

SECTION I: LISTENING (3.0 points) (You will hear twice for each part)

Part 1. Listen to the recording twice. Choose the correct answer for each of the following blanks.

1. About how long was the man in the shower?

A. 20 minutes

B. 25 minutes

C. 30 minutes

2. About how many gallons of water did the man waste during his shower?

A. 60

B. 50

C. 40

3. How much was their water bill last month?

A. \$103

B. \$113

C. \$130

4. The man doesn't have a lot of money because _____.

A. he has an expensive car loan

B. he is paying for school

C. he's not working now

5. The woman suggests that her brother _____ to help them save money.

A. only shower on weekends

B. take a shower at the gym

C. shower at their parents' house

Part 2. Listen to the recording twice. Complete the form below. Write no more than three words or numbers for each answer.

SHORT STORY COMPETITION

Entry Details

Example

Cost of entry:£5.....

Length of story: approximately (1) 3000 / three thousand

Story must include: a (2) surprise / surprising ending

Minimum age: (3) 16 / sixteen

Last entry date: 1st (4) August

Web address: www.(5) COMP4SS / comp4ss.com

Don't: (6) post the story to the organizers.

Judging and Prize Details

The competition is judged by (7) famous authors

The top five stories will be available (8) online

The top story will be chosen by the (9) public

The first prize is a place at a writers' workshop in (10) Spain

SECTION II: LEXICO – GRAMMAR (7.0 points)

Part 1: Questions from 16 to 36. (3.0 points - 0.15/ each)

Choose the best answer to each question.

16. You will have to _____ your holiday if you are too ill to travel.
A. put off B. cut down C. put out D. put up
17. _____, after trying three times, he passed the examination.
A. Lastly B. Last of all C. Last D. At last
18. This is the oldest building _____ the village.
A. of B. by C. in D. to
19. _____ scientists have observed increased pollution in the water supply.
A. late B. later C. Latter D. Lately
20. four o'clock Mr Hutchinson still had some _____ to do in the garden.
A. work B. job C. effort D. task
21. Very few scientists _____ with completely new answers to the world's problems.
A. come to B. come around C. come up D. come in
22. If you want to telephone him you will have to _____ the number in the book.
A. look at B. look to C. look through D. look up
23. She began to feel nervous when the train pulled up at the _____ between Austria and Yugoslavia.
A. limit B. edge C. bar D. border
24. Students are expected to _____ their classes regularly.
A. assist B. frequent C. attend D. follow
25. He was pleased to have the _____ to hear such a fine musician play his favorite piece of music.
A. occasion B. possibility C. fate D. opportunity
26. We had a marvelous holiday: only the last two days were slightly _____ by the weather.
A. damaged B. hurt C. ruined D. spoiled
27. Ann is so _____ to succeed that I am sure nothing will stop her.
A. determined B. willing C. strong D. patient
28. On Sundays the business center of the city was usually quite _____.
A. left B. deserted C. unpopular D. unattended

29. Before you sign anything important, pay careful _____ to all the conditions.
 A. notice B. **attention** C. regards D. reference
30. When I came through the customs at the airport I had to pay _____ on a clock I had bought.
 A. taxes B. **duty** C. fines D. rates
31. It was after dark when the two children were both _____ on the safety-crossing by a lorry.
 A. **knocked down** B. knocked out C. run across D. run out
32. Will you _____ my essay, please, to find out whether I made any mistakes?
 A. see through B. **look through** C. look up D. look into
33. At the moment my car is at the garage being made ready for a _____ across Europe.
 A. **journey** B. route C. travel D. progress
34. He asked an artist to _____ some drawings to illustrate what he had written.
 A. show B. **make** C. paint D. describe
35. The rising _____ of living is as hard on country families as on city families.
 A. amount B. **cost** C. expense D. increase

Part 2: Questions from 36 to 45. (2 points - 0.2/ each)

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following sentences.

