

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

Đề thi có 08 trang  
Thí sinh làm bài vào Phiếu trả lời

KỶ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10  
TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG CHUYÊN  
NĂM HỌC 2020 – 2021

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh  
Ngày thi: 11/7/2020  
Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút  
(Không tính thời gian phát đề và phân nghe)

I. LISTENING: (40 points)

Each recording will be played twice.

Part 1: A new business owner enquires about courses. Listen to the conversation and complete each gap with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

	<b>BUSINESS NATIONWIDE</b>
Name of Course:	Getting Started
Time:	Two hours from (1) <u>6 p.m</u>
Cost:	Free
Course Content:	Is starting a business right for me? Writing a business plan Some legal issues
Nearest Location:	Handbridge
Next Course Date:	<u>20th March</u>
Name of Course:	(2) <u>Business Basic</u>
Length of course:	Three days
Cost:	(3) <u>£80</u> or <u>£20</u> for recently unemployed
Course Content:	Day One: Legal Issues Day Two: Marketing and Pricing Day Three: <u>Accounting</u> and (4) <u>Booking bank</u> *
Nearest Location:	Renton
Next Course Date:	5th March or 18th April
	<b>CALLER'S DETAILS</b>
Name:	Lila Park
Address:	(5) <u>39 White Lane</u> , Eastleigh
Email:	<u>lila.park@rainbow.com</u>

Part 2: Listen to the radio interview about boy bands and choose the correct answers.

6. The most important thing for boy bands in the past was that \_\_\_\_\_. \*
- A. they had some musical ability .  
 B. they could dance well  
 C. they had different personalities
7. Starting on a reality show like X Factor is great for a band because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. appearing on TV is the quickest way to get famous  
 B. the many viewers who vote every week become loyal fans  
 C. people feel a personal connection with bands they see on TV
8. One Direction's clothes \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. are very individual and they each have a strong look  
 B. create a clean-cut, safe and non-threatening image  
 C. are casual and fashionable with a touch of rebelliousness
9. Lots of people said One Direction wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. be regarded as serious musicians  
 B. get famous in the US as well as the UK  
 C. have a number one record
10. The boys have also made money from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. selling One Direction products like dolls and phones  
 B. performing as many sell-out concerts as possible  
 C. giving talks about their success

**Part 3: Listen and choose the best option to complete the following sentences.**

11. Simon asks other drivers for advice when he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. has made a mistake on a racing track  
 B. is unsure which racing track to use  
 C. uses a racing track for the first time
12. What problem does Simon have?  
 A. He can't stop training before a race.  
 B. He can't improve any more.  
 C. He doesn't ever have holidays.
13. What does he say is most important for a racing driver?  
 A. not getting frightened.      B. being able to concentrate      C. knowing how a car works
14. How did he become interested in cars?  
 A. His friends were keen on motor-racing.  
 B. He enjoyed watching motor-racing on TV.  
 C. His father took him to races.
15. What advice does he give to young racing drivers?  
 A. They should do other sports too.  
 B. They should study hard.  
 C. They should get fit.

**Part 4: You will hear five different people talking about the sport of hill walking. Choose from the list (A - F) the reason why each person took up the sport. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

A - Other sports had <u>failed</u> to improve my <u>fitness</u> .	16. Speaker 1 <u>D</u>
B - I had plans to do some serious climbing later on.	17. Speaker 2 <u>F</u>
C - My <u>ambition</u> was to <u>lead</u> hill-walking groups.	18. Speaker 3 <u>A</u>
D - I was hoping it would <u>solve</u> a health problem I had.	19. Speaker 4 <u>B</u>
E - I wanted to be able to <u>enjoy</u> hill walking with <u>other people</u> .	20. Speaker 5 <u>C</u>
F - I realized it would be <u>more fun</u> than other sporting activities.	

**II. READING (60 points)**

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each of the questions.

Quite different from storm surges are the giant sea waves called tsunamis, which derive their name from the Japanese expression for "high water in a harbor". These waves are also referred to by the general public as tidal waves, although they have relatively little to do with tides. Scientists often referred to them as seismic sea waves, far more appropriate in that they do result from undersea seismic activity.

