**Họ tên học sinh:**   **Lớp:**

**Ngày thi:**   **Điểm:**

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu 1:** | **A**. another | **B**. tobacco | **C**. buffalo | **D**. occasion |
| **Câu 2:** | **A**. water | **B**. peasant | **C**. farming | **D**. alarm |
| **Câu 3:** | **A**. timetable | **B**. conclusion | **C**. passenger | **D**. bicycle |
| **Câu 4:** | **A**. travel | **B**. begin | **C**. forget | **D**. announce |
| **Câu 5:** | **A**. serious | **B**. frightening | **C**. interesting | **D**. contented |

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

**Câu 6**: Many vegetables and flowers are grown in greenhouses in late winter and early spring, then \_\_\_\_\_ outside as the weather warms.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. transplanted | **B**. harrowed | **C**. ploughed | **D**. prepared |

**Câu 7**: The bomb went off in the crowded street, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. rang | **B**. exploded | **C**. burned | **D**. landed  |

**Câu 8**: The meeting is \_\_\_\_\_ 9 o’clock \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. in / at | **B**. on / in | **C**. for / on | **D**. at / on |

**Câu 9**: The Pikes live \_\_\_\_\_ farming. They work hard \_\_\_\_\_ the field everyday.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. on / in | **B**. at / with | **C**. in / on | **D**. with / for |

**Câu 10**: Which \_\_\_\_\_ does your company manufacture?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. produce | **B**. product | **C**. production | **D**. productive |

**Câu 11**: Most British drink \_\_\_\_\_ tea during their break time.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |

**Câu 12**: Peter often has \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at 8 o’clock. He usually eats enormous breakfast.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. a / the | **B**. the / no article | **C**. no article / an | **D**. the / the |

**Câu 13**: It is raining. I hate rain. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_. It makes me \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. depress / depressing | **B**. depressing / depressed |
| **C**. depressed / depress | **D**. depresses / depressed |

**Câu 14**: Although I am very busy, I try to find time to come to see my grandparents in the countryside every weekend.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. take a break | **B**. take care of | **C**. pay a visit to | **D**. look after |

**Câu 15**: The \_\_\_\_\_ authority appealed to the contribution of the community to help the victim of the fire with food, clothes, and money.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. local | **B**. location | **C**. locally | **D**. locality |

**Câu 16**: He finished his work at five and got home at quarter past five.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. five | **B**. fifteen | **C**. half | **D**. forty-five |

**Câu 17**: It takes me about three hours \_\_\_\_\_ the report.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. complete | **B**. to complete | **C**. completing | **D**. completed |

**Câu 18**: Mr. Jones often \_\_\_\_\_ to work by car everyday but today he I by bus.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. goes / goes | **B**. is going / will go | **C**. went / has gone | **D**. goes / is going |

**Câu 19**: He \_\_\_\_\_ twenty calves last week, now he them tip to sell.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. had bought / fed | **B**. buys / feeds | **C**. bought / is feeding | **D**. was buying / fed |

**Câu 20**: Before the plane takes off, the passengers \_\_\_\_\_ to fasten their seat belt.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. tell | **B**. are telling | **C**. told | **D**. are told |

**Câu 21**: I think the car accident \_\_\_\_\_ I got last month has been the most frightening experience in my life.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. when | **B**. where | **C**. that | **D**. for that |

**Câu 22**: Farmers collect their crops and prepare them \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. for market or for eating | **B**. to market and to eat |
| **C**. with market and eating | **D**. so as to market and eating |

**Câu 23**: \_\_\_\_\_ his aunt and uncle who live on a farm.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Seldom as Jack comes to see | **B**. Jack comes to see seldom |
| **C**. Seldom does Jack comes to see | **D**. Seldom does Jack come to see |

**Câu 24**: I sometimes want to know \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. how farming starts | **B**. how farming started | **C**. farming starts | **D**. farming started |

