**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO**

**QUẢNG NAM**

**ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**

*(Đề thi có 10 trang)*

**KỲ THI OLYMPIC 24/3**

**TỈNH QUẢNG NAM NĂM 2021**

Môn thi : **TIẾNG ANH LỚP 11**

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

**SECTION I: LISTENING. (4.0 pts)**

**Part 1: Complete the form below.**

**Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.**

**STUDENT UNION REGISTRATION FORM**

Example: Name: Stefan Unger

Your answers

Degree programme: **1.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Department: **2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Leisure activities: **3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Type of accommodation: **4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Contact number: **5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part 2: You will hear a psychologist being interviewed about friendship. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.**

1. From three to five years old, children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are happy to play alone B. prefer to be with their family

C. have rather selfish relationship D. have little idea of ownership

1. From the age of five to ten, children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. change their friends more often B. decide who they want to friends with

C. admire people who don’t keep to rules D. learn to be tolerant of their friends

1. According to Sarah Browne, adolescents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**\_**

* 1. may be closer to their friends than to their parents
  2. develop an interest in friend of the opposite sex
  3. choose friends with similar personalities to themselves
  4. want friends who are dependable

1. Young married people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. tend to focus on their children B. often lose touch with their friends

C. make close friends less easily D. need fewer friends than single people

1. In middle or old age people generally prefer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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A. to stay in touch with old friends B. to see younger friends more often

C. to have friends who live nearby D. to spend more time with their friends

**SECTION II: LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR. (6.0 pts)**

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

1. President Joe Biden said on Tuesday that The United States \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough Covid-19 vaccine doses for every American adult by the end of May, 2021.

A. would have had B. would have C. will have D. will have had

1. The window was so high up that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you could see was the sky.

A. everything B. all C. only D. just

1. The police have warned tourists to look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for pickpockets in the town center.

A. up B. down C. forward D. out

1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some unusual educational beliefs.

A. keeps B. carries C. takes D. holds

1. There is a strong movement supporting the abolition of the death \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. penalty B. punishment C. discipline D. condemnation

1. The study adds to a growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of evidence that links a lack of sleep with weight gain.

A. body B. form C. hulk D. soul

1. “Are there any cookies left?” – “No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. not anything B. nothing at all C. nothing whatever D. none whatsoever

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, what would you bring back?

A. Think of going to Africa B. Imagine to go to Africa

C. If you should go to Africa D. Supposing you went to Africa

1. Not until I received the letter of announcement, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I could recognize how bad the situation was B. could I recognize how bad was the situation

C. how bad the situation was I recognized D. did I recognize how bad the situation was

1. The team is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by JVC, so players wear the letters JVC on their shirts.

A. trained B. appointed C. sponsored D. played

1. Students at school leaving age need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about life skills to enter the new world.

A. being taught B. to be taught C. teaching D. to teach

1. Ask David to give you a hand moving the furniture. He's as strong as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a gorilla B. a horse C. an elephant D. a mountain

1. John had to leave early, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he?

A. didn’t B. hadn’t C. mustn’t D. shouldn’t

1. Australians and New Zealanders often have a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ year before going to college or after finishing high school to travel overseas independently.

A. gap B. new C. busy D. graduation

1. It's my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ceremony next week; I think my parents are looking forward to it more than I am.

A. graduation B. graduate C. graduating D. graduates

1. Going to university is expensive because in addition to the tuition \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, there are expenses for accommodation, books, living costs, etc.

A. grants B. fees C. fares D. scholarships

1. Several items of goods \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the pandemic of Covid-19.

A. go through the roof B. hit the roof C. raise the roof D. are under one roof

1. John knew who had won the contest, but he kept it under his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ till the formal announcement.

A. cap B. coat C. tongue D. hat

**29**. Next month when there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a full moon, the ocean tides are getting higher.

A. will be B. will have been C. is going to be D. is

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1948, the UNICEF works for the protection of children’s rights and meets their basic needs for life.

A. Founded B. Found C. Finding D. Having found

1. She nearly died of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when he said such a secret thing.

A. embarrassed B. embarrassing C. embarrassment D. embarrass

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I could not have done it.

