

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: 11 tháng 10 năm 2021

Full name: _____

A. LISTENING. (50 points)

Part I. You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C. (16 points)

- You are at a college lecture when you hear this student interrupting the lecturer. The student wants the lecturer to
A. repeat a particular word. B. explain something. C. repeat an important point
- You hear this politician being interviewed on TV. His political party is called the
A. Social Liberal Democrats. B. Liberal Democratic Party. C. Christian Democratic Alliance.
- You overhear a hotel receptionist speaking on the telephone with a customer. The hotel is unable to provide the customer with rooms because
A. there aren't enough rooms.
B. the facilities are inadequate.
C. the customer wants better service.
- You overhear this woman talking to her child in a shop. She is
A. warning the child about something.
B. explaining something to the child.
C. telling the child off.
- You overhear this woman talking about a problem she had with a cassette player. Now the woman is
A. angry. B. worried. C. satisfied.
- You are at a pay phone in a hotel when you hear this man ordering a taxi to take him home. The man lives in
A. 269 Radleigh Road. B. 69 Rudleigh Road. C. the Half-way Hotel.
- You are on a train when you overhear this man talking about the prices of railway tickets. He has just paid
A. £6.50. B. £16.50. C. £5.60.
- You hear this man on the radio introducing a song. The man
A. likes the song very much. B. never liked the song. C. is less keen on the song now.

Part II. You will hear part of a talk from a television programme about dealing with broken bones. For questions 9-18, complete the notes below which summarise the passage. Use NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the recording for each answer. (20 points)

The word 'fracture' is a technical word for 9. _____
Bones are vital for the body because they 10. _____ and protect it.
Bones are composed of a 10. _____ outer layer and a soft centre.
Bone marrow is important because it makes 10. _____ cells.
Bones do not always break; sometimes they actually 10. _____
It is important to try to find any fractures before trying to 10. _____ a victim.
Moving an injured person can cause 10. _____ fractures.
If the injured party is conscious, they can inform you of the 10. _____ of any fractures.
Part of the procedure for treating an unconscious victim has been discussed in 10. _____
If someone is unconscious, carefully check each major bone for any 10. _____

Part III. Complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the recording for each answer. (14 points)

Microplastics in the Oceans

- The Five Gyres Institute's recent study found that 5¼ trillion plastic particles (269,000 tons) float on the sea.
- Plastic pollution has steadily increased. Annual world trash production, of which (19) _____ is plastic, is assessed as being 4 billion tons. It's against the law for plastic to be dumped at sea, but some invariably reaches it.
- Various plastic monomers from consumer products (including polycarbonate plastics and endocrine disruptors) have been studied for their impact on people's (20) _____. These monomers have entered the environment.
- (21) _____ has enabled research into the health effects of plastics in water. Studies show microplastics easily accumulate in almost all water. Organisms absorbing these pass them up the (22) _____ to humans.
- Charting pollution to chemical exposure and documenting the resulting health effects are not the same thing. Human contact with chemicals is subject to many (23) _____ and is not yet properly calculated or evaluated in a broader context.
- Plastic in the sea is broken down by the sun, (24) _____, waves and wildlife. Microplastics (less than 5mm in diameter) are the most common plastic in the sea and different (25) _____ have been found in every part of the oceans. 90% of microplastics are 4.75 mm or smaller.

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Ngày thi: 11 tháng 10 năm 2021