**Câu 25**: The farmers in my village have got a crop failure \_\_\_\_\_ pests and insects.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. because | **B**. due to | **C**. as | **D**. in spite of |

**Câu 26**: At the moment, we \_\_\_\_\_ with the council for the sale of development land.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. have negotiated | **B**. negotiate | **C**. were negotiating | **D**. are negotiating |

**Câu 27**: Although we have some difficulties, we manage to finish our work on time as \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. are requiring | **B**. requiring | **C**. required | **D**. being required |

**Câu 28**: Although the kinds of soil are different, farmers can manage to cultivate suitable crops to make it the most productive.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Different as the kinds of soil are | **B**. In spite of different of the kinds of soil |
| **C**. Are the kinds of soil different | **D**. Even the difference of the kinds of soil |

**Câu 29**: You used to live on the farm during your childhood, \_\_\_\_\_?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. weren’t you | **B**. didn’t you | **C**. don’t you | **D**. aren’t you |

**Câu 30**: I do not know \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. what does this word mean | **B**. what this word means |
| **C**. this word means what | **D**. does this word mean what |

***Choose the best sentence that can be made from the words given.***

**Câu 31**: last month / my family / spend / summer holiday / villa / sea / hurricane / come

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Last month when my family was spending our summer holiday in a villa by the sea, and a hurricane comes. |
| **B**. When last month, my family was spending our summer holiday in a villa by the sea, a hurricane came. |
| **C**. Last month when my family was spending our summer holiday in a villa by the sea, a hurricane came. |
| **D**. Last month when my family was spending our summer holiday in a villa by the sea, so a hurricane came |

**Câu 32**: sky / suddenly / big black clouds / it / rain / heavily

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. The sky was suddenly covered with big black clouds and it began to rain heavily. |
| **B**. The sky is suddenly covered with big black clouds and it began to rain heavily. |
| **C**. Because the sky was suddenly covered with big black clouds so it began to rain heavily. |
| **D**. Although the sky was suddenly covered with big black clouds but it began to rain heavily. |

**Câu 33**: wind / blow / the sea / waves / high / swallow / sand

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. The wind was blowing from the sea and the waves were so high that they seemed to swallow the sand. |
| **B**. The wind was blowing from the sea and the waves were such high that they seemed to swallow the sand. |
| **C**. With the wind was blowing from the sea and the waves were so high that they seemed to swallow the sand. |
| **D**. Blowing from the sea the wind and the waves were so high that they seemed to swallow the sand. |

**Câu 34**: weather forecast / announce / hurricane / media / no people and ships / in the sea / that time

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Because the weather forecast had announced the hurricane through the media, therefore there were no people and ships in the sea at that time. |
| **B**. Because of the weather forecast had announced the hurricane through the media, there were no people and ships in the sea at that time. |
| **C**. Because the weather forecast had announced the hurricane through the media, there were no people and ships in the sea at that time. |
| **D**. As the weather forecast had announced the hurricane through the media, there were no any people and ships in the sea at that time. |

**Câu 35**: first time / we / see / hurricane / nervous / frightened

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. It was the first time that we saw a hurricane so that we were very nervous and frightened. |
| **B**. The first time when we saw a hurricane and we were very nervous and frightened. |
| **C**. The first time when we saw a hurricane, that made we were very nervous and frightened. |
| **D**. It was the first time when we saw a hurricane so we were very nervous and frightened. |

