**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.***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1:** | **A**. ocean | **B**. divide | **C**. challenge | **D**. picture |
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***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

**Question 6**: A \_\_\_\_\_ is a naval vessel that can operate under water as well as on the surface.

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| **A**. submarine | **B**. satellite | **C**. photograph | **D**. organism |

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**Question 8**: She gave no indication of being able to improve the situation.

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| **A**. connection | **B**. evidence | **C**. temperature | **D**. interaction |

**Question 9**: The authority supplied the victims of the fire \_\_\_\_\_ food, clothes, and money.

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| **A**. on | **B**. for | **C**. to | **D**. with |

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|  |  |  |  |
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| **A**. A | **B**. An | **C**. The | **D**. no article |

**Question 12**: I took part in every school \_\_\_\_\_ when I was a student.

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|  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. over | **B**. under | **C**. above | **D**. on |

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

**Question 16**: Remember to keep our private business \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
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| **A**. secret | **B**. secretly | **C**. secrecy | **D**. secreted |

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|  |  |  |  |
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| **A**. are doing | **B**. will do | **C**. did | **D**. have done |

**Question 18**: You should always pay your income tax before the deadline.

|  |  |  |  |
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**Question 19**: Peter was sacked yesterday because of his laziness. He \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
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| **A**. should work harder | **B**. will work harder |
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| **A**. should | **B**. should be | **C**. should have | **D**. cannot |

**Question 21**: I said I \_\_\_\_\_ buy something for lunch.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. will | **B**. shall | **C**. should | **D**. should be |

**Question 22**: If only I \_\_\_\_\_ at home and \_\_\_\_\_ a football match on TV now.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. am / watch | **B**. were / were watching |
| **C**. should be / should be watching | **D**. be / watch |

**Question 23**: The racer could continue running if his leg were not broken.

|  |
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| **A**. It was his broken leg that made the racer run. |
| **B**. The racer could continue running because of his broken leg. |
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| **A**. Why don’t you go to see the doctor? | **B**. Why do you go to see the doctor? |
| **C**. What’s the matter with you and your doctor? | **D**. Do you want to go to see the doctor? |

**Question 25**: \_\_\_\_\_ I had enough money to buy whatever I like.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. If only | **B**. If | **C**. Only if | **D**. As if |

**Question 26**: If he does not come soon, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. we would miss the bus | **B**. would we miss the bus |
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**Question 27**: \_\_\_\_\_, they would enter the contest next week.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. If they are old enough | **B**. Were they old enough |
| **C**. They were old enough | **D**. If were they old enough |

**Question 28**: Would she come to see us if she knew \_\_\_\_\_?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. where we are living | **B**. we lived where | **C**. where we had lived | **D**. where do we live |

**Question 29**: Conserve our environment as soon as possible \_\_\_\_\_ we all die but someday

in the future.

|  |  |  |  |
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| **A**. if | **B**. unless | **C**. or | **D**. provided that |

**Question 30**: I \_\_\_\_\_ it if you \_\_\_\_\_ with me now.

|  |  |
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| **A**. will appreciate / had came | **B**. would appreciate / are coming |
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***Choose the best sentence that can be made from the words given.***

**Question 31**: tuna / also called tunafish / fast swimmers

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Tuna which are also called tunafish are fast swimmers. |
| **B**. Tuna are also called tunafish are fast swimmers. |
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**Question 32**: they / swim / fast / 77 km an hour

|  |  |
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| **A**. They can swim as fast as 77 km an hour. | **B**. They can swim more fast as 77 km an hour. |
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**Question 33**: unlike / flesh / most of fish species / flesh of tuna / red

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Because unlike the flesh of most of other fish species, the flesh of tuna is red. |
| **B**. Unlike it is the flesh of most of other fish species, the flesh of tuna is red. |
| **C**. It is unlike the flesh of most of other fish species, the flesh of tuna is red |
| **D**. Unlike the flesh of most of other fish species, the flesh of tuna is red. |

