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| **SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO****TỈNH QUẢNG NAM** | **KỲ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 12** **Năm học 2018 - 2019** |
| **ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC***(Đề thi gồm có 10 trang)* |   **Môn thi** : **TIẾNG ANH** **Thời gian** :90 phút (*Không kể thời gian giao đề*) **Ngày thi**:14/3/2019**Mã đề thi: 179** |

(Thí sinh làm bài trên Phiếu trả lời trắc nghiệm)

Họ và tên thí sinh: ……………………………………… Phòng thi ………Số báo danh: ……

 **SECTION I: LISTENING (20 points)**

 ***HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU***

* *Mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần có tín hiệu.*
* *Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.*

 ***Part 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1- 8, mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

1. **You hear two friends talking about a book.**

 What does the boy like about it?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A.** It’s short. | **B.** It’s educational. | **C.** It’s amusing. | **D.** It’s informative. |

1. **You hear a man talking about family holidays as a teenager.**

 What part did he find most enjoyable?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A.** the journey | **B.** being outdoors | **C.** the places | **D.** watching films |

1. **You hear two friends talking about a hotel they stayed in.**

 What do they agree about?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** Its location was convenient. | **B.** The staff were friendly. |
| **C.** The room was comfortable. | **D.** The hotel was well- equipped. |

1. **You hear a woman talking about a new film.**

 How did she feel after seeing it?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A.** confused | **B.** frustrated | **C.** sad | **D.** embarrassed |

1. **You hear a woman telling a friend about her job in a supermarket.**

 What was she doing there this morning?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** working on the checkout | **B.** filling the shelves |
| **C.** serving at the fish counter | **D.** meeting other people |

1. **You hear a man talking about a band he saw at a concert.**

 What is he critical of ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** the image of the band | **B.** the quality of the music |
| **C.** the length of the show | **D.** the band members |

1. **You hear a sports instructor giving advice.**

 Which sport is he talking about?

**A**. Sailing **B**. Swimming **C**. Skating **D**. Scuba diving

1. **You hear a woman talking about being at university.**

 What surprised her about it?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** How much money she spent. | **B.** How many friends she made. |
| **C.** How well people got on with each other. | **D.** How quickly time passed.  |

 ***Part 2: You will hear a man, David, being interviewed about his life as a professional footballer. For questions 9- 16, mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

**9. How long has David been a professional football player?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A.** one match | **B.** two years | **C.** four years | **D.** two matches |

**10. When was first he included in the club?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** When he was seventeen. | **B.** When he was twelve. |
| **C.** When he was fifteen. | **D.** When he was fourteen. |

**11. What is in a normal day for David?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A. f**itness training and tactics | **B.** fitness training and a full match |
| **C.** fitness training only | **D.** fitness training, tactics and a full match |

**12. What do the team not watch videos about?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** the opposition | **B.** warming up |
| **C.** their own performance. | **D.** playing at home |

**13. What do they do at weekends?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** enjoy a different atmosphere | **B.** remember the game |
| **C.** do a warm-up | **D.** have a game |

**14. What does David say about the diet of a footballer?**

**A**. It is often unpleasant and bad.

**B**. It has lots of rice, meat and pasta.

**C**. Footballers have to be careful about what they eat.

**D**. They drink alcohol regularly.

**15. What is true about David’s free time?**

**A**. He spends most of his free time with his friends.

**B**. He has very little free time, except in the summer.

**C**. He does not usually manage to see his family.

**D**. He gets home on time.

**16. What does David say about his future ambitions?**

**A**. He firstly wants to secure a regular place in the team.

**B**. He wants to play for a European team in the next two years.

**C**. He never thinks about playing in the World Cup.

**D**. He thinks of the World Cup.

 **SECTION II: LEXICO-GRAMMAR (30 points)**

 ***Part 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 17 to 32.***

**Question 17:** They always keep on good \_\_\_\_\_\_ with their next- door neighbors for the children’s sake.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. terms | **B**. friendship | **C**. relationship | **D**. words |

**Question 18:** He bought two white shirts; one for him and \_\_\_\_\_\_ for his son.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. others | **B**. the other | **C**. another |  **D**. the others |