**Câu 36 - 40**:

Crop rotation is the practice of growing different types of crops in the same field in sequential seasons to avoid a decrease in soil fertility, as growing the same crop repeatedly in the same place eventually depletes the soil of various nutrients. Crop rotation helps to balance the fertility demands of various crops. By crop rotation farmers can keep their fields under continuous production, without the need to let them lie fallow, and reducing the need for artificial fertilizers, both of which can be expensive. In subsistence farming, it also makes good nutritional sense to grow beans and grain at the same time in different fields. Crop rotation is also used to control pests and diseases that can become established in the soil over time. Plants within the same family tend to have similar pests and pathogens. By regularly changing the planting location, the pest cycles can be broken or limited. This principle is of particular use in organic farming, where pest control may be achieved without synthetic pesticides. The choice and sequence of rotation crops depends on the nature of the soil, the climate, and precipitation which together determine the type of plants that may be cultivated. Other important aspects of farming such as crop marketing and economic variables must also be considered when choosing a crop rotation. Crop rotation was already mentioned in the Roman literature, and referred to by great civilizations in Africa and Asia. From the end of the Middle Ages until the 20th century, the three-year rotation was practised by farmers in Europe.
- crop rotation: luân canh
- precitation: lượng mưa
- pathogen: mầm bệnh
- fallow: bỏ hoang

(Câu 36) Farmers who practice crop rotation \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. grow the same crop on their land all the time |
| **B**. grow different crops on their land in sequential seasons |
| **C**. make the soil decrease in fertility |
| **D**. use a lot of chemical fertilizers |

(Câu 37) Crop rotation \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. cannot be used in subsistence farming | **B**. let land lie fallow |
| **C**. can be used to control pests and diseases | **D**. is very expensive |

(Câu 38) Plants within the same taxonomic family \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. tend to have almost alike pests and pathogens | **B**. cannot grow on the same land |
| **C**. do not have pest and pathogens | **D**. have different pests and pathogens |

(Câu 39) When practicing crop rotation, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. farmers needn’t choose the type of plants |
| **B**. farmers have to consider the nature of the soil, the climate, and precipitation |
| **C**. farmers cannot grow bean |
| **D**. farmers can grow only grain |

(Câu 40) Crop rotation \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. was practiced in Europe since the end of the Middle Ages |
| **B**. was not practiced in Rome |
| **C**. was not practiced by Asian farmers |
| **D**. was only practiced in Africa |

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

**Câu 41 - 50**:

It is lunchtime on the farm. Marjorie Sand rings the bell outside the door to call her husband, Ivan, and her grandson Harwood in from the cattle (41)                      . Ivan (42)                      his muddy boots and comes into the kitchen. He was born on this farm sixty-eight years (43)                      . His father worked on a two-hundred-acre farm with the help of six hired men and a team of horses. Ivan now works on a nine-hundred-acre farm with the help of his grandson and $138,000 worth of (44)                      . The weather is hard in Kansas. (45)                      summer, it is very hot and by November, it is snowy. Behind the farm house there is a cave (46)                      the family can take shelter if there is a heavy storm. The land is good for farming. It can produce three or four crops (47)                      year. And this year has been especially good. Ivan usually gets only two or three soya beans in each pod. This year many pods have four soya beans inside them. Ivan says, “Farmers have to sell their products for (48)                      low prices and the cost of fuel and equipment is so high. Our profits are right down. But the fields are lying out there. We have to keep (49)                      something, and the more we grow, (50)                      the price we get for it.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (41)  | **A**. nest            | **B**. net  | **C**. room           | **D**. shed |
| (42)  | **A**. takes off     | **B**. goes off     | **C**. puts out      | **D**. goes down |
| (43)  | **A**. then            | **B**. before        | **C**. ago | **D**. since then |
| (44)  | **A**. mechanic  | **B**. mechanical           | **C**. mechanize            | **D**. machinery |
| (45)  | **A**. On  | **B**. In    | **C**. At    | **D**. For |
| (46)  | **A**. in which    | **B**. in where    | **C**. of that place          | **D**. in which place |
| (47)  | **A**. a      | **B**. an   | **C**. the  | **D**. no article |
| (48)  | **A**. so    | **B**. so much    | **C**. so many     | **D**. such |
| (49)  | **A**. grow           | **B**. to grow       | **C**. growing      | **D**. grown |
| (50)  | **A**. the low       | **B**. the lower   | **C**. the lowest  | **D**. the more low |

