

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Mã đề 711

Thời gian: 120 phút (Không kể thời gian phát đề)

ĐIỂM BÀI THI
Bảng số: Chữ ký giám khảo 1:
Bảng chữ: Chữ ký giám khảo 2:

Số phách

LƯU Ý:

- Đề thi gồm 7 trang, thí sinh làm phần trắc nghiệm vào phiếu trả lời trắc nghiệm; phần tự luận làm trực tiếp vào đề.
- Thí sinh không được sử dụng từ điển và các tài liệu khác.

I. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM : 70 Điểm

Section 1. Listening

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 3 phần, **phần 1 và 2 nghe một lần, phần 3 nghe hai lần**, mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1. Listen to the recording and choose the best answer. You will listen to the recording ONCE only.

Question 1. How many cell phones are there in the world?

- A. more than 6 billion B. over 7 billion C. more than 6 million D. over 7 million

Question 2. Where was Alexander born?

- A. Canada B. the United States C. Scotland D. England

Question 3. What did Alexander do when he moved to Boston?

- A. He experimented. B. He became a teacher.

- C. He became a farmer. D. He became a worker.

Question 4. How many people in the United States owned a telephone by 1886?

- A. over 50,000 B. over 115,000 C. over 150,000 D. over 500,000

Question 5. When did Alexander die?

- A. in 1877 B. in 1922 C. in 1876 D. in 1932

Part 2: Listen to the talk about culture shock and choose the correct answer for each of the following questions. You can listen to the recording ONCE only.

Question 6. How does a person view the new culture in the first stage of culture shock?

- A. Everyone is watching me. B. Wow. Everything is different. C. I want to go home.

Question 7. What are the symptoms of the second stage of culture shock?

- A. People tend to withdraw from society.

- B. People try to integrate into the culture.

- C. People criticize the people and culture.

Question 8. What is the third stage of culture shock?

- A. the humor stage B. the hunting stage

- C. the homeless stage

Question 9. What statement by the visitor best describes the "home" stage?

- A. I'm glad to be returning to my own country.

- B. These people love their families and homes.

- C. I really enjoy living among the people here.

Question 10. What is the best title for this mini-lecture?

- A. How to Adjust to Culture Shock
- B. The Stages of Culture Shock
- C. The Causes of Culture Shock

Part 3: For questions 11-15, listen to a radio discussion about children who invent imaginary friends and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear. You will listen to the recording **TWICE**.

Question 11. In the incident that Liz describes

- A. her daughter asked her to stop the car.
- B. she had to interrupt the journey twice.
- C. she got angry with her daughter.
- D. her daughter wanted to get out of the car.

Question 12. What does the presenter say about the latest research into imaginary friends?

- A. It contradicts other researches on the subject.
- B. It shows that the number of children who have them is increasing.
- C. It indicates that negative attitudes towards them are wrong.
- D. It focuses on the effect they have on parents.

Question 13. Karen says that one reason why children have imaginary friends is that

- A. they are having serious problems with their real friends.
- B. they can tell imaginary friends what to do.
- C. they want something that they cannot be given.
- D. they want something that other children haven't got.

Question 14. Karen says that the teenager who had invented a superhero is an example of

- A. a very untypical teenager.
- B. a problem that imaginary friends can cause.
- C. how children change as they get older
- D. something she had not expected to discover.

Question 15. According to Karen, how should parents react to imaginary friends?

- A. They should pretend that they like the imaginary friend.
- B. They shouldn't get involved in the child's relationship with the friend.
- C. They should take action if the situation becomes annoying.
- D. They shouldn't discuss the imaginary friend with their child.

Section 2. Lexico-grammar

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

Question 16. A. inference B. prefer C. underline D. afternoon

Question 17. A. kicked B. blocked C. naked D. locked

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following word.

Question 18. A. rainfall B. inquire C. confide D. hotel

Question 19. A. mobility B. solution C. official D. volunteer

Question 20. A. imaginable B. understandable C. argumentative D. economical

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 21. Mai and Tom are having a talk about the mean of transportation.