A. But for your support B. If you didn’t support me

C. Because of your support D. Had you supported me

1. Florida, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Sunshine state, attracts many tourists per year.

A. is known B. known as C. is known as D. it is known as

1. The patients \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the new drug showed better signs of recovery than those receiving conventional medicine.

A. treated B. treating C. who treated D. having treated

1. Parents shouldn't use physical punishment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it negatively influences children's development.

A. because of B. although C. because D. in spite of

1. Despite our careful planning, the whole surprise party was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of accidents.

A. volume B. verse C. chapter D. page

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

1. The company will only employ **competent** engineers, so they want to see evidence of their work as well the references from previous employers.

A. proficient B. inconvenient C. ambitious D. unqualified

1. In remote communities, it's important to **replenish** stocks before the winter sets in.

A. remake B. empty C. refill D. repeat

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**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.**

1. To absorb a younger workforce, many companies offered retirement plans as **incentives** for older workers to retire and make way for the young ones who earned lower salary.

A. rewards B. opportunities C. motives D. encouragements

1. How on earth could they **do away with** a lovely old building like that and put a car park there instead?

A. keep B. destroy C. decrease D. upgrade

**SECTION III: READING. (6.0pts)**

**PART 1: Read the text below and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each of the numbered gaps. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet. (2.0 pts)**

**Why people laugh**

Sunday May 4th will be World Laughter Day. Dr Madan Kataria, who introduced this annual event, says we need more laughter in our lives to (**41**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the global rise of stress and loneliness. But

surely that strange sound that we make periodically can’t be the (**42**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to such problems.

If an alien were to land on our planet and (**43**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a stroll among a crowd of earthlings, it would

hear a lot of ‘ha-ha’ noises. It might wonder what (**44**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this strange habit served. If we ask

ourselves what (**45**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a good laugh, the obvious answer is that it is a response to something

funny. (**46**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ one scientist, Robert Provine, says humour has surprisingly little to (**47**) \_\_\_\_\_\_

with that. Instead, it lies at the (**48**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of such issues as the perception of self and the evolution

of language and social behaviour.

Robert Provine realised that you cannot capture (**49**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laughter in the lab because as soon as you (**50**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ it under scrutiny, it vanishes. So, instead, he gathered data by hanging around groups of people, noting when they laughed.

**41**. A. struggle B. combat C. threaten D. contest

**42**. A. way B. answer C. end D. response

**43**. A. make B. get C. walk D. take

**44**. A. reason B. purpose C. idea D. meaning

**45**. A. results B. leads C. prompts D. concludes

**46**. A. However B. Therefore C. As D. But

**47**. A. go B. bring C. do D. set

**48**. A. root B. stem C. head D. back

**49**. A. complete B. authentic C. contemporary D. current

**50.** A. place B. lay C. stand D. keep

**PART 2. Read the text below and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each of the numbered gaps. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet. (2.0 pts)**

Most of us know a little about how babies learn to talk. From the time infants are born, they hear language because their parents talk to them all the time. Between the ages of seven and ten months, most infants begin to make sounds. They repeat the same sounds over and over again. This is called babbling. When babies babble, they are practicing their language.

What happens, though, to children who cannot hear? How do deaf children learn to communicate? Recently, doctors have learned that deaf babies babble with their hands. Laura Ann Petitto, a psychologist, observed three hearing infants with English-speaking parents and two deaf infants with deaf parents using **American Sign Language (ASL)** to communicate. Dr. Petitto studied **the babies** three times: at 10, 12, and 14 months. During this time, children really begin to develop their language skills.

After watching and videotaping the children for several hundred hours, the psychologist and her assistants made many important observations. For example, they saw that the hearing children made varied motions with their hands. However, there appeared to be no pattern to these motions. The deaf babies also made different movements with their hands, but these movements were more consistent and deliberate. The deaf babies seemed to make the same hand movements over and over again. During the four-month period, the deaf babies’ hand motions started to **resemble** some basic hand-shapes used in ASL. The children also seemed to prefer certain hand-shapes.

Hearing infants start first with simple syllable babbling, then put more syllables together to sound like **real** sentences and questions. Apparently, deaf babies follow this same pattern, too. First, they repeat simple handshapes. Next, they form some simple hand signs and use these movements together to resemble ASL sentences.