**Question 19:** Charles was wearing \_\_\_\_\_\_ at the party.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **A**. a silk funny pink tie | **B**. a funny pink silk tie |
|  **C**. a funny silk pink tie | **D**. a pink silk funny tie |

**Question 20:** Good restaurants serving traditional English food are very hard to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A**. come into **B**. come by **C**. come to **D**. come at

**Question 21:** On being told about her sack, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **A.** her boss felt sorry for Mary | **B.** Mary was shocked |
|  **C.** Mary’s face turned pale | **D.** her boss changed his attitude |

**Question 22:** Travellers will need some cash in \_\_\_\_\_\_ currency but they can use their credit cards.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. area | **B**. local | **C**. real | **D**. current |

**Question 23:** She is reported to be \_\_\_\_\_\_ a spectator.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **A**. more of an athlete than | **B.** more an athlete than |
|  **C.** an athlete of more than | **D.** an athlete more than |

**Question 24:** The children \_\_\_\_\_\_ by social networks are likely to suffer from depression and other health problems.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. are obsessed | **B**. obsessing | **C**. obsessed | **D**. who obsessed |

**Question 25:** They were at the stadium with us last night, so they \_\_\_\_\_\_ at the theatre then.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **A**. needn’t have been | **B**. might have been |
|  **C**. should have been | **D**. can’t have been |

**Question 26:** I feel terrible, I didn’t sleep **\_\_\_\_\_\_** last night.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. a jot | **B**. a wink | **C**. an inch | **D**. an eye |

**Question 27:** Sarah and I reserved the rooms in the same hotel. She was really surprised to see me there.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. coincidentally | **B**. deliberately | **C**. intentionally | **D**. practically |

**Question 28:** \_\_\_\_\_\_ we work with her, we get confused because of her fast speaking pace.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. Although  | **B**. So that  |  **C**. Whenever |  **D**. Since |

**Question 29:** The sign warns people the dangers of swimming in this river.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. about | **B**. against | **C**. to |  **D**. from |

**Question 30:** \_\_\_\_\_\_ eighty percent of the students in our school are eager to work with foreign teachers, aren’t they?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. Most of | **B**. Mostly | **C**. Most  | **D**. Almost |

**Question 31:** Many people hate Mondays, saying that they really \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. get over them | **B**. get down them | **C**. get them over | **D**. get them down |

**Question 32:** Jane would never forget the first prize in such a prestigious competition.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. to be awarded | **B**. having awarded | **C**. to have awarded.  | **D**. being awarded |

 ***Part 2:*** Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions ***from 33 to 34.***

**Question 33:** The fighter plane gave **pivotal** assistance to the ground forces that were surrounded by the enemy.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. necessary | **B**. significant | **C**. reliable | **D**. compulsory |

**Question 34:** He **didn’t bat an eye** when he realized he failed the exam again.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **A**. didn’t want to see | **B**. didn’t show surprise |
|  **C**. wasn’t happy | **D**. didn’t care |

 ***Part 3:*** 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 from ***35 to 36.***

**Question 35:** Stayed strong, family members have to be engaged in each other’s lives.

 **A B C D**

**Question 36:** Quinine, cinnamon and other useful substances are all derived of the

 **A B C**

bark of trees.

 **D**

 ***Part 4:*** Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges from ***37 to 38.***

**Question 37:** Jordan and Susan are talking about Ted’s accident last week.

 ***Jordan:*** “A motorbike knocked Ted down.”

 ***Susan***: “\_\_\_\_\_\_!”

 **A**. What a motorbike **B**. How terrific **C**. Poor Ted **D**. Well- done

**Question 38:** Viva and Bob have been reading about the wonders of the world.

 ***Ralph*:** “Would you say The Great Wall is among the seven man- made wonders of the world?”

 ***Anna***: “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **A**. That’s the least I could do. | **B**. Do you say so? |
|  **C**. There’s no doubt about that. | **D**. I’m glad you like it.  |

 ***Part 5:*** Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions ***from 39 to 40.***

**Question 39:** It is believed that people are now far more **materialistic** than their predecessor years ago.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. monetary | **B**. greedy | **C**. object- oriented | **D**. spiritual  |

**Question 40:** If you are **at a loose end** this weekend, I will show you around the city.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. confident | **B**. occupied | **C**. decisive | **D**. flexible |