Tsunamis are caused when the sea bottom suddenly moves, during an underwater earthquake or volcano for example, and the water above the moving earth is suddenly displaced. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves. These waves can travel great distances at speeds close to 700 kilometers per hour. In the open ocean, tsunamis have little noticeable amplitude, often no more than one or two meters. It is when they hit the shallow waters near the coast that they increase in height, possibly up to 40 meters.

Tsunamis often occur in the Pacific because the Pacific is an area of heavy seismic activity. Two areas of the Pacific well accustomed to the threat of tsunamis are Japan and Hawaii. Because the seismic activity that causes tsunamis in Japan often occurs on the ocean bottom quite close to the islands, the tsunamis that hit Japan often come with little warning and can, therefore, prove disastrous. Most of the tsunamis that hit the Hawaiian Islands, however, originate thousands of miles away near the coast of Alaska, so these tsunamis have a much greater distance to travel and the inhabitants of Hawaii generally have time for warning of their imminent arrival.

Tsunamis are certainly not limited to Japan and Hawaii. In 1755, Europe experienced a calamitous tsunami, when movement along the fault lines near the Azores caused a massive tsunami to sweep onto the Portuguese coast and flood the heavily populated area around Lisbon. The greatest tsunami on record occurred on the other side of the world in 1883 when the Krakatoa volcano

underwent a massive explosion, sending waves more than 30 meters high onto nearby Indonesian islands; the tsunami from this volcano actually traveled around the world and was witnessed as far away as the English Channel.

21. It can be inferred from the passage that tsunamis \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are often identified easily by ships on the ocean
  - B. generally reach heights greater than 40 meters
  - C. are more dangerous on the coast than in the open ocean
  - D. cause severe damage in the middle of the ocean
22. A main difference between tsunamis in Japan and in Hawaii is that tsunamis in Japan are more likely to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. come from greater distances
  - B. originate in Alaska
  - C. arrive without warning
  - D. be less of a problem
23. A "calamitous" tsunami is one that is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. disastrous
  - B. expected
  - C. calm
  - D. promising
24. The passage suggests that the tsunami resulting from the Krakatoa volcano \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was unobserved outside of the Indonesian islands
  - B. resulted in little damage to the Indonesian islands
  - C. was more destructive close to the source than far away
  - D. caused volcanic explosions in the English Channel
25. From the expression "on record", it can be inferred that the tsunami that accompanied the Krakatoa volcano \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was filmed as it was happening
  - B. occurred before efficient records were kept
  - C. was not as strong as the tsunami in Lisbon
  - D. might not be the greatest tsunami ever

*Read the passage and do as directed.*

#### **Changing Our Understanding of Health**

The concept of health holds different meanings for different people and groups. These meanings of health have also changed over time. This change is no more evident than in Western society today, when notions of health and health promotion are being challenged and expanded in new ways.

For much of recent Western history, health has been viewed in the physical sense only. That is, good health has been connected to the smooth mechanical operation of the body, while ill health has been attributed to a breakdown in this machine. Health in this sense has been defined as the absence of disease or illness and is seen in medical terms.

In the late 1940s the World Health Organisation challenged this physically and medically oriented view of health. They stated that "health is a complete state of physical, mental and social well-being and is not merely the absence of disease" (WHO, 1946). Health and the person were seen more holistically (mind/body/spirit) and not just in physical terms.

The 1970s was a time of focusing on the prevention of disease and illness by emphasising the importance of the lifestyle and behaviour of the individual. Specific behaviours which were seen to increase risk of disease, such as smoking, lack of fitness and unhealthy eating habits, were targeted. Creating health meant providing not only medical health care, but health promotion programs and policies which would help people maintain healthy behaviours and lifestyles. While this individualistic healthy lifestyles approach to health worked for some (the wealthy members of society), people experiencing poverty, unemployment, underemployment or little control over the conditions of their daily lives benefited little from this approach.

During 1980s and 1990s there has been a growing swing away from seeing lifestyle risks as the root cause of poor health. While lifestyle factors still remain important, health is being viewed also in terms of the social, economic and environmental contexts in which people live. This broad socio-ecological approach to health is called the socio-ecological view of health. It is stated that the creation of health is about much more than encouraging healthy individual behaviours and lifestyles and providing appropriate medical care.