 **----- HẾT -----**

**Họ tên học sinh:**   **Lớp:**

**Ngày thi:**   **Điểm:**

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu 1:** | **A**. another | **B**. tobacco | **C**. buffalo | **D**. occasion |
| **Câu 2:** | **A**. water | **B**. peasant | **C**. farming | **D**. alarm |
| **Câu 3:** | **A**. timetable | **B**. conclusion | **C**. passenger | **D**. bicycle |
| **Câu 4:** | **A**. travel | **B**. begin | **C**. forget | **D**. announce |
| **Câu 5:** | **A**. serious | **B**. frightening | **C**. interesting | **D**. contented |

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

**Câu 6**: Many vegetables and flowers are grown in greenhouses in late winter and early spring, then \_\_\_\_\_ outside as the weather warms.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. transplanted | **B**. harrowed | **C**. ploughed | **D**. prepared |

**Câu 7**: The bomb went off in the crowded street, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. rang | **B**. exploded | **C**. burned | **D**. landed  |

**Câu 8**: The meeting is \_\_\_\_\_ 9 o’clock \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. in / at | **B**. on / in | **C**. for / on | **D**. at / on |

**Câu 9**: The Pikes live \_\_\_\_\_ farming. They work hard \_\_\_\_\_ the field everyday.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. on / in | **B**. at / with | **C**. in / on | **D**. with / for |

**Câu 10**: Which \_\_\_\_\_ does your company manufacture?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. produce | **B**. product | **C**. production | **D**. productive |

**Câu 11**: Most British drink \_\_\_\_\_ tea during their break time.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |

**Câu 12**: Peter often has \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at 8 o’clock. He usually eats enormous breakfast.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. a / the | **B**. the / no article | **C**. no article / an | **D**. the / the |

**Câu 13**: It is raining. I hate rain. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_. It makes me \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. depress / depressing | **B**. depressing / depressed |
| **C**. depressed / depress | **D**. depresses / depressed |

**Câu 14**: Although I am very busy, I try to find time to come to see my grandparents in the countryside every weekend.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. take a break | **B**. take care of | **C**. pay a visit to | **D**. look after |

**Câu 15**: The \_\_\_\_\_ authority appealed to the contribution of the community to help the victim of the fire with food, clothes, and money.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. local | **B**. location | **C**. locally | **D**. locality |

**Câu 16**: He finished his work at five and got home at quarter past five.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. five | **B**. fifteen | **C**. half | **D**. forty-five |

**Câu 17**: It takes me about three hours \_\_\_\_\_ the report.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. complete | **B**. to complete | **C**. completing | **D**. completed |

**Câu 18**: Mr. Jones often \_\_\_\_\_ to work by car everyday but today he I by bus.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. goes / goes | **B**. is going / will go | **C**. went / has gone | **D**. goes / is going |

**Câu 19**: He \_\_\_\_\_ twenty calves last week, now he them tip to sell.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. had bought / fed | **B**. buys / feeds | **C**. bought / is feeding | **D**. was buying / fed |

**Câu 20**: Before the plane takes off, the passengers \_\_\_\_\_ to fasten their seat belt.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. tell | **B**. are telling | **C**. told | **D**. are told |

**Câu 21**: I think the car accident \_\_\_\_\_ I got last month has been the most frightening experience in my life.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. when | **B**. where | **C**. that | **D**. for that |

**Câu 22**: Farmers collect their crops and prepare them \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. for market or for eating | **B**. to market and to eat |
| **C**. with market and eating | **D**. so as to market and eating |

**Câu 23**: \_\_\_\_\_ his aunt and uncle who live on a farm.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Seldom as Jack comes to see | **B**. Jack comes to see seldom |
| **C**. Seldom does Jack comes to see | **D**. Seldom does Jack come to see |

**Câu 24**: I sometimes want to know \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. how farming starts | **B**. how farming started | **C**. farming starts | **D**. farming started |