36. My library card is up for **renewal** next year. It expires in December. **NEW**
37. Oh, hello Mr. Mader! It's a **pleasure** to have you here. **PLEASE**
38. Her scruffy **appearance** didn't reflect her personality. **APPEAR**
39. The **rehearsal** helped to improve the students' performance in the school play. **REHEARSE**
40. The **efficiency** of the education system in Finland is famous all around Europe. **EFFICIENT**
41. The experts predicted **prosperity** for the company in 2015. **PROSPER**
42. The coach's lack of **leadership** affected the relationship between the players of the team. **LEADER**
43. The government is noted for its **uncompromising** drugs policy. **COMPROMISE**
44. Critics say he has been weak and **indecisive**. **DECIDE**
45. The economies of Western Europe and Japan experienced **unprecedented** growth. **PRECEDE**

Part 3: Questions from 46 to 50. (1 point - 0.2/ each)

Each of the following sentences has an error. Find the errors and correct them.

46. The duties of a policeman are more dangerous than **that** of a teacher. **those**
47. Emmy was determined to succeed and **final** achieved what she wanted. **finally**
48. I would rather she **is** staying at home at the moment. **were**
49. **All of** the mammals, dolphins are undoubtedly among the friendly to human. **Of all**
50. Mrs. Stevens, along with her cousins from New Mexico, **are** planning to attend the festivities. **is**

Part 4: Questions from 51 to 55.(1 point - 0.2/ each)

Fill in each of the sentences with correct prepositions.

51. Mary found it hard to concentrate **on/ upon** her work because of the noise.
52. It is better to try to work **with** rather than against the boss.
53. Detectives are hunting **for** thieves who broke **into** a warehouse yesterday.
54. These paintings have been **in** possession of my family for generations.
55. Why is the media so preoccupied **with** the love lives of politicians?

SECTION III: READING (6.0 points)

Part 1. Questions 56 – 65 (2 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question.

PENICILIN BEFORE PENTIUMS FOR THE POOR

One of the hottest topics on the international development agenda is how to harness the power of International Monetary Fund for the benefit of developing countries. What is sometimes called 'the death of distance', brought about by the (56) _____, allows professional services such as (57) _____ education and training to be provided easily and quickly to (58) _____ areas. Some of the gains can be seen in countries as diverse as India and Morocco, where innovations range from (59) _____ government announcements to local craftsmen selling their wares to a (60) _____ market. But already a huge and expanding (61) _____ divide is opening up between developed and developing nations. The major task facing world leaders at present is to (62) _____ everybody on the planet with clean water, basic education and the drugs needed to fight preventable diseases. Installing a (63) _____ in every classroom and linking us all to (64) _____ must be a lesser (65) _____, for the time being at least.

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|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 56. A. computer | B. telephone | C. modem | D. internet |
| 57. A. stationery | B. software | C. hardware | D. equipment |
| 58. A. far | B. uninhabited | C. remote | D. secluded |
| 59. A. programmed | B. broadcast | C. recorded | D. online |
| 60. A. global | B. technical | C. village | D. shrinking |
| 61. A. physical | B. digital | C. electrical | D. economical |
| 62. A. supply | B. give | C. donate | D. administer |
| 63. A. plug | B. video | C. mobile phone | D. modem |
| 64. A. the real world | B. cyberspace | C. virtual reality | D. outer space |
| 65. A. priority | B. advantage | C. importance | D. criteria |

Part 2. Questions 66 – 75 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question

Wood has long been a popular building material in North America because it has generally been plentiful and cheap. Swedish settlers in Delaware built log cabins as early as 1630s. In New England, British colonists built wooden 'saltbox houses'. Most of the wooden homes of Colonial times could be built with simple tools and minimal skills.

In the early 19th century, the standard wooden house was built with beams set into heavy posts and held together with wooden pegs. This method of construction was time – consuming and required highly skilled workers with special tools. The balloon – frame house, invented in 1833 in Chicago by a carpenter from Hartford, Connecticut, used a frame of lightweight lumber, mostly 2×4 and 2×6 inches. This type of house could be assembled by any careful worker who could saw in a straight line and drive a nail.

This revolution in building was made possible by improved sawmills that could quickly cut boards to standard sizes and the lower cost of lumber that resulted. There were also new machines that could produce huge quantities of inexpensive nails. Skeptics predicted that a strong wind could send such houses flying through the air like balloons and, at first 'balloon frame' was a term of derision. But the light frames proved practical, and wooden houses have been basically built this way ever since.

66. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A.** To trace the influence of Swedish and British settlers on American styles of buildings.
- B.** To stress the importance of wood as a building material.
- C.** To compare methods of constructing wooden houses in various parts of the country.
- D.** To describe a revolutionary technique for constructing wooden houses.

67. According to the passage, where did the inventor of the balloon - frame house originally come from?

- A.** Connecticut
- B.** Chicago
- C.** Sweden
- D.** Delaware

68. Which of the following questions about the balloon-frame house is NOT answered in the passage?

- A.** Where was it invented?
- B.** What was its inventor's name?
- C.** What size was most of the lumber used in its framework?
- D.** In what year was it invented?

69. The author implies that which of the following types of houses required the most skill to produce?
- A. The log cabin built by Swedish settlers.
 - B. Saltbox houses.
 - C. Standard wooden houses of the early 19th century.
 - D. Balloon – frame houses.
70. All of the following are factors in the development of the balloon - frame house EXCEPT _____.
- A. the invention of sophisticated tools
 - B. the production of cheap nails
 - C. improvements in sawmills
 - D. the falling price of lumber
71. According to the passage, why was the term balloon -frame applied to certain houses?
- A. They could be moved from place to place.
 - B. They could be easily expanded.
 - C. They had rounded frames that slightly resembled balloons.
 - D. They were made of lightweight materials.
72. The word **derision** is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. affection
 - B. ignorance
 - C. ridicule
 - D. regret
73. Skeptics thought that the balloon – frame house would be _____.
- A. expanded
 - B. blown away
 - C. demolished
 - D. raised
74. The standard method of construction in the early 19th century was described as _____.
- A. revolutionary
 - B. basic
 - C. innovative
 - D. time – consuming
75. Most of the wooden houses of Colonial times were _____.
- A. difficult to build
 - B. easy to build
 - C. demanding
 - D. challenging

Part 3: Questions 76 – 85 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the text and fill in one word which best fits each gap.

Most people know that cigarette smoking is (76) **harmful** to their health. Scientific research shows that it can (77) **cause** many kinds of diseases. In fact, many people (78) **who/that** smoke get lung cancer. Doctors believe that it may also cause lung cancer in people who (79) **do** not smoke. Nonsmokers often breathe in the smoke from (80) **other** people's cigarette. This is secondhand smoking. People are becoming very (81) **aware** of the danger of secondhand smoke, As a result, they (82) **have** passed laws that prohibit people from smoking in many public places. Besides, many government tend to (83) **take** put taxes on cigarette so as to discourage people from smoking. With all the concerted effort (84) **made** of the authority and non-smokers, we can look forward to the world (85) **without** smoking.

SECTION IV: WRITING (4.0 points)

Part 1: Questions from 86 to 90.(2 point- 0.4/ each)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

86. If I were Peter, I'd look for another job.

=> I **would look for another job if I were Peter.**

=> I **suggest that Peter should look for another job.**

87. The teacher started to write the lesson plan right after he returned home

=> Hardly **had he returned home when the teacher started to write the lesson plan.**

88. We couldn't get nearer because of the police

=> The police **prevented us from getting nearer.**

=> the police **wouldn't let us get nearer.**

89. They say that Nam is the brightest student in our school

=> No **one in our school is said to be as bright as Nam.**

=> No **other student in our school are as bright as Nam.**

90. I only recognizes him when he came into the room

=> It was **only when he came into the room that I recognized him.**

Part 2: Questions from 91 to 92.(2 points - 0.4/ each)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

91. People generally think of tennis as a safe sport. **considered**

✎ Tennis **is generally considered to be** a safe sport.

92. It is advisable not to climb mountains after a heavy snowfall. **avoid**

✎ You **should avoid climbing** mountains after a heavy snowfall.

93. Sarah cried her eyes out immediately she was told she failed the exam. **tears**

✎ Sarah **broke down in tears** as she had failed the exam.

94. Delia will no longer tolerate her colleagues being rude. **put**

✎ Delia will not **put up with rudeness** from her colleagues any longer.

95. I find driving on the left in England very strange. **used**

✎ I am not **used to driving on** the left in England.

.....**THE END**

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