 **SECTION III: READING (30 points)**

 ***Part 1: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 41 to 48.***

**DREAMS AND DREAMING**

 Over the past many dream theories have emerged. The most famous expert (41)\_\_\_\_\_\_ dreaming was Sigmund Freud, an Austrian doctor. At the end of the 19th century, he found out that a part of our [brain](https://www.english-online.at/biology/human-brain/parts-and-functions-of-the-brain.htm)is subconscious. Our mind keeps everything that we might want but cannot have them. It is a place where we keep our desiresand wishes. In dreams we (42)\_\_\_\_\_\_ these wishes.

 Dreaming is an activity of the brain. It produces electrical waves which can be measuredwith an electroencephalograph. Dreams occur(43)\_\_\_\_\_\_ brain waves are especially fast.

 Everyone dreams. If you think that you never dream, you are wrong. Most of the time, we cannot remember our dreams. Theorists say that we dream (44)\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the thoughts and wishes that we repress. Others say that if dreaming is not so (45)\_\_\_\_\_\_,it is difficult to remember them anyway. Another reason may be that dreams are never the same, they have to be repeatedin order for us to remember them.

Most people cannot control their dreams, they just happen. (46)\_\_\_\_\_\_ people experience luciddreaming. They can control what happens in their dreaming while they are asleep.

 Even blind people dream. They may see imagesof events that they have experiencedbefore they (47)\_\_\_\_\_\_ blind. On the other hand, a person who was born blind does not see pictures in dreams, but they can hear, smell and taste in them.

People often have the same dreams over and over again. They may be events in your life that have causedproblems which you have not solvedyet. Nightmares are dreams that are so terrible that you usually wake up. There is medical treatmentfor nightmares. You can go to a therapist who tries to find out why you have nightmares and how to (48)\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

**Question 41**. **A**. on **B**. about **C**. of **D**. down

**Question 42.** **A**. give out **B**. put out **C**. make out **D**. act out

**Question 43**. **A**. since **B**. when **C**. because **D**. although

**Question 44**. **A**. almost **B**. most of **C**. mostly **D**. most

**Question 45**. **A**. intensify **B**. intensity **C**. intense **D**. intensely

**Question 46. A**. Very few **B**. A few **C**. Very little **D**. A little

**Question 47.** **A**. made **B**. became **C**. took **D**. held

**Question 48**. **A**. get on with **B**. keep up with **C**. go with **D**. deal with

 ***Part 2: 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 49 to 56.***

A number of factors related to the voice reveal the personality of the speaker. The first is the broad area of communication, which includes imparting information by use of language, communicating with a group or an individual and specialized communication through performance. A person conveys thoughts and ideas through choice of words, by a tone of voice that is pleasant or unpleasant, gentle or harsh, by the rhythm that is inherent within the language itself, and by speech rhythms that are flowing and regular or uneven and hesitant, and finally, by the pitch and melody of the utterance. When speaking before a group, a person's tone may indicate uncertainty or fright, confidence or calm. At interpersonal levels, the tone may reflect ideas and feelings over and above the words chosen, or may believe them. **Here** the participant’s tone can consciously or unconsciously reflect intuitive sympathy or antipathy, lack of concern or interest, fatigue, anxiety, enthusiasm or excitement, all of which are usually discernible by the acute listener. Public performance is a manner of communication that is highly specialized with its own techniques for obtaining effects by voice and or gesture. The motivation derived from the text, and in the case of singing, the music, in combination with the performer's skills, personality, and ability to create empathy will determine the success of artistic, political, or pedagogic communication.

Second, the voice gives psychological clues to a person's self-image, perception of others, and emotional health. Self-image can be indicated by a tone of voice that is confident, pretentious, shy, aggressive, outgoing, or exuberant, to name only a few personality traits. Also the sound may give a clue to the facade or mask of that person, for example, a shy person hiding behind an overconfident front. How a speaker perceives the listener's receptiveness, interest or sympathy in any given conversation can **drastically** alter the tone of presentation, by encouraging or discouraging the speaker. Emotional health is evidenced in the voice by free and melodic sounds of the happy, by constricted and harsh sound of the angry, and by dull and lethargic qualities of the depressed.