Full name: _____

B. GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY (50 points)

I. Choose the word, phrase or expression that best completes each sentence. (20 points)

- They set up a liaison office in East Africa for marketing their goods but now they wish they _____ so.
A. had not done B. have not done C. would not do
D. would not have done E. never do
- As the decade _____ to wind down, Mark Morris _____ as our century's youngest great choreographer.
A. has begun / had stood B. will begin / is standing
C. was beginning / has stood D. begins / stands E. is beginning / has been standing
- As _____ of our employees can afford cars of _____ own, they all have to rely on public transport.
A. few / them B. some / his C. none / their
D. most / our E. many / its
- Private investments play _____ important a part in the country's long-running economic expansion _____ no government dares to increase taxation on personal savings.
A. too / that B. such / as C. much / so
D. so / that E. as / as
- It seems likely that, by the end of the week, the costs involved in the construction of the bridge _____ by the Ministry.
A. would have been announced B. would be announced C. are being announced
D. will have been announced E. have been announced
- In the past few months, our company director _____ more mettle than most industrialists _____ in an entire career.
A. had shown / have done B. showed / would do C. shows / did
D. was showing / may have done E. has shown / do
- If they _____ what sort of a person he was, they _____ him their support.
A. would know / didn't give B. knew / won't give
C. had known / wouldn't have given D. would have known / hadn't given
E. have known / haven't given
- Of the many attempts that _____ to regulate language one way or another, very few _____ .
A. were made / had succeeded B. have been made / have succeeded
C. are made / succeeded D. could have been made / will succeed
E. are being made / may have succeeded
- I don't imagine he wrote the speech _____ but _____ did so, certainly made a good job of it.
A. for them / whomsoever B. of his / somebody C. by him / they
D. himself / whoever E. themselves / whichever
- His proposals _____ the new social security policy seems more viable than any of the others.
A. by way of B. due to C. owing to D. in case of E. as regards
- There are situations _____ the best way to heal the patient is to help him die peacefully.
A. from where B. in that C. whence D. for whom E. in which
- Had they apologised for deliberately overcharging me, I _____ a complaint with the Consumers' rights Office.
A. will not have filed B. may not have filed C. would not have filed
D. was not filing E. may not file

13. An acorn, left to itself becomes an oak, and a geneticist _____ its DNA to make it grow into an elm may justly be said _____ with its natural course.
 A. altering / to have interfered B. having altered / to interfere
 C. to alter / having interfered D. being altered / interfered
 E. to have altered / to be interfering
14. He's certainly going to recommend that the changes in the structure of the company be introduced step by step, and _____.
 A. so I am B. so am I C. so do I D. I do, too E. I also do
15. Do you really believe that the party programme _____ it now stands, is democratic _____ to influence the vote in our favour.
 A. as / enough B. since / also C. where / as well D. such as / too E. that / even
16. _____ the recent rise in unemployment largely affects eastern Germany, there is considerable unrest in western Germany, too.
 A. Since B. In case C. Although D. Unless E. Until
17. _____ he was campaigning for reflection last year, he promised that _____ reflected, he would undertake to restructure the party.
 A. Wherever / lest B. Because / while C. As / since
 D. While / unless E. When / if
18. _____ the terms of the forthcoming trade agreement, Japan wins parity _____ the United States.
 A. Through / above B. By / of C. From / from
 D. Under / with E. After / over
19. We have yet to take _____ consideration the problem of how large future national armies should eventually be, regardless _____ their current size.
 A. onto / at B. in / in C. for / with D. under / from E. into / of
20. Of all the policies put into effect by the Thatcher governments, _____ controversial was the economic one.
 A. most B. the more C. the most D. more E. mostly
21. In a library, Dickens' books belong _____ Austen's and Hardy's.
 A. in B. on C. to D. at E. with
22. George, your suit is quite the cat's _____! Perhaps now you will have a chance of capturing the attention of that gorgeous Melinda.
 A. cradle B. meow C. eyes D. fur E. tail
23. The _____ north we go, the _____ we are to meet high temperatures.
 A. far - less likely B. farther - likely C. farther - less likely
 D. farthest - least likely E. further - likelier
24. The replacement of shops such as the grocers' and chemist's by cafes _____ the housewives with insufficient facilities for shopping.
 A. leave B. have left C. has left D. have been left E. are leaving
25. I left at 5.30, _____ they were still arguing whether to go or to stay.
 A. at which time B. at the time C. all the time
 D. by that time E. at that time
26. You must _____ allowances for him; he is not very healthy!
 A. get B. do C. make D. have E. pay
27. On hearing the news she fainted and it was half an hour before she _____.
 A. came up B. came on C. came over D. came forward E. came round
28. "Please speak up a bit more, Jason. You're hardly **loud enough** to be heard from the back", the teacher said.
 A. visible B. audible C. edible D. eligible E. legible
29. But it's an _____ wind. The wettest June in history with consecutive fierce storms has replenished the reservoirs.
 A. sick B. weak C. ill D. unhealthy E. tire
30. She brought three children up _____.
 A. single-handedly B. single-minded C. single-mindedly
 D. single-handed E. single-thoughtly