Linguists believe that our ability for language is innate. In other words, humans are born with the capacity for language: It does not matter if we are physically able to speak or not. Language can be expressed in different ways for instance, by speech or by sign. Dr. Petitto believes this theory and wants to prove it. She plans to study hearing children who have one deaf parent and one hearing parent. She wants to see what happens when babies have the opportunity to learn both sign language and speech. Does the human brain prefer speech? Some of these studies of hearing babies who have one deaf parent and one hearing parent show that the babies babble equally with their hands and their voices. They also produce their first words, both spoken and signed, at about the same time. More studies in the future may prove that the sign system of the deaf is the physical equivalent of speech.

***(Adapted from “Issues for Today” by Lorraine C. Smith and Nancy Nici Mare)***

1. According to paragraph 1, babies begin to babble \_\_\_\_\_.
   1. at their first moment after birth
   2. when they are more than 6 months old

C. at their first experience of language

D. when they first hear their parents talk to them

**52**. The phrase **“the babies”** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the study.

A. the deaf infants B. the hearing infants

C. the hearing and deaf infants D. the disabled infants

**53**. The writer mentions **“American Sign Language (ASL)”** in paragraph 2 as a language \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. used by the deaf to communicate B. used among psychologists

C. especially formed by infants D. widely used by American children

**54**. The word “**resemble**” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. studying funny movements B. producing similar movements

C. making initial movements D. creating strange movements

**55**. It is stated in paragraph 3 that both the deaf and the hearing children made movements with theirhand, but \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. only the hearing children made different movements

B. the hearing children only repeated the same hand motions

C. only the deaf children repeated the same hand motions

D. the deaf children made less consistent hand movements

**56**. According to paragraph 4, hearing infants learn to talk first by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. eye movements B. hand-shapes C. hand motions D. babbling

**57**. The word **“real”** in paragraph 4 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. original B. meaningful C. formal D. general

**58**. It is mentioned in the last paragraph that Dr. Petitto plans to study \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. whether the sign system of the deaf is the physical equivalent of speech

B. whether all children speak and make motions with their hand at the same time

C. the assumption that the human brain prefers sign language to speech

D. what happens when babies have the opportunity to learn both speech and sign language

**59**. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the last paragraph?

A. Language cannot be expressed in different ways.

B. The human brain prefers speech.

C. Babies produce spoken words before signed ones.

D. Humans are innately able for language.

**60**. Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

A. American Sign Language B. Education for Deaf Children

C. How do Children Master Language? D. Language: Is it Always Spoken?

**PART 3. Read the text below and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each of the numbered gaps. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet. (2.0 pts)**

**THE CREATORS OF GRAMMAR**

No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. By changing word sequences and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs and suffixes, we are able to communicate tiny variations in meaning. We can turn a statement into a question, state whether an action has taken place or is soon to take place, and perform many other word tricks to convey subtle differences in meaning. Nor is this complexity inherent to the English language. All languages, even those of so-called 'primitive' tribes have clever grammatical components. The Cherokee pronoun system, for example, can distinguish between 'you and I', 'several other people and I' and 'you, another person and I'. In English, all these meanings are summed up in the one, crude pronoun 'we'. **Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it** **is.** So the question which has baffled many linguists is - who created grammar?

At first, it would appear that this question is impossible to answer. To find out how grammar is created, someone needs to be present at the time of a language's creation, documenting its emergence. Many historical linguists are able to trace modern complex languages back to earlier languages, but in order to answer the question of how complex languages are actually formed, the researcher needs to observe how languages are started **from scratch**. Amazingly, however, this is possible.

Some of the most recent languages evolved due to the Atlantic slave trade. At that time, slaves from a number of different ethnicities were forced to work together under colonizer's rule. Since they had no opportunity to learn each other's languages, they developed a **make-shift** language called apidgin. Pidgins are strings of words copied from the language of thelandowner. They have little in the way of grammar, and in many cases it is difficult for a listener to deduce when an event happened, and who did what to whom.**[A]** Speakers need to use circumlocution in order to make their meaning understood.**[B]** Interestingly, however, all it takes for a pidgin to become a complex language is for a group of children to be exposed to it at the time when they learn their mother tongue.**[C]** Slave children did not simply copy the strings of words uttered by their elders; they adapted their words to create a new, expressive language.**[D]** Complex grammar systems which emerge from pidgins are termed creoles, and they are invented by children.