 *(Source: psychologytoday.com)*

**Question 49:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

 **A.** the function of the voice in performance

 **B.** communication styles

 **C.** the connection between voice and personality

 **D.** the production of speech

**Question 50:** What does the author mean by stating that, "At interpersonal levels, tone may reflect ideas and feelings over and above the words chosen"?

 **A.** Feelings are expressed with different words than ideas are.

 **B.** The tone of voice can carry information beyond the meaning of words.

 **C.** A high tone of voice reflects an emotional communication.

 **D.** Feelings are more difficult to express than ideas.

**Question 51:** The word "**Here**" in line 10 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A**. with the tone **B**. with chosen words

 **C**. by ideas and feelings **D**. at interpersonal levels

**Question 52:** Why does the author mention "artistic, political, or pedagogic communication"?

 **A.** as examples of public performance

 **B.** as examples of basic styles of communication

 **C.** to contrast them to singing

 **D.** to introduce the idea of self-image

**Question 53:** According to the passage, an exuberant tone of voice may be an indication of a person's \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. personality  |  | **B**. general physical health |
|  **C**. ability to communicate |  | **D**. vocal quality |

**Question 54:** According to the passage, an overconfident front may hide \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A.** hostility | **B.** shyness | **C.** friendliness | **D.** strength |

**Question 55:** The word "**drastically**" in line 24 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A.** frequently | **B.** exactly | **C.** severely | **D.** easily |

**Question 56:** According to the passage, what does a constricted and harsh voice indicate?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A.** lethargy | **B.** depression | **C.** boredom | **D.** anger |

 ***Part 3: 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 57 to 64.***

Composers today use a **wider** variety of sounds than ever before, including many that were once considered undesirable noises. Composer Edgard Varese (1883-1965) called this the “liberation of sound…the right to make music with any and all sounds.” Electronic music, for example, made with the aid of computers, synthesizers, and electronic instruments, may include sounds that in the past would not have been considered musical.

 Environmental sounds, such as thunder, and electronically generated hisses and blips can be recorded, manipulated, and then incorporated into a musical composition. But composers also draw novel sounds from voices and non-electronic instruments. Singers may be asked to scream, laugh, groan, sneeze, or to sing phonetic sounds rather than words. Wind and string players may lap or scrape their instruments. A brass or woodwind player may hum while playing, to produce two pitches at once; a pianist may reach inside the piano to pluck a string and then run a metal blade along **it**. In the music of the Western world, the greatest expansion and experimentation have involved percussion instruments, which outnumber strings and winds in many recent compositions. Traditional percussion instruments are struck with new types of beaters; and instruments that used to be considered unconventional in Western music, tom-toms, bongos, slapsticks, maracas, are widely used.

 In the search for novel sounds, increased use has been made in Western music of Microtones. Non-Western music typically divides and intervals between two pitches more finely than Western music does, **thereby** producing a greater number of distinct tones or micro tones, within the same interval. Composers such as Krzysztof Penderecki create sound that borders on electronic noise through tone clusters, closely spaced tones played together and heard as a mass, block, or band of sound. The directional aspect of sound has taken on new importance as well. Loud speakers or groups of instruments may be placed at opposite ends of the stage, in the balcony, or at the back and sides of the auditorium. Because standard music notation makes no provision for many of these innovations, recent music scores may contain graph like diagrams, new note shapes and symbols, and novel ways of arranging notation on the page.

**Question 57:** The word **“wider”** in line 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **A**. more impressive | **B**. more distinctive |
|  **C**. more controversial | **D**. more extensive |

**Question 58:** The passage suggests that Edgard Varese is an example of a composer who \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** criticized electronic music as too noise like.