31. If a match has extra time, a single goal decides the result – this is called a _____ goal.
 A. bronze B. gold C. silver D. golden E. metal
32. Which of the following ‘verb + noun’ collocations is NOT correct?
 A. kick the ball B. dribble the ball C. head the ball
 D. score the ball E. hit the ball
33. There were a few small villages _____, but no major cities for miles around.
 A. here and there B. on and off C. back and forth
 D. up and down E. in and out
34. _____ of bees can be seen in the orchard in the summer months.
 A. Troupes B. Herds C. Flocks D. Swarms E. Groups
35. Whenever the _____ opens his mouth, everyone turns a deaf ear for they know that he is going to boast about his achievements again.
 A. braggart B. shirker C. glutton D. hypocrite E. coward
36. Some civilians were caught in the _____ between two opposing camps.
 A. outburst B. crossfire C. tailgate D. stronghold E. background
37. _____ through a prism, a beam of white light breaks into all the colors of the rainbow.
 A. When shone B. It is shone C. It shines D. When shines E. When shining
38. “Is there a problem with the letter?” “The person _____ this letter is addressed no longer lives here.”
 A. to whom B. who C. to who D. whom E. from whom
39. Certain fish eggs contain droplets of oil, _____ to float on the surface of the water.
 A. allowing them B. this allows them C. allows them
 D. they are allowed E. which allowing
40. Mark: “That millions of people attended General Vo Nguyen Giap’s funeral made a special impression on almost every foreigner.”
 John: “_____”
 A. Let’s say! B. Me either! C. Beyond no doubt! D. Hope it E. I’ll say!

II. Use the word in capitals at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits suitably in the blank. (10 points)

1. The majority say that the points made by non-engineers are often _____ by the engineers themselves. (LOOK)
2. The _____ of a large- scale project are both complex and far- reaching. (IMPLY)
3. Before any project is _____, discussion with all stakeholders is vital. (TAKE)
4. As he was walking home late last night, Mr. Jones saw a strange _____ shape in the sky and rang the police immediately. (SPHERE)
5. This new law will not only affect cinemas in the United States but could have dramatic and significant effects on the film industry _____. (WORLD)
6. The next time you are in a dark place in the countryside at night, look up at the night sky and wonder at the _____ stars set out in the heavens before you. (NUMBER)
7. If you look on the other side of the cup, you will find a small _____ with the name of the original manufacturer. (ENGRAVE)
8. The stray dog spent his days following tourists hoping to _____. (FRIEND)
9. Severe _____ problems in the country's prisons persuaded the government to invest more money in its prison rebuilding programme. (CROWD)
10. The tunnel under the river is near _____ now and should be open before next summer. (COMPLETE)

III. Identify and underline 10 more errors in the following passage and correct them. Write the correction in the spaces provided. There is an example at the beginning (0) (10 points)

Line	Text	Correction	
1	<i>recently</i>	<i>recent</i>	<p>One of London Zoo's 0. <u>recently</u> advertisements caused me some irritation, so patently did it distort reality. Headlined "Without zoos, you might as well tell these animals to get stuffed", it was bordered with illustrations of several dangerous species and went on extolling the myth that without zoos like London Zoo these animals "will almost certainly disappear forever". With the zoo world's rather mediocre recordings on conservation, one might forgive for being slightly sceptical about such an advertisement.</p> <p>Zoos were originally created as places of entertainment, and their suggested involvement in conservation didn't seriously rise until about 30 years ago, when the Zoological Society of London held the first formal international meeting on the subject. Eight years later, a series of world conference took place, entitled "The Breeding of Endangered Species", and from this point towards conservation became the zoo community's buzzword. This commitment has now been clear defined in The World Zoo Conservation Strategy (WZCS, September 1993), which although an important and welcome document does seem to be based on an unreal optimism about the nature of the zoo industry.</p>
5			
10			
15			

IV. Complete the sentences with the suitable prepositions or particles. (10 points)

- The regulations are not _____ tune with the latest legislation on the matter.
- She's got a flair _____ dealing with difficult people.
- Do acquaint yourself _____ the evacuation procedures in the employee's manual.
- The politicians have come together _____ the wake of the attacks.
- Everything seems to be centred _____ her getting the grant.
- People are generally encouraged to ensure their houses _____ fire or burglary.
- The research data hints _____ the fact that the best way of learning might not actually be face to face.
- These numbers account _____ nearly 90% of all the change registered during the experiment.
- Have you ever stopped and marvelled _____ the beauty that surrounds you every day?
- We need to allow _____ adverse weather conditions during the expedition.

