

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Môn: TIẾNG ANH - CHUYÊN
Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)
(Đề thi này gồm 08 trang, có 91 câu)

Shared by Angels of Otto Channel

Họ và tên thí sinh: SBD: 0267.....
Chữ ký giám thị 1: Chữ ký giám thị 2:

I. PHONOLOGY (1 point)

For questions 1-5, choose the letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. seized B. relieved C. raised D. hatred
2. A. applause B. exhaust C. gauge D. incautious
3. A. houses B. cases C. bases D. horses
4. A. compensate B. celery C. mineral D. element
5. A. measles B. cleanser C. weasel D. creature

For questions 6-10, choose the letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

6. A. ecosystem B. realistic C. indecisive D. avocado
7. A. unnatural B. moviegoer C. accessible D. maturity
8. A. wonderland B. recognize C. mystify D. tornado
9. A. representative B. disability C. laboratory D. manufacturer
10. A. superstar B. broccoli C. attitude D. cosmetic

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (3 points)

For questions 11-25, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which best completes each blank.

11. By the end of April, Jennifer _____ in Spain for two years.
A. will have been B. will be being C. is going to be D. will be
12. Each of the guests _____ a bunch of flowers.
A. are given B. were given C. is given D. give
13. _____ for being unkind to you, would you forgive him?
A. Were Matt be apologetic B. Were Matt to apologize
C. If Matt would have apologized D. If Matt was apologizing
14. We will _____ by the Pizza Company in about thirty minutes.
A. have delivered our pizza B. have our pizza delivered
C. get our pizza to deliver D. get delivered our pizza
15. He has been riding _____ scooter for the last 15 years.
A. an Italian old expensive red B. an old expensive red Italian
C. an expensive old red Italian D. an expensive red old Italian
16. The new zoo has proved to be a huge success, _____ over 2 million visitors in its first year.
A. to attract B. attracts C. attracting D. attracted
17. You can learn as much theory as you like, but you only master a skill by _____ it a lot.
A. practicing B. training C. experimenting D. doing
18. Jenny and her sister are so _____ that they could almost be twins.
A. likeness B. alike C. same D. the same

19. _____ his toy truck, the little boy walked into the garden.
 A. Picking up B. He picked up C. Being picked up D. Picked up
20. On the first day of class, many professors try to _____ with a fun task.
 A. cut the mustard B. take a rain check C. spill the beans D. break the ice
21. She wasn't aware the notes she was paid with are _____.
 A. inauthentic B. valueless C. false D. counterfeit
22. Our team has won nine _____ games since the start of the season.
 A. successive B. progressive C. extensive D. conclusive
23. Growing _____ are something many businesses experience when competition heats up.
 A. failures B. pains C. barriers D. troubles
24. Ashley enjoyed the dessert so much that she accepted a second _____ when it was offered.
 A. pile B. load C. sharing D. helping
25. If the number of berries on the holly tree is anything to _____, we are likely to have a hard winter.
 A. look at B. go by C. point on D. think about

For questions 26-35, fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in brackets.

26. The concert last night was brilliant, and it certainly lived up to all our _____. (EXPECT)
27. Following his mom's advice, the son _____ agreed to go with his father. (OBEY)
28. Literature not only _____ our minds, but it also offers us comfort during hard times. (RICH)
29. Unfortunately, Yuri's _____ while driving caused a terrible accident. (CARE)
30. Most women feel sick in the mornings during the first months of _____. (PREGNANT)
31. She became famous _____ after her singing performance was posted on Facebook and attracted millions of viewers. (NIGHT)
32. The old man jokingly said that he came from a totally boring and _____ city in the US. (CHARACTER)
33. I need to hire someone who is _____ to take care of the children while I'm at work. (DEPEND)
34. Our program aims to _____ women in rural areas by giving them better access to education. (POWER)
35. Volunteers do work for which they're not paid, and because of this, I think we should celebrate these _____ heroes. (SING)

For questions 36-40, choose the letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following sentences. You do NOT need to fix the error.

36. Tom's bright sculptures has received praise not only in New Mexico but also in New York.
 A. bright B. has received C. not only D. in
37. Corporations, which are companies owned by much people, began to play an important role in the late nineteenth century.
 A. owned B. much C. play D. role
38. Snowmobiles are capable of damaging the land over which they travel, no matter how cautious they are driven.
 A. of damaging B. over which C. no matter D. cautious
39. Even with a calculator, you must have a basic understanding of mathematics if one expects to solve complex problems correctly.
 A. Even with B. a basic understanding C. one expects D. correctly

40. Alerted by the nervousness of the witness, the judges were quick to perceive that his statements were inconsistent to those he had made earlier.

