 56) | 57) | 58) | 59) | 60) |
| 61) | 62) | 63) | 64) | 65) |

**PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION: (5.5 pts)**

**I. Choose the word or phrase that best fits each gap of the passage: (150.1 = 1.5 pts)**

BELIEVE THE EYES

How do you know then someone is lying? Scientists studying the human face with sensitive cameras may have discovered the answer, almost by accident. When someone in the laboratory dropped a book, (66)…..………a loud noise, the camera they were using to study someone’s face showed an unexpected (67)…..………. The sudden fear had caused the (68)…..……… of the person’s face around the eyes to change. This led the researchers to (69)…..……… with the idea that if a super-sensitive camera could spot fear, it would be quite (70)…..………of showing when people were (71)…..………a lie.

The researchers then (72)…..……… up an experiment to test out their theory. Some volunteers were told a secret which they were forbidden to (73)…..……… with another set of vulunteers, who were told to (74)…..………what it was. The results were (75)…..………, with the camera correcting identifying which of the volunteers was lying.

Some people believe that these tests could lead to the (76)…..……… of a camera which would (77)…..……… airport security staff who, at the moment, have to (78)…..……… on their own judgement when asking passengers about the contents of their luggage. However, although the camera could be more (79)…..……… than traditional ways of discovering whether people are lying, some scientists believe that more (80)…..……… tests are needed before it goes into widespread use.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 66. A. getting | B. having | C. making | D. doing |
| 67. A. reaction | B. ralation | C. reply | D. remark |
| 68. A. example | B. description | C. variety | D. appearance |
| 69. A. get away | B. come up | C. look forward | D. stand up |
| 70. A. talented | B. clever | C. skillful | D. capable |
| 71. A. telling | B. speaking | C. saying | D. talking |
| 72. A. held | B. put | C. set | D. gave |
| 73. A. argue | B. spill | C. inform | D. share |
| 74. A. catch up | B. find out | C. ask after | D. call for |
| 75. A. famous | B. amazed | C. wondering | D. impressive |
| 76. A. innovation | B. development | C. growth | D. increase |
| 77. A. assist | B. appeal | C. attract | D. accept |
| 78. A. support | B. rely | C. lean | D. rest |
| 79. A. right | B. correct | C. accurate | D. honest |
| 80. A. convincing | B. persuade | C. proving | D. agreeing |

***-> Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 66. | 67. | 68. | 69. | 70. |
| 71. | 72. | 73. | 74. | 75. |
| 76. | 77. | 78. | 79. | 80. |

**II. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. (14 0.2 =2.8 pt)**

TIME TO RELAX? HOW?

One of the greatest problems with holidays, (81)………….……….. from the usual travel complications and accommodation difficulties, (82)………….……….. the expectations people have of (83)………….……….. When we go on holiday, we expect to leave all the stresses and strains of our daily lives (84)………….……….. us. We imagine we will be able to escape to (85)………….………..a degree that we even tent to believe, consciously or not, that we can change our own personalities and become completely different people. The average business-person, tense, preoccupied, short-tempered, (86)………….……….. to relax, envisages herself/himself (87)………….……….., from the moment of locking the office door, a radically different (88)………….……….. of person: carefree, good-humoured, ready to relax and enjoy whatever adventures present (89)………….………… In practice, we take ourselves with us (90)………….……….. we go, and the personality that is shaped (91)………….……….. years of stress and tension is almost impossible to shake off (92)………….……….. a moment’s notice. It is no wonder so many holidays are a disappointment, no (93)………….……….. how smoothly they go or how lovely the weather is. In fact, the frequent problems that crop (94)………….……….. during the average holiday are probably a welcome distraction from the nagging feeling that we are not enjoying ourselves as much as we should.

***-> Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 81 . | 82. | 83. | 84. | 85. |
| 86 . | 87. | 88. | 89. | 90. |
| 91. | 92. | 93. | 94. |  |

**III. Read an article about electronic games. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-H for each part (95-100) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0): (6 0.2 = 1.2 pts)**

**YOU HAVE TO PAY TO PLAY**

**Money doesn’t go far these days, especially in the world of high tech. Ian Kelly investigates.**

|  |
| --- |
| **A. An unusual working environment**  **B. Paying for the marketing**  **C. The consumer’s viewpoint**  **D. Some surprising reseach**  **E. An interesting experiment**  **F. The designer’s defence**  **G. What should happen**  **H. A bewildering choice** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **0.** | **H** |

Walk into any high street electrical store and the range of products available is dazzing. From MP3 players to DVDs, from hand-held computers to home cinemas, today’s consumer is confronted by displays of the latest gadgets everywhere they turn. Recently, though, people have begun to wonder whether they are actually getting value for money when they splash out on the next piece of electronic wizardry. The theory is that competition in the market forces pieces down and we all benefit from cheaper and better goods. But does it work?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **95.** |  |