C. READING (50 points)

I. Read the passage below and choose A, B, C or D that best fits each numbered space. (10 points)

Feminism, collective term for systems of belief and theories that pay special (1)_____ to women's rights and women's position in culture and society. The term tends to be used for the women's rights movement, which began in the late 18th century and continues to campaign for complete political, social, and economic equality between women and men. This article (2)_____ specifically with the development of the ideas behind that movement and their (3)_____ and impact.

Feminists are united by the idea that women's position in society is unequal to (4)_____ of men, and that society is structured in such a way as to benefit men to the political, social, economic (5)_____ of women. However, feminists have used different theories to explain these (6)_____ and have advocated different ways of redressing inequalities, and there are marked geographic and historical variations in the nature of feminism.

Historically, feminist thought and activity can be divided into two waves. The first wave, which began in about 1800 and (7)_____ until the 1930s, was largely concerned with gaining equal rights between women and men. The second wave, which began in the late 1960s, has continued to fight for

(8)_____but has also developed a (9)_____of theories and approaches that stress the difference between women and men and that draw attention to the (10)_____needs of women.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. attention | B. benefit | C. notice | D. equality |
| 2. A. familiar | B. deals | C. provides | D. initiates |
| 3. A. influence | B. variation | C. pressure | D. problem |
| 4. A. those | B. which | C. most | D. that |
| 5. A. deviance | B. dismalness | C. diffusion | D. detriment |
| 6. A. equalities | B. difference | C. unequalities | D. inequalities |
| 7. A. spent | B. widened | C. lasted | D. lengthened |
| 8. A. equality | B. freedom | C. independence | D. tradition |
| 9. A. sort | B. range | C. type | D. kind |
| 10. A. specific | B. general | C. definite | D. vague |

II. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (10 points)

A man of many parts

Life on a remote Scottish island is wonderfully peaceful. But (1)_____ one local, Hamish McAlpine, life is far from relaxing. This is because Hamish has fourteen jobs. (2) _____ he meets me off the ferry, harbour master Hamish is one and (3) _____ person in sight. Luckily, he is also the island's taxi driver, so he takes me to the hotel, which he owns. He can even (4) _____ found serving behind the counter at the local shop.

It all started not (5) _____ after Hamish married his wife Donna in 1964. The couple were asked (6) _____ they would like to run the post office. Then Hamish found himself agreeing to become fire chief, policeman and coastguard. Now, having given 35 years of devoted service, Hamish is (7) _____ about to retire. But who will (8) _____ over his jobs? Can one person do it all or will the jobs have to be split up?

Apart from their week-long honeymoon on the mainland, the couple have had (9) _____ any holidays. 'Donna and I have worked together every day for the last 35 years. But who knows, once we have lots of time on our hands, we (10) _____ find we can't stand the sight of each other,' says Hamish, his eyes twinkling mischievously.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions. (10 points)

It doesn't take a whole forest or even a wooded park to **capture** kids' imagination and creative problem-solving. A single tree will do, and it doesn't have to be alive! Dead trees on the ground are teeming with life, serving as shelter and a food source for birds, bugs, salamanders, and other creepy-cool creatures.

Kids can be mentally mesmerized by the swaying, moving, and creaking of trees, **which** animates cities and neighborhoods. "Looking at trees is **akin** to the 'effortless looking' we experience when we watch clouds or the ocean," Beatley says.

For city and suburban kids in particular, proven health benefits have been associated with spending time among trees on a regular basis. As an example, Beatley points to the extensive Japanese and Chinese research around shinrin-yoku, or forest bathing, showing that at the end of a walk in the woods, stress hormone levels go down and immune systems get a boost.