- Mai: 'We'd better take a taxi rather than a coach as we go in group.

- Tom: "_____."

- A. You took the words right out of my mouth
- B. I'm along with you on that one
- C. It is on the tip of my tongue
- D. It does make a difference to me

Question 22. Mary talks to Peter about the hot news.

Question 42. The **emblem** of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations was designed basing on rice - the most important crop for the Southeast Asian people.

- A. banner B. logo C. motto D. slogan

Question 43. Everyone has a number of **acquaintances**, but no one has many friends.

- A. people whom you know well and whom you like a lot.
B. people that you have met but do not know well.
C. people who work in the same company.
D. people with whom you share a room for a period of time

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 44. The best hope of avoiding **downmarket** tabloid TV future lies in the pressure currently being put on the networks to clean up their act.

- A. expensive B. famous C. poor quality D. uncreative

Question 45. Teenagers can become **addicted to** social networking if they can't control they spend online.

- A. dependent on B. hooked on C. indifferent to D. exhausted by

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.

Question 46. "I'm sorry I couldn't come to your birthday party last Friday, Jane," Sod said.

- A. Bob was sorry for not coming to Jane's birthday party last Friday.
B. Bob apologized for not coming to Jane's birthday party the last Friday.
C. Bob made excuses for not coming to Jane's birthday party the last Friday.
D. Bob wished to come to Jane's birthday party the last Friday.

Question 47. **Cultural changes have never been as accelerated as they are now during the globalization.**

- A. Never before cultural changes have been as accelerated as they are now during the globalization.
B. Never before cultural have changes been as accelerated as they are now during the globalization.
C. Never before have been cultural changes as accelerated as they are now during the globalization.
D. Never before have cultural changes been as accelerated as they are now during the globalization.

Question 48. **It was wrong of you to scare your brother like that.**

- A. You must not scare your brother like that.
B. You ought not to have scared your brother like that.
C. You should have scared your brother like that.
D. You should not scare your brother like that.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best combines the pair of sentences given in each of the following questions.

Question 49. **Her living conditions were not good. However, she studied very well.**

- A. Living in difficult conditions forced she to study very well.
B. She studied very well just because she lived in difficult conditions.
C. Difficult as her living conditions were, she studied very well.
D. Living in difficult conditions, she had no choice but to study well.

Question 50. **Transportation has been made much easier thanks to the invention of cars. However, cars are the greatest contributor of air pollution.**

- A. The invention of cars has made transportation much easier, but cars are among the greatest contributors of air pollution.
B. However easier the invention of cars has made transportation, it is cars that are among the greatest contributors of fair pollution.
C. Although the invention of cars has made transportation much easier, cars are the greatest contributor of air pollution.
D. Although the invention of cars has made transportation much easier, people use cars to contribute to the pollution of air.

Section 3. Reading comprehension

Read the passage below and then choose the correct answer by circling A, B, C or D.

Any change in one part of an ecosystem can cause changes in other parts. Droughts, storms and fires can change ecosystems. Some changes (51) _____ ecosystems. If there is too (52) _____ rainfall, plants will not have enough water to live. If a kind of plant dies off, the animals that (53) _____ on it may also die or move away. Some changes are good for ecosystems. Some pine forests need (54) _____ for the pine trees to reproduce. The seeds are sealed inside pinecones. Heat from a forest fire melts the seal and lets the seeds (55) _____. Polluting the air, soil, and water can harm ecosystems. Building (56) _____ on rivers for electric power and irrigation can harm ecosystems (57) _____ the rivers. Bulldozing wetlands and cutting down (58) _____ destroy ecosystems. Ecologists are working with companies and governments to find better ways of (59) _____ fish, cutting down trees, and building dams. They are (60) _____ ways to get food, lumber, and other products for people without causing harm to ecosystems.

