**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**. biology | **B**. mathematics | **C**. development | **D**. geography |
| **Câu 2:** | **A**. panic | **B**. busy | **C**. quiet | **D**. exact |
| **Câu 3:** | **A**. favorite | **B**. contented | **C**. interesting | **D**. usually |
| **Câu 4:** | **A**. children | **B**. breakfast | **C**. routine | **D**. water |
| **Câu 5:** | **A**. purchase | **B**. practice | **C**. begin | **D**. question |

***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**: What were you doing in the garage? - The tyres were flat, so I had to \_\_\_\_\_ them up.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. blow | **B**. pump | **C**. push | **D**. repair |

**Câu 7**: \_\_\_\_\_ children under 6 years old get a free provision of medical services.

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

**Câu 8**: Did you hear any noise \_\_\_\_\_ the night? The neighbors had a party and they are very noisy \_\_\_\_\_ I was working.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. during / while | **B**. in / as soon as | **C**. at / when | **D**. as / during |

**Câu 9**: Many species of wild animals \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ danger extinction.

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

**Câu 10**: The plane is due to leave at 10 o’clock, so we should hurry up or we will be late for it.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. must | **B**. needn’t | **C**. had better | **D**. shouldn’t |

**Câu 11**: He is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_people I’ve met. He never says anything \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
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| **A**. boring / interesting | **B**. bored / interested | **C**. bored / interesting | **D**. boring / interested |

**Câu 12**: People gathered at the station and \_\_\_\_\_ their eyes on the brand-new train which was ready for its first journey.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. put | **B**. fastened | **C**. screamed | **D**. looked |

**Câu 13**: When the passengers realized that the ship was flooded with water, they were very upset and \_\_\_\_\_ in panic.

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| **A**. cheered | **B**. laughed | **C**. screamed | **D**. hurt |

**Câu 14**: After going over the combine harvester, the mechanic advised the farmer to buy it.

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| **A**. examining | **B**. running | **C**. using | **D**. starting |

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|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. forehead | **B**. leg | **C**. hand | **D**. face |

**Câu 16**: At last the explorers had to stop their journey because of \_\_\_\_\_ rain.

|  |  |  |  |
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| **A**. continue | **B**. continuous | **C**. continuing | **D**. continuously |

**Câu 17**: The machine used to be \_\_\_\_\_ most useful on the farm, but it is out of order now.

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|  |  |
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| **A**. on what should be done | **B**. on what being done |
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**Câu 19**: I had \_\_\_\_\_ hard in the field all the day. Now I am exhausted. I do not feel like \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ anything at all.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. work / working / to do | **B**. worked / to work / doing |
| **C**. to work / working / doing | **D**. working / to work / to do |

**Câu 20**: We have not got \_\_\_\_\_ petrol. I think it is not enough for us to continue.

|  |  |  |  |
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| **A**. a lot | **B**. little | **C**. too | **D**. much |

**Câu 21**: \_\_\_\_\_ on Sundays.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Always he gets up late | **B**. He always gets up |
| **C**. Does he get up always late | **D**. He gets always up |

**Câu 22**: \_\_\_\_\_, the patient passed away.

|  |  |
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| **A**. As though the doctors acted promptly | **B**. Despite the doctors acted promptly |
| **C**. In spite of the doctors’ prompt act | **D**. Because the doctors’ prompt act |

**Câu 23**: The accident was \_\_\_\_\_ the slippery streets after the rain.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. although | **B**. in spite of | **C**. due to | **D**. provided that |

**Câu 24**: Our farm is next to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Mr. Pike’s | **B**. Mr. Pike | **C**. Mr. Pike is | **D**. Mr. Pike has |

**Câu 25**: My car is \_\_\_\_\_ hers.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. cheaper and more convenient than | **B**. more cheap and convenient than |
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**Câu 26**: Who \_\_\_\_\_ the boss tell him that? - Peter did.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. did hear | **B**. does hear | **C**. hears | **D**. heard |

**Câu 27**: He \_\_\_\_\_ on the bank fishing when he \_\_\_\_\_ a man’s hat floating down the river.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. had sat / had seen | **B**. was sitting / saw |
| **C**. sat / was seeing | **D**. was sitting / has seen |