Trees also provide shade and cooling (something increasingly essential in urban environments) and help to **ameliorate** air pollution, reducing kids' asthma risk. For Beatley, though, the sense of wonder that trees inspire is one of the biggest reasons why kids (and adults) need woodlands and other nearby nature in their daily lives.

"Experiencing **awe** delivers positive emotional and health benefits and also helps provide a sense of deep connection, purpose, and meaning in life," he says.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The adverse impacts of green colours on kids.
 B. The necessity of afforestation in areas where kids live.
 C. The wellbeing of kids living in cities.
 D. The reasons why trees are important for kids.
2. The word "**which**" refers to_____
- A. the enchantment brought by trees B. the mental impact of trees
 C. the movements and sounds trees make D. the utterances expressed by trees _.
3. The word "**capture**" is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. fire B. grab C. arrest D. tempt
4. Why does the author state that "... and it doesn't have to be alive"?
- A. Because a dead tree serves more purposes than those which are alive.
 B. Because life exists about a dead tree, making it a potential source of inspiration.
 C. Because children are easily hypnotized with what surrounds a dead tree.
 D. Because a dead tree becomes the habitat and the source of food for animals.
5. Beatley refers to "**shinrin-yoku**" in order to _____.
- A. depict a technique favoured by Japanese and Chinese people
 B. corroborate the validity of research on the positive impacts of trees
 C. illustrate the advantages that being among trees can bring
 D. elucidate the argument that health benefits of trees are ungrounded
6. The word "**akin**" can best be replaced with _____.
- A. synonymous B. comparable C. congruent D. equivalent
7. The word "**ameliorate**" is opposite in meaning to_____.
- A. compound B. accentuate C. mitigate D. rectify
8. The word "**awe**" refers to the feelings of _____.
- A. fright and anxiety B. great happiness and honour
 C. slight fear and impression D. despair and anguish
9. According to the passage, which of the following is FALSE about the benefits of trees?
- A. They are providers of two essential things in the city: shade and cooling.
 B. They prove a boon to the physical health of people who travel among them.
 C. They can make improvements to the atmosphere in the living places.
 D. They bestow the ability of cognitive innovation on children.
10. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Nature should be integrated into each and every home to provide shade and cooling.
 B. Kids are not given sufficient opportunities to have close connections with nature.
 C. The positive impacts of trees on kids completely eclipse their downsides.
 D. Trees are an essential element which bolster the development of children.

IV. You are going to read a magazine article about one person's experiences learning to skydive. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. From the sentences A - H, choose the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. (7 points)

The Skydiving Experience

The thrill of skydiving is beyond any possible description. Falling at 120 mph with the wind screaming past your body is an unbelievable experience of total freedom. The sport is not without an element of danger; indeed, it is this fear that makes it so addictive. Yet there are relatively few serious injuries in this activity because of the tight regulations and safety requirements mandated for skydiving and parachuting organisations.

I still recall my first jump from 2,500 feet using what is called a static line. 1. _____ The static line system is often used for those new to the sport. It is a means of helping them to deal with the sensation of falling, while ensuring that they will not actually hit anything.

2. _____. Still, there seems to be a little slice of missing time from the point where I let go of the aircraft to the parachute canopy actually opening. Pure terror sometimes does that! It was a moment where time ceased to exist, not quite a total blackout but still quite strange. Two days of training on the ground, the ceaseless drill of counting out "one thousand, two thousand, three thousand" and about all I seem to recall when I let go is something like "aaaaahhhhhh". 3. _____

The first real free fall commenced at about the fifth jump. This simply involved letting go of the aircraft and immediately deploying the canopy. 4. _____ Starting from three seconds (let go and pull the ripcord) to five seconds (let go, count to three then pull the ripcord) increasing to seven seconds and so on. Once I made it to ten seconds and beyond, it became important to use an altimeter.