 **B.** modified sonic of the electronic instruments he used in his music.

 **C.** believed that any sound could be used in music.

 **D.** wrote music with environmental themes.

**Question 59:** The word **“it”** in line 13 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. piano | **B**. string | **C**. blade | **D**. music |

**Question 60:** According to the passage, which of the following types of instruments has played a role in much of the innovation in Western music?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. string | **B**. percussion | **C**. woodwind | **D**. brass |

**Question 61:** The word **“thereby”** in line 21 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **A**. in return for | **B**. in spite of | **C**. by the way | **D**. by this means |

**Question 62:** According to the passage, Krzysztof Pederecki is known for which of the following practices?

 **A.** using tones that are clumped together

 **B.** combining traditional and nontraditional instruments

 **C.** seating musicians in unusual areas of an auditorium

 **D.** playing Western music for non-Western audiences

**Question 63:** According to the passage, which of the following would be considered traditional elements of Western music?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **A**. microtones | **B**. tom-toms and bongos |
|  **C**. pianos | **D**. hisses |

**Question 64:** In paragraph 3, the author mentions diagrams as an example of a new way to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** chart the history of innovation in musical notation

 **B.** explain the logic of standard musical notation

 **C.** design and develop electronic instruments

 **D.** indicate how particular sounds should be produced

 **SECTION IV: WRITING (20 points)**

 ***Part 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions from 65 to 72.***

**Question 65:** When I arrived, they were having dinner.

 **A**. I came in the middle of their dinner.

 **B**. They ate their dinner as soon as I arrived.

 **C**. When they started having their dinner, I arrived.

 **D**. I came to their invitation to dinner.

**Question 66:** The woman was too weak to lift the suitcase.

 **A**. The woman wasn’t able to lift the suitcase, so she was very weak.

 **B**. Though the woman was weak, she could lift the suitcase.

 **C**. So weak was the woman that she couldn’t lift the suitcase.

 **D**. The woman shouldn’t have lifted the suitcase as she was weak.

**Question 67:** You should have persuaded him to change his mind.

* 1. It was essential to persuade him to change his mind but you didn’t.
	2. You didn't persuade him to change because of his mind.
	3. You should persuade him to change his mind.
	4. You persuaded him to change his mind but he didn't listen.

**Question 68:** “Would you like some more beer?” he asked.

|  |
| --- |
|  **A**. He wanted to invite me for a glass of beer. **B**. He asked me would I like some more beer. **C**. He offered me some more beer. |
|  **D**. He asked me if I wanted some beer. |

**Question 69:** He cannot practice scuba diving because he has a weak heart.

 **A**. The fact that he has a weak heart cannot stop him practicing scuba diving.

 **B**. Scuba diving makes him suffer from having a weak heart.

 **C**. The reason why he cannot practice scuba diving is that he has a weak heart.

 **D**. He has a weak heart but he continues to practice scuba diving.

**Question 70:** People believe that neither side wanted war.

 **A**. Neither side is believed to have wanted war.

 **B**. Neither side is responsible for the outbreak of war.

 **C**. War is believed to be wanted by either side.

 **D**. It is believed that war broke out from both sides.

**Question 71:** Soil erosion is a result of forests being cut down carelessly.

1. That forests are being cut down carelessly results from soil erosion.
2. Soil erosion contributes to forests being cut down carelessly.
3. Soil erosion results in forests being cut down carelessly
4. That forests are being cut down carelessly leads to soil erosion.