**Câu 28**: \_\_\_\_\_, that poor old man had to spend more than five years in hospital.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. As his mental illness | **B**. Although he is mental illness |
| **C**. Because of his mental illness | **D**. In spite of he is mentally ill |

**Câu 29**: He did not get on well with his workmates. That’s the reason \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. why he gave up his work | **B**. he gave up his work why |
| **C**. for why he had given up his work | **D**. why did he give up his work |

**Câu 30**: \_\_\_\_\_ I admire his courage, I think he should change his mind.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. As though | **B**. Even though | **C**. As soon as | **D**. Due to |

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

**Câu 31**: I / never / forget / happen / last Friday

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. I will never forget what happened to me last Friday. |
| **B**. I will never forget the thing that happened with me last Friday. |
| **C**. I will never forget what happened to me when last Friday. |
| **D**. When I will never forget what happened to me last Friday. |

**Câu 32**: lunch / school canteen / we all / go and take a nap / lounge

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. As soon as lunch at the school canteen, we all went and took a nap in the lounge. |
| **B**. While we had lunch at the school canteen, we all went and took a nap in the lounge. |
| **C**. After having lunch at the school canteen, we all went and took a nap in the lounge. |
| **D**. After having lunch at the school canteen and then we all went and took a nap in the lounge. |

**Câu 33**: one of my friends / said / she / feel sick / begin to vomit / short time / my friends III headache / dizzy

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. In spite of one of my friends said that she felt sick and began to vomit. In a short time, all my friends with I had a headache and felt dizzy. |
| **B**. At first one of my friends said that she feels sick and begins to vomit. But later, in a short time, all my friends and I had a headache and felt dizzy. |
| **C**. As soon as one of my friends said that she felt sick and began to vomit. In a short time, all my friends and me had a headache and felt dizzy. |
| **D**. Then one of my friends said that she felt sick and began to vomit. In a short time, all my friends and I had a headache and felt dizzy. |

**Câu 34**: I / serious stomachache / unconscious / wake up / find / myself / hospital

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. I had such a serious stomachache that I became unconscious. When I woke up, I found myself in hospital. |
| **B**. I had so serious stomachache that I became unconscious. When I woke up, I found myself in hospital. |
| **C**. I had such a serious stomachache that I became unconscious. Woke up, I found myself in hospital |
| **D**. I had a stomachache so serious that I became unconscious. To wake up, I found myself in hospital |

**Câu 35**: We / food poisoning / overdose / pesticide / vegetables

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. We had to suffer from a food poisoning due to an overdose of pesticide on the vegetables. |
| **B**. Because we had to suffer from a food poisoning, an overdose of pesticide on the vegetables. |
| **C**. We had to suffer from a food poisoning because an overdose of pesticide on the vegetables. |
| **D**. We had to suffer from a food poisoning in spite of an overdose of pesticide on the vegetables. |

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

**Câu 36 - 40**:

In 1970, Norman Borlaug won a Nobel Prize for his work in the Green Revolution in agriculture. The Green Revolution is an agricultural plan which has been developed as part of the effort to transfer agricultural technology to less agriculturally advanced areas. In his research, Norman developed high-yielding varieties of wheat which have made the amount of wheat increase significantly. In addition to his research on wheat, he and his colleagues also developed high-yielding varieties of other grains, such as rice and corn.  
Everybody agrees that there is always a need to produce more food for the growing human population. It seems that the Green Revolution could end hunger and ensure an adequate supply of food far into the future. However, not all farmers can get benefits from the Green Revolution. Two important parts of the  
plan are irrigation and the application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides at certain times during the growth cycle. Because the plan requires irrigation of crops, that means digging a well. The poor farmers are not rich enough to afford a well, fertilizers, and pesticides as the plan requires. Moreover, if their wealthy neighbors apply the plan, they produce more grain to sell, get more money to buy machinery. And the machinery, in turn, helps them to get more grains and money. The poorer farmers cannot compete with their neighbors and their economic situation will become worse. Some of them even give up their land.