- A. Alerted by B. to perceive C. inconsistent to D. those

III. READING (3 points)

For questions 41-46, read the passage and fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word.

Shared by Angels of Otto Channel

Weather forecasting

All sorts of people need to know what the weather is going to do, but they do (41) _____ all need to know the same things for the same period of time. If you're sailing a small boat for a day, it's only a (42) _____ hours that matter. If you're a water company worrying about water supplies, you want to know the chances of rain over (43) _____ next six months.

(44) _____ getting the forecast right matters to so many people, the weather business is always at the forefront of technology. There is a weather satellite (45) _____ flies from pole to pole every hour and a quarter, covering the whole globe every day and reporting back to Earth from fifty miles up. Others 20,000 miles up are moving at the same relative speed (46) _____ the Earth below them so that they can keep a continuous watch on different parts of the world.

For questions 47-51, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each blank.

Mysterious Beasts

The study of dinosaurs has (47) _____ much headway in the past 20 years. The discovery of numerous fully feathered dinosaurs offers strong evidence of the evolution of birds from their non-flying ancestors, for instance. We also have fossils that (48) _____ ancient patterns of these long-extinct animals.

Around 50 new dinosaur species have been named every year of the past two decades. New studies have appeared on dinosaur behaviour, ecology, physiology, brain structure, hearing and many more features besides. It is truly a treasure trove of data, and new (49) _____ of research keep producing ever more interesting and surprising (50) _____ into these animals. And yet, rather unavoidably, the fossil record is incredibly incomplete. This means that while we may have some ideas about the colours of a few dinosaurs, these are only a handful of individuals that may not even be that representative of their species, (51) _____ any others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 47. A. caused | B. taken | C. made | D. put |
| 48. A. conserve | B. sustain | C. preserve | D. remain |
| 49. A. streets | B. avenues | C. roads | D. highways |
| 50. A. views | B. perspectives | C. glances | D. insights |
| 51. A. let alone | B. not to mention | C. what with | D. nevertheless |

For questions 52-56, read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).

Since the earliest times, humans have sought out ways to preserve their food whether harvested or hunted. They understood that it was unsustainable to hunt or harvest all the time. Depending on the climate, these early humans froze meat on ice or dried food in the hot sun in order to preserve it. Subsequently, they no longer had to keep moving after a meal in search for the next hunt or new land to harvest. They could store some of their food supply for later use and settle down as a group.

Throughout history, various methods of hot and cold preservations were employed by different civilizations. When natural climate conditions were not conducive, other means such as fire were used to dry fruits and vegetables as done in the "still houses" of the Middle Ages. For cooling, often lower than freezing temperatures were used to *prolong* shelf life. Underground caves proved to be effective for that purpose. Ice boxes and finally refrigeration followed. Shared by Angels of Otto Channel

In the 1800s, the canning method was developed by a French confectioner named Nicolas Appert in response to an award. General Napoléon Bonaparte offered a prize of 12,000 francs to anyone who could devise a practical method for preserving food for his armies on the battlefield. Appert's method involved tightly sealing cooked food in glass jars with cork stoppers. Once sealed, the jars were immersed in boiling water to drive the air out. Appert's method was a success, and he won Napoléon's award. Appert believed that it was the exclusion of air that prevented food from spoiling. It was not until many years later that Louis Pasteur proved that high temperatures were actually responsible for eliminating the bacteria that caused food spoilage. Pasteur devised a method to safely store food by treating canned products at a much lower temperature than that of Appert and thereby retaining the food's taste and nutritional content.

52. The word "*prolong*" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. extract B. exclude C. expire D. extend
53. Why are caves mentioned in paragraph 2?
A. to highlight another way to dry food
B. to explain a natural cooling process
C. to describe a type of dwelling in the Middle Ages
D. to illustrate where some food was preserved
54. What does the author suggest about Nicolas Appert?
A. His method was not always effective.
B. He didn't understand the science behind his method.
C. He was motivated by an interest in science.
D. His goal was to advance research in bacteria.
55. What advantage did Pasteur's preservation method have over Appert's?
A. It maintained the nutritive quality of the food.
B. It required no heating for preservation.
C. It was safer and bacteria free.
D. It was easier to store the food products.
56. What is the main purpose of this passage?
A. to compare different food preservation methods
B. to explain the science behind food preservation
C. to describe the origins of food preservation
D. to illustrate the importance of food preservation

For questions 57-62, read a magazine article about *tweenagers*, a word used to describe an age group of children who are not yet teenagers. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (i-viii) for each paragraph (A-F). There are TWO extra headings which you do not need to use.