**Question 72:** No matter how hard Fred tried to lose weight, he did not succeed.

 **A**. It did not matter whether Fred could lose weight.

 **B**. However hard Fred tried, he could not lose weight.

 **C**. Fred tried very hard to lose weight and succeeded.

 **D**. It was hard for Fred to lose weight because he never succeeded.

***Part 2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions from 73 to 80.***

**Question 73:** She wasn’t wearing a seat belt. She was injured.

 **A.** If she hadn’t been wearing a seat belt, she wouldn’t have been injured.

 **B.** If she had been wearing a seat belt, she would have been injured.

 **C.** If she had been wearing a seat belt, she wouldn’t be injured.

 **D.** If she had been wearing a seat belt, she wouldn’t have been injured.

**Question 74:** The agreement ended six-month negotiation. It was signed yesterday.

**A.** The negotiation which lasted six months was signed yesterday.

**B.** The agreement which signed yesterday ended six-month negotiation.

**C.** The agreement signed yesterday lasted six months.

**D.** The agreement signed yesterday ended six-month negotiation.

**Question 75 :** You’d better take the keys. It’s possible I’ll come home late.

 **A.** If I come home late, you’d better take the keys.

 **B.** You’d better take the keys in case I come home late.

 **C.** You'd better take the keys as long as I possibly come home late.

 **D.** I'll probably come home late so that you’d better take the keys.

**Question 76:** Ann always keeps up with the latest fashions. She works for a famous fashion house.

 **A**. Despite working for a famous fashion house, Ann hardly keeps up with the latest fashions.

 **B**. Ann always keeps up with the latest fashions so as not to work for a famous fashion house.

 **C**. Not working for a famous fashion house, Ann always keeps up with the latest fashions.

 **D**. Ann works for a famous fashion house, so she always keeps up with the latest fashions.

**Question 77:** We didn’t want to spend a lot of money. We stayed in a cheap hotel.

 **A.** Rather than spending a lot of money, we stayed in a cheap hotel.

 **B.** In spite of spending a lot of money, we stayed in a cheap hotel.

 **C.** We stayed in a cheap hotel, but we had to spend a lot of money.

 **D.** We didn’t stay in a cheap hotel as we had a lot of money to spend.

**Question 78:** Overeating is a cause of several deadly diseases. Physical inactivity is another cause of several deadly diseases.

1. Both overeating and physical inactivity result from several deadly diseases.
2. Apart from physical activities, eating too much also contributes to several deadly diseases.
3. Not only overeating but also physical inactivity may lead to several deadly diseases.
4. Overeating and physical inactivity are caused by several deadly diseases.

**Question 79:** Jack has won a jackpot prize. 10% of it was donated to flooded areas.

  **A.** Jack has won a jackpot prize, 10% which was donated to flooded areas.

  **B.** Jack has won a jackpot prize, 10% of which was donated to flooded areas.

  **C.** Jack has won a jackpot prize, which of 10% was donated to flooded areas.

  **D.** Jack has won a jackpot prize, which was donated 10% to flooded areas.

**Question 80:** Home schooling is apparently very successful. Many people still believe in the benefits of traditional schooling.

 **A.** Because home schooling is apparently very successful, many people still believe in the benefits of traditional schooling.

 **B.** As long as home schooling is apparently very successful, many people still believe in the benefits of traditional schooling.

 **C.** Even though home schooling is apparently very successful, many people still believe in the benefits of traditional schooling.

 **D.** In spite of home schooling is apparently very successful, many people still believe in the benefits of traditional schooling.

***\*\*\*\*\* THE END \*\*\*\*\****

**ĐÁP ÁN MÃ ĐỀ 179**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu**  | **Đáp án** | **Câu**  | **Đáp án** | **Câu**  | **Đáp án** | **Câu**  | **Đáp án** |
| 1 | **A** | 21 | **B** | 41 | **A** | 61 | **D** |
| 2 | **D** | 22 | **B** | 42 | **D** | 62 | **A** |
| 3 | **A** | 23 | **A** | 43 | **B** | 63 | **C** |
| 4 | **B** | 24 | **C** | 44 | **C** | 64 | **D** |
| 5 | **C** | 25 | **D** | 45 | **C** | 65 | **A** |
| 6 | **C** | 26 | **B** | 46 | **A** | 66 | **C** |
| 7 | **B** | 27 | **A** | 47 | **B** | 67 | **A** |
| 8 | **D** | 28 | **C** | 48 | **D** | 68 | **C** |
| 9 | **B** | 29 | **A** | 49 | **C** | 69 | **C** |
| 10 | **C** | 30 | **D** | 50 | **B** | 70 | **A** |
| 11 | **A** | 31 | **D** | 51 | **D** | 71 | **D** |
| 12 | **B** | 32 | **D** | 52 | **B** | 72 | **B** |
| 13 | **D** | 33 | **B** | 53 | **A** | 73 | **D** |
| 14 | **C** | 34 | **B** | 54 | **B** | 74 | **D** |
| 15 | **B** | 35 | **A** | 55 | **C** | 75 | **B** |
| 16 | **A** | 36 | **C** | 56 | **D** | 76 | **D** |
| 17 | **A** | 37 | **C** | 57 | **D** | 77 | **A** |
| 18 | **B** | 38 | **C** | 58 | **C** | 78 | **C** |
| 19 | **B** | 39 | **D** | 59 | **B** | 79 | **B** |
| 20 | **B** | 40 | **B** | 60 | **B** | 80 | **C** |