Further evidence of this can be seen in studying sign languages for the deaf. Sign languages are not simply a series of gestures; they utilize the same grammatical machinery that is found in spoken languages. Moreover, there are many different languages used worldwide. The creation of one such language was documented quite recently in Nicaragua. Previously, all deaf people were isolated from each other, but in 1979 a new government introduced schools for the deaf. Although children were taught speech and lip reading in the classroom, in the playgrounds they began to invent their own sign system, using the gestures that they used at home.

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It was basically a pidgin. Each child used the signs differently, and there was no **consistent** grammar. However, children who joined the school later, when this inventive sign system was already around, developed a quite different sign language. Although it was based on the signs of the older children, the younger children's language was more fluid and compact, and it utilized a large range of grammatical devices to clarify meaning. What is more, all the children used the signs in the same way. A new creole was born. Some linguists believe that many of the world's most established languages were creoles at first. The English past tense -ed ending may have evolved from the verb 'do'. 'It ended' may once have been 'It end-did'. Therefore, it would appear that even the most widespread languages were partly created by children. Children appear to have innate grammatical machinery in their brains, which springs to life when they are first trying to make sense of the world around them. Their minds can serve to create logical, complex structures, even when there is no grammar present for them to copy.

1. In paragraph 1, why does the writer include information about the Cherokee language?
   1. To show how simple, traditional cultures can have complicated grammar structures.
   2. To show how English grammar differs from Cherokee grammar.
   3. To prove that complex grammar structures were invented by the Cherokees.
   4. To demonstrate how difficult it is to learn the Cherokee language.
2. What can be inferred about the slaves' pidgin language?
   1. It contained complex grammar.
   2. It was based on many different languages.
   3. It was difficult to understand, even among slaves.
   4. It was created by the land-owners.
3. All the following sentences about Nicaraguan sign language are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. The language has been created since 1979
   2. The language is based on speech and lip reading
   3. The language incorporates signs which children used at home
   4. The language was perfected by younger children
4. In paragraph 3, where can the following sentence be placed?

**It included standardized word orders and grammatical markers that existed in neither the pidgin language, nor the language of the colonizers. ****

A. **[A]** B. **[B]** C. **[C]** D. **[D]**

1. The words **'from scratch'** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. from the very beginning B. in simple cultures

C. by copying something else D. by using written information

1. The word **'make-shift'** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. complicated and expressive B. simple and temporary

C. extensive and diverse D. private and personal

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1. Which sentence is closest in meaning to the highlighted sentence?

**Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it is.**

A. All languages, whether they are spoken by a few people or a lot of people, contain grammar.

B. Some languages include a lot of grammar, whereas other languages contain a little.

C. Languages which contain a lot of grammar are more common that languages that contain

* + - little.
  1. The grammar of all languages is the same, no matter where the languages evolved.

1. All of the following are features of the new Nicaraguan sign language EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. All children used the same gestures to show meaning
   2. The meaning was clearer than the previous sign language
   3. The hand movements were smoother and smaller
   4. New gestures were created for everyday objects and activities
2. Which idea is presented in the final paragraph?
   1. English was probably once a Creole.
   2. The English past tense system is inaccurate.
   3. Linguists have proven that English was created by children.
   4. Children say English past tenses differently from adults.
3. Look at the word **'consistent'** in paragraph 5. This word could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. natural B. predictable C. imaginable D. uniform

**SECTION IV: WRITING. (4.0 pts)**

**PART 1: Questions 71- 80**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given and other words to complete each sentence. You must use between **TWO AND FIVE** words. **DO NOT CHANGE** the word given.

**There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers in the Answer Sheet. (2.0 pts)**

1. The pond isn't big enough to swim in. (**TOO**)
   * The pond is ***too*** small to swim in.

**71.** People claim that he was the best tennis player of his times. **SAID**

🡪 He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**72.** They left early because they didn’t want to get caught in the traffic. **AVOID**

🡪They left early in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**73.** Why didn’t they tell me about these changes earlier? **SHOULD**

🡪 I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**74.** He had a very traditional upbringing, didn’t he? **TRADITIONALLY**

🡪 He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, wasn’t he?