Tweenagers

- A. *Tweenagers*. It's one of those labels that marketing and advertising people stick onto new consumer groups to persuade them to buy more of the products that are suitable for their life-stage and their

life-style. In the case of *tweenagers*, it's the eight to twelve-year-olds who want to grow up as fast as they can, and who copy the fashions and behavior of the teenagers they can't wait to become.

- B. In the UK there are about four million children in this age group and in the last ten years this group has become a clearly separate social and economic unit. The market for children's clothes, music, mobile phones and so on in this category is estimated to be worth about £30 billion.
- C. Most of these children have lived through a period of economic wealth and, according to recent research, pocket money has risen by 32% over six years. Consequently, *tweenagers* are a marketer's dream.
- D. From a psychologist's point of view, up until the age of eight, a child's family is his or her most important reference point and biggest influence. From eight onwards, other influences become important—particularly friends of the same age and sex, and role models from the world of entertainment and sport.
- E. Eight to twelve is a broad age range and includes various levels of maturity. There are still ten-year-olds who are secretly happier playing with dolls or toy cars than shopping for the latest fashion labels or watching soaps on television. But the pressure of friends means it's quite hard for them to follow their real interests as they want to fit in with their peer group.
- F. Before the age of eleven or twelve children have not developed the capacity for abstract thinking. This means that they receive information from the media but are not very likely to question what they see and hear. A teenager can watch something and ask questions like: "Are they just trying to sell me something?" Teenagers rebel and protest but *tweenagers* take it all at face value, so are much more easily persuaded.

Shared by Angels of Otto

Channel

List of headings

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| i. <i>Tweenagers</i> readily accept what they're told | (57) Paragraph A _____ |
| ii. Factors affecting <i>tweenage</i> behaviour | (58) Paragraph B _____ |
| iii. The young are getting older every day | (59) Paragraph C _____ |
| iv. The commercial value of the <i>tweenage</i> market | (60) Paragraph D _____ |
| v. Basically a <i>tweenager</i> remains a child | (61) Paragraph E _____ |
| vi. <i>Tweenagers</i> have real spending power | (62) Paragraph F _____ |
| vii. <i>Tweenagers</i> are in control of what they do | |
| viii. The need to belong is very strong | |

For questions 63-70, read the passage and do the tasks that follow.

Why money doesn't buy happiness

- A. All in all, it was probably a mistake to look for the answer to the eternal question—"Does money buy happiness?"—from people who practice what's called the dismal science. For when economists tackled the question, they started from the observation that when people put something up for sale they try to get as much for it as they can, and when people buy something, they try to pay as little for it as they can. Both sides in the transaction, the economists noticed, are therefore behaving as if they would be more satisfied (happier, dare we say) if they wound up receiving more money (the seller) or holding on to more money (the buyer). Hence, more money must be better than less, and the only way more of something can be better than less of it is if it brings you greater contentment. The economists' conclusion: the more money you have, the happier you must be.

Shared by Angels of Otto
Channel

- B. Psychologists have spent decades studying the relation between wealth and happiness," writes Harvard University psychologist Daniel Gilbert in his best-selling "Stumbling on Happiness," and they have generally concluded that wealth increases human happiness when it lifts people out of abject poverty and into the middle class, but that it does little to increase happiness thereafter.
- C. That flies in the face of intuition, not to mention economic theory. According to standard economics, the most important commodity you can buy with additional wealth is choice. If you have \$20 in your pocket, you can decide between steak and peanut butter for dinner, but if you have only \$1 you'd better hope you already have a jar of jelly at home. Additional wealth also lets you satisfy additional needs and wants, and the more of those you satisfy the happier you are supposed to be.
- D. The trouble is choice is not all it's claimed to be. Studies show that people like selecting from among maybe half a dozen kinds of pasta at the grocery store but find 27 choices overwhelming, leaving them chronically on edge that they could have chosen a better one than they did. And wants, which are nice to be able to afford, have a bad habit of becoming needs (iPod, anyone?), of which an advertising and media-saturated culture create endless numbers. Satisfying needs brings less emotional well-being than satisfying wants.
- E. The nonlinear nature of how much happiness money can buy—lots more happiness when it moves you out of penury and into middle-class comfort, hardly any more when it lifts you from millionaire to decamillionaire—comes through clearly in global surveys that ask people how content they feel with their lives. In a typical survey people are asked to rank their sense of well-being or happiness on a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 means "not at all satisfied with my life" and 7 means "completely satisfied." Of the American multimillionaires who responded, the average happiness score was 5.8. Homeless people in Calcutta came in at 2.9. But before you assume that money does buy happiness after all, consider who else rated themselves around 5.8: the Inuit of northern Greenland, who do not exactly lead a life of luxury, and the cattle-herding Maasai of Kenya, whose dung huts have no electricity or running water. And proving Gilbert's point about money buying happiness only when it lifts you out of abject poverty, slum dwellers in Calcutta—one economic rung above the homeless—rate themselves at 4.6.
- F. Studies tracking changes in a population's reported level of happiness over time have also dealt a death blow to the "money buys happiness" claim. Since World War II the gross domestic product per capita has tripled in the United States. But people's sense of well-being, as measured by surveys asking some variation of "Overall, how satisfied are you with your life?", has barely budged. Japan has had an even more meteoric rise in GDP per capita since its postwar misery, but measures of national happiness have been flat, as they have also been in Western Europe during its long postwar boom, according to social psychologist Ruut Veenhoven of Erasmus University in Rotterdam. A 2004 analysis of more than 150 studies on wealth and happiness concluded that "economic indicators have glaring shortcomings" as approximations of well-being across nations, wrote Ed Diener of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, and Martin E. P. Seligman of the University of Pennsylvania. "Although economic output has risen steeply over the past decades, there has been no rise in life satisfaction ... and there has been a substantial increase in depression and distrust."