- Question 51.** A. harms B. harmful C. harmless D. harm
Question 52. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
Question 53. A. fed B. feed C. food D. feeds
Question 54. A. flame B. fires C. blaze D. burning
Question 55. A. in B. fly C. out D. go
Question 56. A. moats B. ditches C. bridges D. dams
Question 57. A. on B. under C. over D. around
Question 58. A. tree B. forests C. wood D. jungles
Question 59. A. catching B. holding C. carrying D. taking
Question 60. A. looking for B. carrying out C. taking part in D. recovering from

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

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States. In the family traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually emerge as leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

Although leaders are often thought to be people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of "**natural leaders**". It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Furthermore, although it is commonly supposed that social groups have a single leader, research suggests that there are typically two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion of tasks by a social group. Group members look to instrumental leaders to "get things done." Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes

the **collective** well-beings of a social group's members. Expressive leaders are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among **them**. Group members expect expressive leaders to maintain stable relationships within the group and provide support to individual members.

Instrumental leaders are likely to have a rather **secondary relationship** to other group members. They give orders and may discipline group members who inhibit attainment of the group's goals. Expressive leaders cultivate a more personal or primary relationship to others in the group. They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties or is subjected to discipline,

are quick to lighten a serious moment with humor, and try to **resolve** issues that threaten to divide the group. As the difference in these two roles suggest, expressive leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may enjoy a more distant respect.

Question 61. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The problems faced by leaders.
- B. How leadership differs in small and large groups.
- C. How social groups determine who will lead them.
- D. The role of leaders in social groups.

Question 62. The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders EXCEPT _____

-
- A. recruitment.
 - B. formal election process.
 - C. specific leadership training.
 - D. traditional cultural patterns.

Question 63. In mentioning "*natural leaders*", the author is making the point that _____

- A. few people qualify as "natural leaders".
- B. there is no proof that "natural leaders" exist.
- C. "natural leaders" are easily accepted by the members of a group.
- D. "natural leaders" share a similar set of characteristics.

Question 64. Which of the following statements about leadership can be inferred from paragraph 2?

A person who is an effective leader of a particular group may not be an effective leader in another group.

- B. Few people succeed in sharing a leadership role with another person.
- C. A person can best learn how to be an effective leader by studying research on leadership.
- D. Most people desire to be leaders but can produce little evidence of their qualifications.

Question 65: The passage indicates that instrumental leaders generally focus on _____

- A. ensuring harmonious relationships.
- B. sharing responsibility with group members.
- C. identifying new leaders.
- D. achieving a goal.

Question 66. The word "*collective*" is closest in meaning to _____

- A. necessary.
- B. typical.
- C. group.
- D. particular.

Question 67. The word "*them*" refers to _____

- A. expressive leaders
- B. goals of the group.
- C. group members.
- D. tension and conflict.

Question 68: A "*secondary relationship*" between a leader and the members of a group could best be characterized as _____

- A. distant.
- B. enthusiastic.
- C. unreliable
- D. personal.

Question 69: The word "*resolve*" is closest in meaning to

- A. avoid repeating.
- B. talk about.
- C. avoid thinking about.
- D. find a solution for.

Question 70 : Paragraphs 3 and 4 organize the discussion of leadership primarily in terms of

- A. examples that illustrate a problem.
- B. cause and effect analysis.
- C. narration of events.
- D. comparison and contrast.

II. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN : 30 điểm

Section 1: Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (5pts)

Question 1. On (ask) _____ about the strike, the manager declined to comment.

Question 2. It is necessary that the campaign to raise funds (start) _____ at once.

Question 3. You (not buy) _____ so many eggs because we still had a dozen of them.

Question 4. Why you (smell) _____ these roses, Lan? They are plastic.

Question 5: I'd rather you (tell) _____ me the truth yesterday.

Section 2: Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. (5pts)

Question 1. "You have done very well to pass your driving test so quickly, John" said Jane

=> Jane congratulated _____

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