Free fall became really interesting at the 15-second mark because that is when the real training started. Turning, tumbling and rocketing forward by using different body positions put a completely new challenge before me. I learned it was possible to put my body in a position where forward ground speed was around 80 mph with an increase of downward velocity close to 200 mph - the ears tend to get a little warm! It is also quite important to flare out, slow and adopt a more stable position before deploying the canopy. Doing so at really high velocity really hurts, and I suspect everyone does this at least once. It is quite a lot of stress on your body when pulling up from 120 mph to 10 mph in about two or three seconds. 5. _____

One of my most fearful experiences occurred when I made a complete mess of trying to do a reverse tumble and became wildly unstable. Nothing I did seemed to correct the spinning and rolling, I was still at 5,000 feet and in desperation I deployed the canopy. 6. _____. The bag wrapped around one of my legs. Luckily, by this time I had enough free fall experience to have the presence of mind to see what was happening and it was not too difficult to reach down and disentangle the risers. I also knew there was plenty of time to correct the problem because I was far higher than the standard 2,500 deployment altitude. It turned out fine in the end.

I would say one of my most memorable free-falling experiences was above the Mornington Peninsula in Victoria, Australia. 7. _____. From this altitude, I did some nice slow turns and drank in the scenery of Port Phillip Bay, out to sea, across the length of the peninsula to the city of Melbourne, all in an orange-red glow of the most amazing sunset I can ever remember. It was incredible.

A. There are few other ways to experience the total and utter freedom of flight.

B. This is a strong nylon tape that is attached to the aircraft on one end, and to the release pin of the jumper's canopy on the other.

C. I think my ears are still ringing from that mistake.

D. Altitudes increased gradually, as did time in free-fall.

E. It was a 40 second fall from 14,000 feet, right at sunset.

F. What happened next was not good at all.

G. My first experience is still very sharp in my memory.

H. After a second and many subsequent jumps, this sensation soon faded to a dim recollection as I became accustomed to falling.

V. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. (13 points)

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Most countries' education systems have had what you might call educational disasters, but, sadly, in many areas of certain countries these disasters are still evident today. The English education system is unique due to the fact that there are still dozens of schools which are known as private schools and they perpetuate privilege and social division. Most countries have some private schools for the children of the wealthy; England is able to more than triple the average number globally. England has around 3,000 private schools and just under half a million children are educated at them whilst some nine million children are educated at state schools. The over-whelming majority of students at private schools also come from middle-class families.

The result of this system is evident and it has much English history embedded within it. The facts seem to speak for themselves. In the private system almost half the students go on to university, whilst in the state system, only about eight per cent make it to further education. However, statistics such as these can be deceptive due to the fact that middle-class children do better at examinations than working class ones, and most of them stay on at school after 16. Private schools, therefore, have the advantage over state schools as they are entirely 'middle class', and this creates an environment of success where students work harder and apply themselves more diligently to their school work.

Private schools are extortionately expensive, being as much as £18,000 a year at somewhere such as Harrow or Eton, where Princes William and Harry attended, and at least £8,000 a year almost everywhere else. There are many parents who are not wealthy or even comfortably off but are willing to sacrifice a great deal

in the cause of their children's schooling. It baffles many people as to why they need to spend such vast amounts when there are perfectly acceptable state schools that don't cost a penny. One father gave his reasoning for sending his son to a private school, 'If my son gets a five-percent-better chance of going to University then that may be the difference between success and failure.' It would seem to the average person that a £50,000 minimum total cost of second level education is a lot to pay for a five-percent-better chance. Most children, given the choice, would take the money and spend it on more enjoyable things rather than shelling it out on a school that is too posh for its own good

However, some say that the real reason that parents fork out the cash is prejudice: they don't want their little kids mixing with the "workers", or picking up an undesirable accent. In addition to this, it wouldn't do if at the next dinner party all the guests were boasting about sending their kids to the same place where the son of the third cousin of Prince Charles is going, and you say your kid is going to the state school down the road, even if you could pocket the money for yourself instead, and, as a result, be able to serve the best Champagne with the smoked salmon and duck.

It is a fact, however, that at many of the best private schools, your money buys you something. One school, with 500 pupils, has 11 science laboratories; another school with 800 pupils, has 30 music practice rooms; another has 16 squash courts, and yet another has its own beach. Private schools spend £300 per pupil a year on investment in buildings and facilities; the state system spends less than £50. On books, the ratio is 3 to 1.