(Câu 36) What is the main idea of the text?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Poor farmers do not appreciate the Green Revolution. |
| **B**. The advantages and disadvantages of the Green Revolution. |
| **C**. The Green Revolution cannot help to increase the amount of grain. |
| **D**. Only poor farmers need to apply the Green Revolution. |

(Câu 37) The Green Revolution \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. introduces new agricultural technology and high-yielding varieties |
| **B**. is an agricultural plan which does not involve irrigation |
| **C**. seems not to be able to solve the problem of food shortage |
| **D**. is an agricultural plan which does not use any fertilizers and pesticides |

(Câu 38) Human beings \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. are increasing in population |
| **B**. need no more food |
| **C**. have a plenty of food now |
| **D**. will surely lack food in the future because of the Green Revolution |

(Câu 39) When applying the Green Revolution plan, farmers do not \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. need to irrigate | **B**. use chemical fertilizers |
| **C**. spray pesticides | **D**. feel worried about productivity |

(Câu 40) The Green Revolution is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. competitive | **B**. undoable for poor farmers |
| **C**. not developed | **D**. still unknown |

***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**:

Farm animals supply ­­(41)                      estimated thirty percent of all food and agricultural needs. They provide (42)                      like milk, meat, and eggs. They provide fertilizer to help crops (43)                      . They also help farmers with the farming. They supply us with not only food and labor (44)                      clothes and tools. There has been concern (45)                      the loss of many varieties of farm animals as a result of efforts to create new ones. People began to breed animals thousands of years (46)                      . Breeders have looked for animals with high qualities as they expect. (47)                      animals are used to reproduce, so they pass along these qualities to the future (48)                      . Big farms and modern agriculture often depend on only a few kinds of animals (49)                      have been bred to (50)                      the needs of new technology and production methods.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (41) | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (42) | **A**. produce | **B**. production | **C**. products | **D**. productivity |
| (43) | **A**. grow | **B**. growing | **C**. grew | **D**. growth |
| (44) | **A**. not | **B**. also | **C**. but also | **D**. nor |
| (45) | **A**. about | **B**. in | **C**. at | **D**. for |
| (46) | **A**. then | **B**. before | **C**. since as | **D**. ago |
| (47) | **A**. So | **B**. Such | **C**. So that | **D**. So much |
| (48) | **A**. kinds | **B**. sorts | **C**. grades | **D**. generations |
| (49) | **A**. who | **B**. which | **C**. whose | **D**. whon l |
| (50) | **A**. meet | **B**. see | **C**. notice | **D**. look |

**----- 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**. biology | **B**. mathematics | **C**. development | **D**. geography |
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| **Câu 3:** | **A**. favorite | **B**. contented | **C**. interesting | **D**. usually |
| **Câu 4:** | **A**. children | **B**. breakfast | **C**. routine | **D**. water |
| **Câu 5:** | **A**. purchase | **B**. practice | **C**. begin | **D**. question |

***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**: What were you doing in the garage? - The tyres were flat, so I had to \_\_\_\_\_ them up.

|  |  |  |  |
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| **A**. blow | **B**. pump | **C**. push | **D**. repair |

**Câu 7**: \_\_\_\_\_ children under 6 years old get a free provision of medical services.

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**Câu 8**: Did you hear any noise \_\_\_\_\_ the night? The neighbors had a party and they are very noisy \_\_\_\_\_ I was working.

|  |  |  |  |
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| **A**. during / while | **B**. in / as soon as | **C**. at / when | **D**. as / during |

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

**Câu 10**: The plane is due to leave at 10 o’clock, so we should hurry up or we will be late for it.

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| **A**. must | **B**. needn’t | **C**. had better | **D**. shouldn’t |

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|  |  |  |  |
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| **A**. boring / interesting | **B**. bored / interested | **C**. bored / interesting | **D**. boring / interested |

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|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. put | **B**. fastened | **C**. screamed | **D**. looked |

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| **A**. forehead | **B**. leg | **C**. hand | **D**. face |

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|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. continue | **B**. continuous | **C**. continuing | **D**. continuously |

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|  |  |
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|  |  |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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|  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
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| **A**. As soon as lunch at the school canteen, we all went and took a nap in the lounge. |
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| **A**. In spite of one of my friends said that she felt sick and began to vomit. In a short time, all my friends with I had a headache and felt dizzy. |
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**Câu 34**: I / serious stomachache / unconscious / wake up / find / myself / hospital