**Question 34**: tuna / warm-blooded / survive / a wide range of circumstances.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Tuna are warm-blood so that they survive in a wide range of circumstances. |
| **B**. Tuna are warm-blood so as to they survive in a wide range of circumstances. |
| **C**. Tuna are warm-blood so they survive in a wide range of circumstances. |
| **D**. Tuna are so warm-blood that they survive in a wide range of circumstances. |

**Question 35**: tuna / important commercial fish / many countries by the Mediterranean / specially / Japan.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Tuna are important commercial fish in many countries by the Mediterranean, specially in Japan. |
| **B**. Tuna that are important commercial fish in many countries by the Mediterranean, specially in Japan. |
| **C**. Tuna, they are important commercial fish in many countries by the Mediterranean, specially in Japan. |
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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.***

**Question 36 - 40**:

Sea ice is commonly found in the Arctic and Antarctic where low air and water temperatures provide ideal conditions for ice formation and growth.  
Salinity, the amount of salt in seawater, determines the temperature at which sea water freezes. Although sea water is usually very salty, sea ice is practically salt-free. Why is this? When the water temperature dips to its freezing point (about 28.6"F), tiny ice particles form. Salt is not part of the ice crystals’ molecular structure, so it is gradually released into the surrounding water. However, in extremely cold water, ice freezes rapidly, so salt cells are sometimes trapped before they are discarded. The cells then “migrate” through the ice, a process which takes up to a year.  
As ice crystals multiply, the water turns slushy and the surface freezes into thin sheets of ice. Wind and wave action break the sheets into pieces, push them together, and freeze them into thick solid masses of pack ice. Depending on the severity of the winter, the pack’s thickness is usually nine to ten feet. Pieces breaking from the pack present the greatest threat to ships transiting through polar waters.  
The Arctic produces 10,000 to 50,000 icebergs annually. The amount produced in the Antarctic regions is inestimable.

(Question 36) The Arctic and Antarctic have a lot of sea ice because of \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. low air and water temperatures | **B**. ice formation |
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(Question 37) The temperature at which sea water freezes are determined by \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
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| **A**. low air | **B**. salinity | **C**. sea 'ice | **D**. seawater |

(Question 38) Sea ice \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is usually very salty | **B**. contains no salt even in extremely cold water |
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(Question 39) Solid masses of pack ice \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. form with the help of wind and wave action | **B**. do no harm |
| **C**. are always very thin | **D**. can never break |

(Question 40) Which sentence is true?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. The severity of the winter does not influence the thickness, of sea icebergs. |
| **B**. Ships transiting through polar waters are interested in sea icebergs. |
| **C**. Every month, the Arctic produces 10,000 to 50,000 icebergs. |
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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 word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

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The oceans unite us. Reaching from continent to continent, from culture to culture, the oceans touch all people. The oceans (41)                      us to understand and protect them. Since time began, the (42)                      waters have awaited human interaction. Cool ocean breezes invite people to the shores. The foods of the sea tempt fishers to (43)                      their nets. Deep waters lead ship-makers to their craft.  
Since the past, cultures around the world (44)                      the oceans for survival and for (45)                      , but have also taken the oceans (46)                      granted. The vast supply of water seems beyond harm. How could we hurt the oceans?  
At the present, we (47)                      to use the oceans to our advantage yet we also know more than ever before about the undersea world. Technology has enabled scientists to study the oceans to greater (48)                      and wider horizons. We also now know that the oceans can (49)                      and that pollution threatens places around the world. Once again, the salty waters await human interaction. Now, and for the future, the ocean calls people to help, to protect the oceans (50)                      themselves.

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| (41) | **A**. challenge | **B**. suggest | **C**. encounter | **D**. include |
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| (49) | **A**. harm | **B**. be harmed | **C**. harmed | **D**. harming |
| (50) | **A**. in | **B**. for | **C**. from | **D**. with |

**----- HẾT -----**

**Họ tên học sinh:**   **Lớp:**

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| (47) | **A**. succeed | **B**. connect | **C**. transfer | **D**. continue |
| (48) | **A**. deep | **B**. depth | **C**. deeply | **D**. deepened |
| (49) | **A**. harm | **B**. be harmed | **C**. harmed | **D**. harming |
| (50) | **A**. in | **B**. for | **C**. from | **D**. with |

**----- HẾT -----**