One of the things that your money buys which is difficult to quantify is the appearance of the school, the way it looks. Most private schools that you will find are set in beautiful, well-kept country houses, with extensive grounds and gardens. In comparison with the state schools, they tend to look like castles, with the worst of the state schools looking like public lavatories, perhaps even tiled or covered in graffiti. Many may even have an architectural design that is just about on the level of an industrial shed.

Question 1 - 7: Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. The English educational system differs from the other ones because
 - A. it tries to make state and private equal.
 - B. more students are educated at private schools than state schools
 - C. it contributes to creating a class system within society.
 - D. it is more expensive to run
2. There are more private school children who go to university because
 - A. the lessons and teachers at the private schools are much better.
 - B. their parents often send their children to private schools
 - C. they have more teaching hours
 - D. the school create a successful environment.
3. A lot of parents often send their children to private schools
 - A. because they are not well-informed.
 - B. to show how much money they have to their friends
 - C. to increase their chances of succeeding in the university exams.
 - D. because of the better sports facilities.
4. It is suggested that some parents of children at private schools are
 - A. prejudiced and superficial.
 - B. more intelligent than those with children at state schools.
 - C. well-brought-up and cultivated.
 - D. overly protective.
5. Private schools
 - A. always have their own beaches.
 - B. teach sports that state schools do not.
 - C. spend more money per student than state schools.
 - D. spend more money on hiring good teachers.
6. The writer thinks that private-school buildings

- A. are very attractive and luxurious.
 - B. generally do not look very nice.
 - C. are too big for the number of students who attend the school.
 - D. are not built to suit student's needs.
7. In general, what do you think the writer's opinion of private schools is?
- A. It isn't fair that those without money can't attend them.
 - B. They divide social classes but they offer better facilities and a more creative environment.
 - C. There is little difference between private and state schools.
 - D. They have the best teachers.

Questions 8 –13: Complete the sentences below. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

The fact that there are so many private schools in England, in comparison to other countries, makes the English educational system 8. _____ Most students in these schools are from 9. _____ families. These students seem to do better at exams although statistics can be 10. _____ One of the advantages of private schools is that they seem to provide students with a better, more positive environment that encourages them to 11. _____ themselves to their school work with more enthusiasm. A lot of not very well-off parents make huge sacrifices for their children's 12. _____ to help them go to respectable universities. Unfortunately, many state school buildings sometimes have the appearance of an industrial 13. _____.

D. WRITING (50 points)

I. Write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given. Do not change the word given. (15 points)

1. John never takes any notice of what his children say. ATTENTION

John _____ what his children say

2. My grandfather is one of the last people alive who fought in the war. VERY

Other than my grandfather there _____ who fought in the war.

3. The boss wouldn't object to you going early today. OBJECTION

The boss would not _____ you going early today.

4. They decided to advertise their house on the internet. PUT

They decided _____ their house on the internet

5. His boss won't tolerate lateness. PUT

His boss _____ lateness.

6. Learning French is a waste of time because the language is not widely spoken. POINT

There _____ because the language is not widely spoken.

7. You must do exactly what the manager tells you. CARRY

You must _____ exactly.

8. In my opinion, these two kinds of music are completely different from each other. COMPARISON

In my opinion, there _____ these two kinds of music.

9. The most I smoke in one night is 5 cigarettes. THAN

I _____ cigarettes in one night.

10. The director decided to introduce interesting displays for the children. THE

The director decided _____ interesting displays for the children.

ĐÁP ÁN CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: 11 tháng 10 năm 2021

A. LISTENING. (50 points)

Part I.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. C

Part II.