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. I had such a serious stomachache that I became unconscious. When I woke up, I found myself in hospital. |
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| **C**. I had such a serious stomachache that I became unconscious. Woke up, I found myself in hospital |
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**Câu 35**: We / food poisoning / overdose / pesticide / vegetables

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. We had to suffer from a food poisoning due to an overdose of pesticide on the vegetables. |
| **B**. Because we had to suffer from a food poisoning, an overdose of pesticide on the vegetables. |
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***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

**Câu 36 - 40**:

In 1970, Norman Borlaug won a Nobel Prize for his work in the Green Revolution in agriculture. The Green Revolution is an agricultural plan which has been developed as part of the effort to transfer agricultural technology to less agriculturally advanced areas. In his research, Norman developed high-yielding varieties of wheat which have made the amount of wheat increase significantly. In addition to his research on wheat, he and his colleagues also developed high-yielding varieties of other grains, such as rice and corn.  
Everybody agrees that there is always a need to produce more food for the growing human population. It seems that the Green Revolution could end hunger and ensure an adequate supply of food far into the future. However, not all farmers can get benefits from the Green Revolution. Two important parts of the  
plan are irrigation and the application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides at certain times during the growth cycle. Because the plan requires irrigation of crops, that means digging a well. The poor farmers are not rich enough to afford a well, fertilizers, and pesticides as the plan requires. Moreover, if their wealthy neighbors apply the plan, they produce more grain to sell, get more money to buy machinery. And the machinery, in turn, helps them to get more grains and money. The poorer farmers cannot compete with their neighbors and their economic situation will become worse. Some of them even give up their land.

(Câu 36) What is the main idea of the text?

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| --- |
| **A**. Poor farmers do not appreciate the Green Revolution. |
| **B**. The advantages and disadvantages of the Green Revolution. |
| **C**. The Green Revolution cannot help to increase the amount of grain. |
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(Câu 37) The Green Revolution \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. introduces new agricultural technology and high-yielding varieties |
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| **C**. seems not to be able to solve the problem of food shortage |
| **D**. is an agricultural plan which does not use any fertilizers and pesticides |

(Câu 38) Human beings \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. are increasing in population |
| **B**. need no more food |
| **C**. have a plenty of food now |
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(Câu 39) When applying the Green Revolution plan, farmers do not \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. need to irrigate | **B**. use chemical fertilizers |
| **C**. spray pesticides | **D**. feel worried about productivity |

(Câu 40) The Green Revolution is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. competitive | **B**. undoable for poor farmers |
| **C**. not developed | **D**. still unknown |

***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**:

Farm animals supply ­­(41)                      estimated thirty percent of all food and agricultural needs. They provide (42)                      like milk, meat, and eggs. They provide fertilizer to help crops (43)                      . They also help farmers with the farming. They supply us with not only food and labor (44)                      clothes and tools. There has been concern (45)                      the loss of many varieties of farm animals as a result of efforts to create new ones. People began to breed animals thousands of years (46)                      . Breeders have looked for animals with high qualities as they expect. (47)                      animals are used to reproduce, so they pass along these qualities to the future (48)                      . Big farms and modern agriculture often depend on only a few kinds of animals (49)                      have been bred to (50)                      the needs of new technology and production methods.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (41) | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (42) | **A**. produce | **B**. production | **C**. products | **D**. productivity |
| (43) | **A**. grow | **B**. growing | **C**. grew | **D**. growth |
| (44) | **A**. not | **B**. also | **C**. but also | **D**. nor |
| (45) | **A**. about | **B**. in | **C**. at | **D**. for |
| (46) | **A**. then | **B**. before | **C**. since as | **D**. ago |
| (47) | **A**. So | **B**. Such | **C**. So that | **D**. So much |
| (48) | **A**. kinds | **B**. sorts | **C**. grades | **D**. generations |
| (49) | **A**. who | **B**. which | **C**. whose | **D**. whon l |
| (50) | **A**. meet | **B**. see | **C**. notice | **D**. look |

**----- HẾT -----**