I spoke to Vivian Parris of the consumer group *Buywatch* about one area of concern: video games. *Buywatch* carried out an extentive survey over the last six months into popular games consoles and the games that run on them. The results might shock anyone without any previous experience of this sector of the market. “Basically, teenagers and other game players are being ripped off,” says Vivian. “The prices of the consoles themselves are coining down, but the games are becoming more and more expensive, and there doesn’t seem to be any clear reason for it.”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **96.** |  |

Vivian explains that in computing there is something called Moore’s law. Gordon Moore was a computer engineer in the 60s and 70s and he noticed that computer chips double in power roughly every eighteen months. That should mean that faster and more powerful computers become easier and cheaper to make. Over the last thirty years of the computer industry that has happened, and a shopper today can afford technology undreamt of even ten years ago. Yet the prices of games keep creeping, or sometimes leaping, up.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **97.** |  |

To find out why out why that might be, I visited *Softplay,* the games software manufacturer responsible for such hits as *Unknown Lands and Earthstalker*. On arrival, I was led into their laboratory by Matt Koenig, games developer. Although they call it the laboratory, the room of people testing games, shouting their high scores to each other across pizza boxes and drinks cans couldn’t be further from the image of scientists in white coats. “This is where it all happens,” comments Matt. “One of the reasons for our success is that we are all just ordinary gamers at heart.”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **98.** |  |

We moved into Matt’s office where I grilled him about the prices of games. “Look,” he said. “A huge amount of reseach and development goes into today’s games. You can’t just create a character and expect people to be happy collecting keys or whatever. You have to give them stunning graphics, stereo surround sound, the whole works. And that costs.” I’m not completely convinced. We look at a few recent titles and compare the prices. “To be honest, we don’t set the prices. That’s up to the individual shop at the end of the day. All these games are very popular, and if you want something badly enough, you’ll save up your allowance and go out and buy it. It’s as simple as that.”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **99.** |  |

Obviously I wasn’t going to get far here. I decided to hit the streets and speak to the people who matter: the buyers. At a large game store in central London, I ran into a group of teenagers. “Sometimes you can find a bargain,” says Jade Mitchell. 14. “Mostly, though, it means putting money by each week until you can afford the one you want. Either that or start hassling your parents to get it.” The others laugh. “The console is nothing, and everyone’s got one,” she continues. “That’s the trick. They get you playing, and then charge you a fortune for the games.”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **100.** |  |

So what have I learned from my brief trip into the world of video and computer games? First of all, nobody even tries to deny that games are probably the most costly bits of plastic in the shops. There’s also no doubt that adolescents, who make up the majority of the game-buying public, want these games and are prepared to save to get them. What left me feeling uneasy was the fact that these products have huge advertising budgets, spent on persuading young people how badly they need them, and that money has to come ultimately from teenagers, or often their parents.

***-> Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 95 - | 96 - | 97 - | 98 - | 99 - | 100 - |

**PART FIVE: WRITING: (4.5 pts)**

**I. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning. Use the words in brackets:**

**(5  0.2 = 1.0 pt)**

101. “That’s the way the radiator should be installed,” the shopkeeper said to us.

-> The shopkeeper explained ………………………………… …….……..…… (**how**)

102. Mr. Hoang decided to have an early night because he was exhausted.

-> ……………………………………..……….…… because he was exhausted. (**go**)

103. Couldn’t the newspaper have printed a better headline?

-> Was that…………………………………………………………….…….….? (**could**)

104. In spite of his old age, my granfather runs seven miles before breakfast.

-> .......………………………………………………………... before breakfast. (**Although**)

105. If I had been you, I would have punished your naughty son.

-> If ………………………………………………………………….…………. (**shoes**)

**II. Write complete sentences using the suggested words. (5  0.2 = 1.0 pt)**

106. Quoc Tu Giam/ first university/ Vietnam/ establish/ grounds/ Van Mieu.

-> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

107. If/ Linh/ come/ national park/ us/ last week/ she/ enjoyed/ it.

-> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

108. So/ expensive/ Picasso painting/ nobody/ could/ buy.

-> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

109. World Cup/ which/ international football tournament/ hold/ every four years.

-> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

110. Since/Tom’s friends/arrived/they/spend/ nearly every day/ beach/ which/ near their hotel

-> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

**III. Many students in the countryside think that “*Listening*” is the most difficult skill of learning English. Do you agree? Why/ Why not? (2.5 pts)**

*(The essay must have three parts: Opening – Body and Conclusion. Don’t show your proper names/ school/ village…)*