9. broken bones 10. support 11. hardened 12. (new) blood 13. bend
14. move 15. multiple 16. position 17. previous programmes 18. change in shape

Part II

19. 10% 20. health 21. Funding 22. food chain
23. variables 24. oxidation 25. concentrations

B. GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY (50 points)

I. Choose the word, phrase or expression that best completes each sentence. (20 points)

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. D
6. E 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. E
11. E 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. A
16. C 17. E 18. D 19. E 20. C
21. E 22. B 23. C 24. C 25. A
26. C 27. E 28. B 29. C 30. A
31. D 32. D 33. A 34. D 35. A
36. B 37. A 38. A 39. A 40. E

II. Use the word in capitals at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits suitably in the blank. (10 points)

1. overlooked 2. implications 3. undertaken 4. spherical 5. worldwide
6. innumerable 7. engraving 8. befriend 9. overcrowding 10. completion

III. Identify and underline 10 more errors in the following passage and correct them. Write the correction in the spaces provided. There is an example at the beginning (0) (10 points)

One of London Zoo's recently advertisements caused me some irritation, so patently did it distort reality. Headlined "Without zoos, you might as well tell these animals to get stuffed", it was bordered with illustrations of several dangerous species and went on extolling the myth that without zoos like London Zoo these animals "will almost certainly disappear forever". With the zoo world's rather mediocre recordings on conservation, one might forgive for being slightly sceptical about such an advertisement.

Zoos were originally created as places of entertainment, and their suggested involvement in conservation didn't seriously rise until about 30 years ago, when the Zoological Society of London held the first formal international meeting on the subject. Eight years later, a series of world conference took place, entitled "The Breeding of Endangered Species", and from this point towards conservation became the zoo community's buzzword. This commitment has now been clear defined in The World Zoo Conservation Strategy (WZCS, September 1993), which although an important and welcome document does seem to be based on an unreal optimism about the nature of the zoo industry.

One of London Zoo's recent advertisements caused me some irritation, so patently did it distort reality. Headlined "Without zoos, you might as well tell these animals to get stuffed", it was bordered with illustrations of several endangered species and went on to extol the myth that without zoos like London Zoo

these animals “will almost certainly disappear forever”. With the zoo world’s rather mediocre **record** on conservation, one might be **forgiven** for being slightly sceptical about such an advertisement.

Zoos were originally created as places of entertainment, and their suggested involvement **with** conservation didn’t seriously **arise** until about 30 years ago, when the Zoological Society of London held the first formal international meeting on the subject. Eight years later, a series of world **conferences** took place, entitled “The Breeding of Endangered Species”, and from this point **onwards** conservation became the zoo community’s buzzword. This commitment has now been **clearly** defined in The World Zoo Conservation Strategy (WZCS, September 1993), which although an important and welcome document does seem to be based on an **unrealistic** optimism about the nature of the zoo industry.

IV. Complete the sentences with the suitable prepositions or particles. (10 points)

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1. in | 2. for | 3. with | 4. in | 5. on |
| 6. against | 7. at | 8. for | 9. at | 10. for |

C. READING (50 points)

I. Read the passage below and choose A, B, C or D that best fits each numbered space. (10 points)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. D |
| 6. D | 7. C | 8. A | 9. D | 10A |

II. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (10 points)

- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. for | 2. When(ever)/As | 3. only | 4. be | 5. long |
| 6. if/whether | 7. going/about | 8. take | 9. hardly | 10. may/might/could |

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answer. (10 points)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. C | 9. D | 10. D |

IV. You are going to read a magazine article about one person's experiences learning to skydive. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. From the sentences A - H, choose the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. (7 points)

- | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. G | 3. H | 4. D | 5. C | 6. F | 7. E |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

V. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. (13 points)

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. C | 4. A | 5. C | 6. A | 7. B |
| 8. unique | 9. middle-class | 10. deceptive | 11. diligent | 12. schooling | 13. shed | |

D. WRITING (50 points)

I. Write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given. Do not change the word given. (15 points)

1. John **never pays any attention to** what his children say
2. Other than my grandfather there **are very few people alive** who fought in the war.
3. The boss would **not have any objection to** you going early today.
4. They decided **to put an advertisement for** their house on the internet
5. His boss **won't put up with** lateness.
6. There **is no point learning French** because the language is not widely spoken.
7. You must **carry out the manager's instructions** exactly.
8. In my opinion, there **is no comparison between** these two kinds of music.
9. I **can't smoke more than five** cigarettes in one night.
10. The director decided **on the introduction of** interesting displays for the children.

II. Write a paragraph (150-170 words) on the following topic: ‘My very first impression(s) of Nguyễn Trai High School’. (35 points)