At the Ottawa Conference in 1986, a charter was developed which outlined new directions for health promotion based on the socio-ecological view of health. This charter, known as the Ottawa

Charter for Health Promotion, remains as the backbone of health action today. In exploring the scope of health promotion it states that: Good health is a major resource for social, economic and personal development and an important dimension of quality of life. Political, economic, social, cultural, environmental, behavioural and biological factors can all favour health or be harmful to it (WHO, 1986). The Ottawa Charter brings practical meaning and action to this broad notion of health promotion. It presents fundamental strategies and approaches in achieving health for all.

Questions 26 – 30: Using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage, answer the following questions.

26. In which year did the World Health Organization define health in terms of mental, physical and social well-being? 1946
27. Which members of society benefited most from the healthy lifestyles approach to health? wealthy members
28. Name the three broad areas which relate to people's health, according to the socio-ecological view of health. social, economic, environmental
29. During which decade were lifestyle risks seen as the major contributors to poor health?
30. Which defines new directions for health promotion? Ottawa Conference

Read the passage and choose the correct word (A, B, C or D) for each of the blanks.

#### How do you choose the right job?

A few people decide early in life what they want to do then follow a prescribed path of training to reach their goal. More often, a young person takes the best job available, and that (31) \_\_\_\_\_ to a lifetime in a particular field. Of course, both who you know and what you know are important. Frequently an individual finds a job through a friend, relative or other helpful person. However, with a university degree the minimum requirement for many jobs – and advanced training and qualifications a must in most professional fields – what you know can be the ticket to a good job.

There is probably no single "right" job for anybody. Out of the (32) \_\_\_\_\_ 20,000 types of occupations available in modern society, there are probably hundreds that you could perform well and find rewarding. Although circumstances (33) \_\_\_\_\_ one's choices, there are still more possibilities than most people realize. Chance always plays a part in finding a job you like, but vocational counselors believe that a person can improve the (34) \_\_\_\_\_ by analyzing his or her ambitions, interests and (35) \_\_\_\_\_. One person may want to earn a lot of money. Others may give priority to being active, helping people or having a low (36) \_\_\_\_\_ of becoming unemployed. Personal interests, such as love of the outdoors or a fascination with computers, may point the way to a job a person enjoys and respects.

- |   |                                     |   |  |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 31. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. leads     | <input type="radio"/> B. directs    | <input type="radio"/> C. conducts             | <input type="radio"/> D. introduces            |
| 32. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. expected  | <input type="radio"/> B. assessed   | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. estimated | <input type="radio"/> D. calculated            |
| 33. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. shorten   | <input type="radio"/> B. press      | <input type="radio"/> C. shrink               | <input type="radio"/> D. narrow                |
| 34. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. odds      | <input type="radio"/> B. difference | <input type="radio"/> C. angles               | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. favour     |
| 35. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. faculties | <input type="radio"/> B. aptitudes  | <input type="radio"/> C. inclinations         | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. tendencies |
| 36. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. risk      | <input type="radio"/> B. hazard     | <input type="radio"/> C. danger               | <input type="radio"/> D. uncertainty           |

You are going to read a newspaper article about The Beatles. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from sentences A - H below the one which fits each gap in the article. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A. ~~Until~~ then no British band had really caught on in the States.
- B. Although the three never toured again, they at least got a chance to jam and in 1994 they got together to discuss the release of the *Anthology* albums.
- C. But that was just not going to happen.
- D. ~~There were~~ a lot of similar bands in the area at that time but The Beatles were somehow different.
- E. However, everybody believed that they would still get back together.
- F. Moreover, there was a great deal of tension among the ex-Beatles.
- G. These five songs were, in fact, never part of the band's repertoire.
- H. Although they never played together again, their legacy is still alive and their influence on the music scene is still apparent even today.

### Beatles "jam" footage

Since the Beatles broke up in 1970 fans around the world hoped that the band would reunite at some time and they were longing to see the band together again. Even after John Lennon was assassinated in 1980 and it was obvious that this dream would never come true, there was enormous pressure on the remaining three band members to reunite and go on tour together again. (37) C.

The remaining members of the band were probably aware of the fact that the band would never be the same without John Lennon. There were also voices claiming that putting the band together again would destroy the living legend of the band. (38) F. So the chance of seeing them together on tour again was a very low.