**Câu 25**: The farmers in my village have got a crop failure \_\_\_\_\_ pests and insects.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. because | **B**. due to | **C**. as | **D**. in spite of |

**Câu 26**: At the moment, we \_\_\_\_\_ with the council for the sale of development land.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. have negotiated | **B**. negotiate | **C**. were negotiating | **D**. are negotiating |

**Câu 27**: Although we have some difficulties, we manage to finish our work on time as \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. are requiring | **B**. requiring | **C**. required | **D**. being required |

**Câu 28**: Although the kinds of soil are different, farmers can manage to cultivate suitable crops to make it the most productive.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Different as the kinds of soil are | **B**. In spite of different of the kinds of soil |
| **C**. Are the kinds of soil different | **D**. Even the difference of the kinds of soil |

**Câu 29**: You used to live on the farm during your childhood, \_\_\_\_\_?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. weren’t you | **B**. didn’t you | **C**. don’t you | **D**. aren’t you |

**Câu 30**: I do not know \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. what does this word mean | **B**. what this word means |
| **C**. this word means what | **D**. does this word mean what |

***Choose the best sentence that can be made from the words given.***

**Câu 31**: last month / my family / spend / summer holiday / villa / sea / hurricane / come

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Last month when my family was spending our summer holiday in a villa by the sea, and a hurricane comes. |
| **B**. When last month, my family was spending our summer holiday in a villa by the sea, a hurricane came. |
| **C**. Last month when my family was spending our summer holiday in a villa by the sea, a hurricane came. |
| **D**. Last month when my family was spending our summer holiday in a villa by the sea, so a hurricane came |

**Câu 32**: sky / suddenly / big black clouds / it / rain / heavily

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. The sky was suddenly covered with big black clouds and it began to rain heavily. |
| **B**. The sky is suddenly covered with big black clouds and it began to rain heavily. |
| **C**. Because the sky was suddenly covered with big black clouds so it began to rain heavily. |
| **D**. Although the sky was suddenly covered with big black clouds but it began to rain heavily. |

**Câu 33**: wind / blow / the sea / waves / high / swallow / sand

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. The wind was blowing from the sea and the waves were so high that they seemed to swallow the sand. |
| **B**. The wind was blowing from the sea and the waves were such high that they seemed to swallow the sand. |
| **C**. With the wind was blowing from the sea and the waves were so high that they seemed to swallow the sand. |
| **D**. Blowing from the sea the wind and the waves were so high that they seemed to swallow the sand. |

**Câu 34**: weather forecast / announce / hurricane / media / no people and ships / in the sea / that time

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Because the weather forecast had announced the hurricane through the media, therefore there were no people and ships in the sea at that time. |
| **B**. Because of the weather forecast had announced the hurricane through the media, there were no people and ships in the sea at that time. |
| **C**. Because the weather forecast had announced the hurricane through the media, there were no people and ships in the sea at that time. |
| **D**. As the weather forecast had announced the hurricane through the media, there were no any people and ships in the sea at that time. |

**Câu 35**: first time / we / see / hurricane / nervous / frightened

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. It was the first time that we saw a hurricane so that we were very nervous and frightened. |
| **B**. The first time when we saw a hurricane and we were very nervous and frightened. |
| **C**. The first time when we saw a hurricane, that made we were very nervous and frightened. |
| **D**. It was the first time when we saw a hurricane so we were very nervous and frightened. |