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

**ĐÁP ÁN**

**HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM ĐỀ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 9 NĂM HỌC: 2016 - 2017**

**MÔN: TIẾNG ANH (VÒNG 2)**

**PART ONE: LISTENING (3.0 pts)**

**LISTEN AND FILL IN THE GAPS:** **(200.15=3.0pts)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1) **234** | 2) **143** | 3) **364** | 4) **4.263** | 5) **138** |
| 6) **6.735.4** | 7) **264** | 8) **993.7** | 9) **562** | 10) **709.6** |
| 11) **198** | 12) **703.2** | 13) **261** | 14) **433.5** | 15) **116** |
| 16)  **445.9** | 17) **110** | 18) **377.7** | 19) **97** | 20) **306.2** |

**PART TWO: PHONETICS: (2.0 pts)**

**I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently: (50.2=1.0 pt)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. D. certify | 22. A. informative | 23. C. cover | 24. B. different | 25. A. persuade |

**II. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the... (5 0.2 = 1.0 pt)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. C. volunteer | 22. B. international | 23. C. commitee | 24. A. disaster | 25. D. violent |

**PART THREE: VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES: (5.0 pts)**

**I. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences: (15 0.1 = 1.5 pts)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. B.  would it consist | 27. C. exceedingly fast | 28. A. had he been appointed | 29. D.  without delay | 30. D.  did he sing |
| 31. D.  on/ off | 32. B.  I’m used to living | 33. A.  rehearsals | 34. A.  left-handed | 35. B.  wasting |
| 36. C.should not have given | 37. C.  diseases | 38. D.  Furthermore | 39. A.  hut | 40. D.  gallery |

**II. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences. (10 0.2 = 2.0 pts)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41) indestructibility | 42)comparatively | 43) unequalled | 44) attention | 45) favoured |
| 46) decorative | 47) exploitation | 48) unprecedented | 49) economic | 50) captivated |

**III. Fill in the missing preposition or adverb. (15 x 0.1 = 1.5 pt)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51) in | 52) in | 53) into | 54) out | 55) over |
| 56) to | 57) up | 58) on | 59) down | 60) away |
| 61) down | 62) out | 63) over | 64) out | 65) off |

**PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION: (5.5 pts)**

**I. Choose the word or phrase that best fits each gap of the passage: (150.1 = 1.5 pts)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 66. C. making | 67. A. reaction | 68.D.appearance | 69. B. come up | 70. D. capable |
| 71. A. telling | 72. C. set | 73. D. share | 74. B. find out | 75. D. impressive |
| 76. B. development | 77. A. assist | 78. B. rely | 79. C. accurate | 80. A. convincing |

**II. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. (14 0.2 =2.8 pts)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 81. apart | 82. is | 83. them | 84. behind | 85. such |
| 86. unable | 87. as | 88. kind | 89. themselves | 90. wherever |
| 91. over/ by | 92. at | 93. matter | 94. up |  |

**III. Read an article about electronic games. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-H for each part (95-100) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0): (6 0.2 = 1.2 pts)**

95.D 96.G 97. A 98. F 99. C 100. B

**PART FIVE: WRITING: (4.5 pts)**

**I. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning. Use the words in brackets:**

**(5  0.2 = 1.0 pt)**

101. … to us how to install the radiator.

102. Mr. Hoang decided to go to bed early …

103. … the best headline the newspaper could print?

104. Although my granfather is old, he runs seven miles ...

105. … I had been in your shoes, I would have punished your naughty son.

**II. Write complete sentences using the suggested words. (5  0.2 = 1.0 pt)**

106. Quoc Tu Giam, (which was) the first university in Vietnam, was established on the

grounds of Van Mieu.

107. If Linh had come to the national park with us last week, she would have enjoyed it.

108. So expensive was the Picasso painting that nobody could buy it.

109. The World Cup, which is an international football tournament, is held every four years.

110. Since Tom’s friends arrived, they have spent nearly every day on the beach, which is

near their hotel.

**III. Many students in the countryside think that “*Listening*” is the most difficult skill of learning English. Do you agree? Why/ Why not? (2.5 pts)**

- The opening: The essay must write something relating to the topic “Agreement or Disagreement with the topic…”. (0.5pt)

- The body: Write about at least three reasons explaining why having (dis)agreement or disagreement with the topic, the sentences must contain connectors and link words... (1,5)

- The conclusion: Write about the writers' ideas. (0.5 pt)

***\* Note:*** The essay that has 3.0 points must have:

- Long enough (At least 200 words or maybe more).

- Correct vocabulary and structures.

- Don't tell the proper names (The school, the student's/ teacher’s name/ ...).