(39) D. And yes, as you might have guessed already, the jam session was filmed. The DVD showing the only time Sir Paul McCartney, the late George Harrison and Ringo Starr played together after band split up is to be released later this year.

The live footage was recorded at Harrison's Oxfordshire home and shows the trio playing the following numbers: Ain't She Sweet, Blue Moon of Kentucky, Raunchy, Thinking of Linking and Baby What You Want Me To Do. (40) G. "Ain't She Sweet" appeared on a rare recording of the Beatles with Tony Sheridan made in early 1960s, however, it was not written by the Beatles.

### About The Beatles

The Liverpool four (John, Paul, George and Ringo) are considered to be the most influential band of the last century. They first went on tour to Germany in 1960. Their first tour ended rather abruptly when George Harrison (then only 17) was reported for being under age.

In 1961 they worked as a back-up band for a singer called Tony Sheridan. The recording they made together caught the eye of Brian Epstein, who owned a record store. Brian went to see the band playing The Cavern and he was just taken aback. (41) B. Their charisma and enthusiasm for the music made them stand out. Not long after that Brian became their manager and made them stand out even more.

Their first album *Please Please Me* hit the British charts in 1963 and till the end of the decade the Beatles were the indisputable leaders of popular music. In fact, their influence reached well beyond music. Their clothes, hairstyles and statements made them trend-setters throughout the 1960s. They were also the first British act to conquer America after they appeared on Ed Sullivan show in 1964. (42) A. This was a tremendous breakthrough. Their popularity was immense. They continued recording and touring the world until 1970 when the band split after lengthy period of disputes. (43) H.

Read the text below and think of ONE word that best fits each gap.

### The Magic of Pop-up Books

Books are normally thought of in (44) short of the pages that are looked at. They are simple, two-dimensional objects that we read. There are words on the page and occasionally (45) need that help us see more clearly what the words are being used to describe. They are sources of knowledge, but more often than not they aren't (46) being very special.

Some books take it another step further, though, and their pages jump (47) out and form three-dimensional objects. These books can make adults smile and (48) help children to be wide-eyed with wonder. Called pop-up books in our times, they have been around longer than most people think they have.

Pop-up books were originally called mechanical books, and these paper creations took a lot of work to make. They were not for children at all, (49) since centuries ago there were practically no books made for children. The mechanical books helped illustrate such things as the phases of the moon or were used to teach complex (50) things.

### III. PRONUNCIATION AND COMMUNICATION (20 points)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- |                         |                       |                     |                      |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 51. A. <u>s</u> ays     | B. <u>p</u> ays       | C. <u>s</u> tays    | D. <u>p</u> lays     |
| 52. A. <u>v</u> acation | B. <u>s</u> uggestion | C. <u>a</u> mbition | D. <u>i</u> njection |
| 53. A. <u>c</u> rooked  | B. <u>s</u> acred     | C. <u>w</u> icked   | D. <u>s</u> tewed    |
| 54. A. <u>r</u> epeat   | B. <u>r</u> eceive    | C. <u>d</u> eceive  | D. <u>p</u> review   |
| 55. A. <u>n</u> orthern | B. <u>w</u> orthy     | C. <u>w</u> ealthy  | D. <u>s</u> outhern  |

Choose the word that differs the other three in the position of primary stress.

56. A. curriculum  
 57. A. abnormal  
 58. A. graduate  
 59. A. contagion  
 60. A. apology
- B. correspondent  
 B. initial  
 B. represent  
 B. volunteer  
 B. certificate
- C. development  
 C. innocent  
 C. understand  
 C. decision  
 C. academy
- D. complexity  
 D. impatient  
 D. comprehend  
 D. composer  
 D. television

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following conversations.