Questions 63-65: Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| TRUE | if the statement agrees with the information |
| FALSE | if the statement contradicts the information |
| NOT GIVEN | if there is no information on this |

63. According to the general conclusion of psychologists, people are not made much happier by an increase in wealth after a certain threshold.
64. Research indicates that a narrow range of options increases shopper anxiety.
65. Up until the Second World War, money influenced people's happiness more profoundly.

Questions 66-67: Complete the sentences below. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each blank.

66. Diener and Seligman claimed that there were clear _____ when using the economy to gauge the relationship between money and happiness.
67. Despite improvements in the economy in recent years, _____ has not increased.

Shared by Angels of Otto Chandel

Questions 68-70: The reading passage has six paragraphs (A-F). Which paragraph contains the following information? On your answer sheet, write the letter of the paragraph (A-F). You may use any letter more than once.

68. proof that an increase in a country's wealth does not make people more content
69. evidence that the lack of money does not necessarily lead to unhappiness
70. an explanation of the monetarist's assumption that wealth breeds happiness

IV. WRITING (3 points)

For questions 71-80, rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it has a similar meaning to the original sentence.

71. "It was Jimmy who broke my kitchen window!", Mrs Susan said.
Mrs Susan accused
72. It was such bad news that Tina burst into tears.
The news was
73. Luke regretted asking Beth to lend him 70 dollars.
Luke wished
74. It was wrong of you to eat all the candies.
You shouldn't
75. I'd prefer you to leave the room now.
I'd rather
76. As soon as he was promoted, he changed his behavior towards his staff.
No sooner
77. Can't you find any cheaper computer software?
Is this the
78. I don't want to walk through this area at night.
I don't feel like
79. People say that this house was built by a very rich businessman.
This house is
80. I really like her voice but not her choice of songs.
Much

For questions 81-90, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given in brackets. Do NOT change the word given. You must use between THREE and EIGHT words, including the word given.

Shared by Angels of Otto Channel

81. I had no idea that Vincent was the owner of Eco. (REALIZE)
Little was Vincent.
82. The professor was able to complete the project because her assistant was so efficient. (THANKS)
The professor succeeded assistant's efficiency.
83. He advised me to rest for a month. (ADVICE)
His a month.
84. Students who wish to work here should complete all sections of the application form. (REQUIRED)
Students in all sections of the application form.
85. You can't possibly expect me to have breakfast ready by 5 a.m. (QUESTION)
It me to have breakfast ready by 5 a.m.
86. Taylor is not responsible enough to be in charge of the department. (RUN)
Taylor is too the department.
87. You have to realize there's a problem that needs to be dealt with. (WAKE)
As for the problem at hand, you have coffee.
88. Have you ever thought of changing jobs? (CROSSED)
Has it jobs?
89. It rained again, which really annoyed Molly, you know. (ANNOYING)
That, you know.
90. Sharon, who was anxiously waiting, was very jealous when he heard that Mitchell's performance came next. (GREEN)
Sharon, anxiously came Mitchell's performance.

91. Write a paragraph of NO MORE THAN 150 words to answer the question in the box below.

If you could change ONE bad habit of yourself or of other people in society, what specific habit would you change? Explain.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge, experience or observations.

— The end —