**Câu 36 - 40**:

Crop rotation is the practice of growing different types of crops in the same field in sequential seasons to avoid a decrease in soil fertility, as growing the same crop repeatedly in the same place eventually depletes the soil of various nutrients. Crop rotation helps to balance the fertility demands of various crops. By crop rotation farmers can keep their fields under continuous production, without the need to let them lie fallow, and reducing the need for artificial fertilizers, both of which can be expensive. In subsistence farming, it also makes good nutritional sense to grow beans and grain at the same time in different fields. Crop rotation is also used to control pests and diseases that can become established in the soil over time. Plants within the same family tend to have similar pests and pathogens. By regularly changing the planting location, the pest cycles can be broken or limited. This principle is of particular use in organic farming, where pest control may be achieved without synthetic pesticides. The choice and sequence of rotation crops depends on the nature of the soil, the climate, and precipitation which together determine the type of plants that may be cultivated. Other important aspects of farming such as crop marketing and economic variables must also be considered when choosing a crop rotation. Crop rotation was already mentioned in the Roman literature, and referred to by great civilizations in Africa and Asia. From the end of the Middle Ages until the 20th century, the three-year rotation was practised by farmers in Europe.
- crop rotation: luân canh
- precitation: lượng mưa
- pathogen: mầm bệnh
- fallow: bỏ hoang

(Câu 36) Farmers who practice crop rotation \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. grow the same crop on their land all the time |
| **B**. grow different crops on their land in sequential seasons |
| **C**. make the soil decrease in fertility |
| **D**. use a lot of chemical fertilizers |

(Câu 37) Crop rotation \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. cannot be used in subsistence farming | **B**. let land lie fallow |
| **C**. can be used to control pests and diseases | **D**. is very expensive |

(Câu 38) Plants within the same taxonomic family \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. tend to have almost alike pests and pathogens | **B**. cannot grow on the same land |
| **C**. do not have pest and pathogens | **D**. have different pests and pathogens |

(Câu 39) When practicing crop rotation, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. farmers needn’t choose the type of plants |
| **B**. farmers have to consider the nature of the soil, the climate, and precipitation |
| **C**. farmers cannot grow bean |
| **D**. farmers can grow only grain |

(Câu 40) Crop rotation \_\_\_\_\_.

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| **A**. was practiced in Europe since the end of the Middle Ages |
| **B**. was not practiced in Rome |
| **C**. was not practiced by Asian farmers |
| **D**. was only practiced in Africa |

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

**Câu 41 - 50**:

It is lunchtime on the farm. Marjorie Sand rings the bell outside the door to call her husband, Ivan, and her grandson Harwood in from the cattle (41)                      . Ivan (42)                      his muddy boots and comes into the kitchen. He was born on this farm sixty-eight years (43)                      . His father worked on a two-hundred-acre farm with the help of six hired men and a team of horses. Ivan now works on a nine-hundred-acre farm with the help of his grandson and $138,000 worth of (44)                      . The weather is hard in Kansas. (45)                      summer, it is very hot and by November, it is snowy. Behind the farm house there is a cave (46)                      the family can take shelter if there is a heavy storm. The land is good for farming. It can produce three or four crops (47)                      year. And this year has been especially good. Ivan usually gets only two or three soya beans in each pod. This year many pods have four soya beans inside them. Ivan says, “Farmers have to sell their products for (48)                      low prices and the cost of fuel and equipment is so high. Our profits are right down. But the fields are lying out there. We have to keep (49)                      something, and the more we grow, (50)                      the price we get for it.

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| (41)  | **A**. nest            | **B**. net  | **C**. room           | **D**. shed |
| (42)  | **A**. takes off     | **B**. goes off     | **C**. puts out      | **D**. goes down |
| (43)  | **A**. then            | **B**. before        | **C**. ago | **D**. since then |
| (44)  | **A**. mechanic  | **B**. mechanical           | **C**. mechanize            | **D**. machinery |
| (45)  | **A**. On  | **B**. In    | **C**. At    | **D**. For |
| (46)  | **A**. in which    | **B**. in where    | **C**. of that place          | **D**. in which place |
| (47)  | **A**. a      | **B**. an   | **C**. the  | **D**. no article |
| (48)  | **A**. so    | **B**. so much    | **C**. so many     | **D**. such |
| (49)  | **A**. grow           | **B**. to grow       | **C**. growing      | **D**. grown |
| (50)  | **A**. the low       | **B**. the lower   | **C**. the lowest  | **D**. the more low |

 **----- HẾT -----**