61. David: "Don't fail to send your parents my regard." - Mary: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. It's my pleasure. B. You're welcome. C. Thanks, I will. D. Good idea, thanks.
62. Mr. Black: "I'd like to try on these shoes, please." - Salesgirl: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. Why not, sir? B. By all means, sir. C. I'd love to, sir. D. It's your pleasure, sir.
63. John: "Today's my 20th birthday." - Peter: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. I don't understand. B. Take care! C. Have a good time! D. Many happy returns.
64. Jack: "I'd rather stay at home" - Gina: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. Had you? B. Wouldn't you? C. Hadn't you? D. Would you?
65. Peter: "Would you like a beer?" - Maria: "Not while I'm \_\_\_\_\_. "  
 A. on duty B. in order C. in the act D. under control
66. Helen: "Could I speak to Susan please?" - Susan: "\_\_\_\_\_. "  
 A. Talking B. Speaking C. Calling D. Answering
67. Ben: "You didn't go to school yesterday, did you?"  
 Jasmine: "\_\_\_\_\_. I saw you, but you were talking to someone."  
 A. No, I didn't B. Yes, I didn't C. Let me see D. I went
68. A patient is talking to a receptionist at a medical clinic.  
 Patient: "Can I make an appointment to see the doctor, please?" - Receptionist: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. OK, you will need to check my diary. B. Not at the moment. He can't be disturbed.  
 C. OK, let me just check the diary. D. Have a seat and I'll be with you in an hour.
69. Peter: "Is it important?" - Thomas: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. It's a matter of life-and-death! B. No worry, that's nothing.  
 C. No problem. It's ridiculous. D. Not on your life!
70. Two friends are having a conversation in a restaurant.  
 Peter: "\_\_\_\_\_" - Jane: "All right. Suit yourself."  
 A. I don't want to eat anything, I am on a diet.  
 B. I haven't been to such a nice place with you for a while.  
 C. Can you help me choose the main course?  
 D. What is your favourite starter?

#### IV. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (40 points)

Choose the best word or phrase (A, B, C or D) to fill in each blank.

71. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ for me here.  
 A. wait B. to wait C. waiting D. waited
72. Maria has only one leg, she lost \_\_\_\_\_ 3 years ago after falling on some broken glass.  
 A. the other B. other C. other ones D. another one
73. He \_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor after the accident, but he continued to play instead.  
 A. should have gone B. must have gone C. couldn't go D. didn't have to go
74. It's amazing how Jenny acts as though she and Darren \_\_\_\_\_ serious problems at the moment.  
 A. not having B. weren't having C. hadn't had D. hadn't been having
75. Jane only makes cakes with the \_\_\_\_\_ butter.  
 A. best unsalted Danish B. unsalted best Danish  
 C. Danish best unsalted D. unsalted Danish best
76. \_\_\_\_\_, let me know.  
 A. Do you hear anything B. Hear anything  
 C. Should you hear anything D. Hearing anything

77. It is vital \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. that he not come late  
 C. that he doesn't come late  
 B. that he shall not come late  
 D. that he mustn't come late
78. I had to \_\_\_\_\_ the word "possession" to check how to spell it.  
 A. look up  
 B. look at  
 C. look for  
 D. look into
79. The instructor blew his whistle and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. off the runners were running  
 B. off ran the runners  
 C. off were running the runners  
 D. the runners runs off
80. Before a long journey, people normally take their cars to service stations to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. keep the oil refill  
 B. have the oil refill  
 C. get the oil refilled  
 D. make the oil refilled
81. They suggest using a powder, applied with a fine but firm brush, for the most natural and \_\_\_\_\_ effect.  
 A. long-living  
 B. long-lost  
 C. long-acting  
 D. long-lasting
82. Although he is my friend, I find it hard to \_\_\_\_\_ his selfishness.  
 A. put up with  
 B. catch up with  
 C. keep up with  
 D. come down with
83. She failed to \_\_\_\_\_ the contract due to her inexperience.  
 A. secure  
 B. expire  
 C. lengthen  
 D. exterminate
84. The wine had made him a little \_\_\_\_\_ and couldn't control his movement.  
 A. narrow-minded  
 B. light-headed  
 C. light-footed  
 D. light-hearted
85. Ann studied very hard last year, but she couldn't gain \_\_\_\_\_ to any university.  
 A. acceptance  
 B. admission  
 C. adoption  
 D. entrance
86. Very few planets are \_\_\_\_\_ because of lack of water and oxygen.  
 A. inhabited  
 B. inhabitant  
 C. inhabitable  
 D. uninhabitable
87. Martin was behind all the brilliant marketing schemes - he is really the \_\_\_\_\_ of the company.  
 A. brains  
 B. head  
 C. heart  
 D. backbones
88. Mrs. Robinson \_\_\_\_\_ great pride in her cooking.  
 A. has  
 B. finds  
 C. gets  
 D. takes
89. At first \_\_\_\_\_, you would say they were twins, but in reality, they didn't even know each other.  
 A. sighting  
 B. glance  
 C. look  
 D. view
90. The British and the American share the same language, but in other aspects they are as different as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. cats and dogs  
 B. chalk and cheese  
 C. salt and pepper  
 D. here and there