**75.** I would like to express my thanks for everything you have done for me. **THANKFUL**

🡪 I’d like to say\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**76.** I supposed you were very tired after your long walk. **MUST**

🡪 You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**77.** Martin had difficulty in accepting the loss of his money. **HARD**

🡪 Martin\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**78.** I don’t really like her, even though I admire her achievement. **AS**

🡪 Much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Nam was the only student who got 10 marks in English for the first semester exam. **TO**

🡪 Nam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**80.** I wentto two telephone boxes, but they were both out of order. **NEITHER**

🡪 I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**PART 2: Questions 81-90**, finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

**There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers in the Answer Sheet. (2.0 pts)**

1. **The film was very boring. I fell asleep.**

**The film was so** boring that I fell asleep.

1. I am only interested in why he did it.

🡪 The only thing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. House prices have risen dramatically this year.

🡪 There has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The pedestrian asked the policeman a lot of questions.

🡪 It was the pedestrian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “I must see the manager,” he cried.

🡪 He insisted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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1. I only recognized him when he came into light.

🡪 Not until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. He managed to open the door but in vain.

🡪 He was not\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_

1. After she had done all exercises, she went out for a party.

🡪 Having \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. They cancelled the flight because of the heavy rain.

🡪 Had it not been\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**89**. Working for this travel agency will not be possible without a good command of English.

🡪 Unless you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**90.** How well I sleep depends on how late I go to bed.

🡪 The later\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***\*\*\*\*\* END OF TEST – BEST OF LUCK \*\*\*\*\****

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SCORING SUMMARY SHEET**  **I. LISTENING: (4.0 pts)**  **Part 1: Question 1 – 5 (2.0pt)** | | |  |
| 1. **Postgraduate** |
| 1. **Engineering** |
| 1. **Computer games** |
| 1. **In Hall** |
| 1. **02950659003** |

**Part 2: Question 6 – 10. (2.0pt)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **C** | 1. **B** | 1. **D** | 1. **C** | 1. **A** |

***II. LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR (6.*0 pts)**

**Question 11-40 (30 câu x 0,2đ)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| **A** | **B** | **D** | **D** | **A** | **A** | **D** | **D** | **D** | **C** | **B** | **B** | **A** | **A** | **A** |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| **B** | **A** | **D** | **D** | **A** | **C** | **A** | **B** | **A** | **C** | **C** | **D** | **B** | **B** | **D** |

**III. READING (6.0 pts)**

**PART 1. (2.0 pt) Question 41 – 50**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| **B** | **B** | **D** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **C** | **A** | **B** | **A** |

**PART 2. (2.0 pt) Question 51 – 60.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| **B** | **C** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **B** | **D** | **D** | **D** |

**PART 3. (2.0 pt) Question 61 – 70.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| **A** | **C** | **B** | **D** | **A** | **B** | **A** | **D** | **A** | **D** |

***IV. WRITING* (4.0 pts)**

**PART 1. (2.0 pt) Question 71 – 80**

71. He is **said** to have been the best tennis player of his time

72. They left early in order to **avoid** getting/being caught in the traffic

73. I **should** have been told about these changes earlier.

74. He was **traditionally** brought up/ was brought up **traditionally,** wasn’t he?

75. I’d like to say how **thankful** I was for everything you have done for me.

76. You **must** have been very tired after your long walk.

77. Martin found it **hard** to accept the loss of his money.

78. Much **as** I admire her achievement, I don’t really like her.

79. Nam was the only student **to** get 10 marks in English for the first semester exam.

80. I went to two telephone boxes, **neither** of which worked.

**PART 2. (2.0 pt) Question 81 – 90.**

81. *The only thing* I am interested in is why he did it.

82. *There has been* a dramatic rise (increase) in house prices this year.

83. *It was the pedestrian* who/that asked thepoliceman a lot of questions.

84*. He insisted on seeing* the manager*.*

85*. Not until* he came into light did I recognize him.

86. *He was not* ableto open the door*.*

87. *Having* done all exercises, she went out for a party.

88. *Had it not been for* the heavy rain, they wouldn’t have cancelled the flight.

89. *Unless* you have a good command of English, you won't be able to work for this company.

90. *The later* I go to bed, the better I sleep.

**----------THE END--------**