Choose the underlined part (A, B, C, or D) that needs correcting.

91. The effects of cigarette smoke has been proven to be extremely harmful.  
 A B C D
92. Though it was the first time they hosted so a big sports event, the Games were a great success.  
 A B C D
93. Having finished his paper before the deadline, it was delivered to the professor before everyone.  
 A B C D
94. Not until I was on my way to the airport that I realized I had left my passport at home.  
 A B C D
95. The salary of a professor is higher than a secretary.  
 A B C D
96. To avoid confusion, the two twins never wear the same clothes.  
 A B C D
97. Overpopulation is a short way to lead to poor, illiteracy and social evils.  
 A B C D
98. To save energy, all the lights should be turned off before going out.  
 A B C D
99. She only had a twenty-dollars bill with her when she landed at Heathrow airport.  
 A B C D
100. Man is superior than the animals in that he uses language to communicate.  
 A B C D

Supply the appropriate form of the words in brackets.

101. \_\_\_\_\_ has caused many so-called man-made disasters. (FOREST) *deforestation*  
102. The police are interested in the sudden \_\_\_\_\_ of the valuable painting. (APPEAR) *appearance*  
103. He claimed that his \_\_\_\_\_ had caused him to become a criminal. (BRING UP) *upbringing*  
104. We go to the restaurant for \_\_\_\_\_ whenever we're tired of eating meat. (VEGETABLE) *vegetarian*  
105. The athletes take part in the Olympic Games in the true spirit of \_\_\_\_\_. (SPORT)  
106. How do you \_\_\_\_\_ the real painting from the fake one? (DIFFERENT) *differ*  
107. Leisure habits won't change much in the \_\_\_\_\_ future. (SEE)  
108. The conditions in the man's prison were \_\_\_\_\_. (HUMAN) *inhuman*  
109. If Tyson continues in this vein, it will be a brave man who bets against them winning a fourth \_\_\_\_\_ title. (SUCCEED) *successful*  
110. The army frequently \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic as they march through the streets. (MOBILE) *mobilize*

#### V. WRITING (40 points)

##### Part A:

Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning:

111. My suit needs to be cleaned before the interview.  
→ I must clean my suit before the interview.  
112. No matter how hard I tried, I could not open the window.  
→ Try hard as I.  
113. "What you have cooked is the best in the world!", John said to his girlfriend.  
→ John congratulated his friend that she had cooked the best meal in the world.  
114. Frank never pays any attention to my advice.  
→ Frank takes no consideration to my advice.  
115. I could hold a big party because my Mom helped me.  
→ Had it been for my Mom's help, I wouldn't have held a big party.

Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one, using the given word.

Do not change the given word.

116. It is pointless to have that old typewriter repaired. (WORTH)  
→ That \_\_\_\_\_.  
117. Jack doesn't know all the answers, though he pretends to. (KNEW)  
→ Jack acts as if he knew all the answers.  
118. Jane ought to make a decision about her future. (MIND)  
→ It is time Jane made up her mind about her future.  
119. Many people think Steve stole the doll. (BELIEVED)  
→ Steve is believed to have stolen the doll.  
120. My advice to you is to talk to your parents. (RATHER)  
→ I would rather you talked to your parents.

**Part B:** You are Minh. You intend to go on holiday with your friend. However, you must change your plans.

Write a letter of about 80-120 words to your friend. In your letter:

- tell them how much you are looking forward to the holiday
- explain why you must change your plans
- suggest alternative arrangements

**Part C:** Write an essay of at least 200 words on the following topic.

Online education is becoming more and more popular. Do you believe that e-learning has so many benefits that it will replace face-to-face education soon?

THE END