



SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
LÊ HỒNG PHONG

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

**KỶ THI OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THÔNG 30 THÁNG 4
LẦN THỨ XXIX - NĂM 2025**

Môn: **TIẾNG ANH** - Khối: **11**

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Đề thi gồm **10 trang**

Lưu ý: - Thí sinh làm **phần trắc nghiệm (MULTIPLE CHOICE)** trên **phiếu trả lời trắc nghiệm và phần tự luận (WRITTEN TEST)** trên **giấy làm bài (ANSWER SHEET)**;

- Thí sinh tô vào ô 002 trong phần mã đề thi trên phiếu trắc nghiệm;
- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu;
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

MULTIPLE CHOICE (20 PTS)

I. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (20 PTS): Choose the best options to complete the following sentences.

1. Despite his confidence, his inability to handle criticism was a _____ in his armour.
A. chink B. crack C. dent D. flaw
2. The company audit revealed no financial issues, giving them a clean _____ of health.
A. pass B. permit C. certificate D. bill
3. Due to security concerns, the airline introduced a _____ ban on large electronic devices in carry-on luggage.
A. package B. blanket C. wrapping D. custom
4. The star player was getting too cocky, but the coach's criticism _____.
A. kept his cards close to his chest B. brought him down a peg or two
C. threw in the towel D. burnt bridges behind him
5. The bus driver expertly _____ the corner, despite the tight space.
A. negotiated B. reconciled C. swerved D. steered
6. The famous actor would occasionally _____ with fans, sharing behind-the-scenes stories from his films.
A. throw shade B. hold court C. jump ship D. run amok
7. The soldiers saw they were outnumbered and decided to _____ and retreat.
A. turn tail B. strike gold C. pass muster D. drag feet
8. We need to sell at least 500 tickets just to _____ on this event.
A. hit home B. go rosque C. call shots D. break even
9. Even though the evidence was weak, the detective had to _____ the possibility of a hidden suspect.
A. entertain B. perilise C. retain D. fancy
10. With only a small pension to rely on, she managed to _____ her monthly expenses by selling homemade crafts in the local market.
A. harp on B. mull over C. eke out D. fob off
11. Compared to the company's billion-dollar revenue, the fine they had to pay was nothing but _____.
A. dead weight B. cash cow C. pie crust D. chicken feed
12. When Jake returned from vacation, we had to _____ him _____ everything that happened at the office while he was away.
A. put...up to B. fill..in on C. look...in on D. take...up with
13. The detectives were close to finding the fugitive, but after he changed identities, the trail _____.
A. went dead B. went dark C. went cold D. went sour
14. Having been scammed once, he now approached every "too-good-to-be-true" deal with a _____ eye.
A. jaundiced B. unerring C. roaming D. unflinching
15. The sniper carefully _____ in on his target before taking the shot.
A. zeroed B. angled C. slanted D. steered

16. Her energy _____ after the long day, she collapsed onto the bed.
A. was drained B. draining C. having drained D. drained
17. If you drink a glass of water before each meal, you'll find that it takes the _____ off your appetite.
A. rim B. edge C. fringe D. brink
18. He _____ his speech to memory, so he wouldn't need cue cards during the presentation.
A. applied B. condensed C. committed D. adapted
19. After losing his wallet, he had to call the bank _____ to report his missing cards.
A. install B. collect C. deposit D. transact
20. Some companies make _____ out of environmental concerns by marketing their products as eco-friendly, even when they are not.
A. capital B. advantage C. use D. show
21. The comedian's star _____ at the festival had the audience roaring with laughter from start to finish.
A. show B. perform C. turn D. appear
22. The infant's weight is about seven pounds, _____ a few ounces.
A. take or bring B. bring or take C. take or give D. give or take
23. She claimed she couldn't be bribed, but he believed that everyone has their _____.
A. price B. cost C. value D. price tag
24. _____ from Paris, she has an innate appreciation for art, fashion, and fine cuisine.
A. Having hailed B. Hailing C. Being hailed D. Hailed
25. Had she not skipped breakfast, she _____ so weak now.
A. wouldn't have felt B. was not feeling
C. wouldn't be feeling D. hasn't been feeling
26. He _____ the doctor earlier, but he kept postponing the appointment.
A. will have visited B. needn't have visited
C. had visited D. could have visited
27. _____ in disguise, attempting to blend in.
A. Among the crowd was spotted a famous celebrity
B. A famous celebrity was among the crowd spotted
C. Among the crowd was a famous celebrity spotted
D. A famous celebrity spotted among the crowd
28. Teachers know that getting a group of restless children to sit quietly and focus on their lesson for an entire hour without any distractions is a _____ order.
A. long B. tough C. high D. tall
29. His statement alluded _____ a conflict between the two companies without mentioning it outright.
A. with B. on C. to D. at
30. An article published recently is shedding new light on an important, but _____ little appreciated aspect of human evolution.
A. therefore B. nevertheless C. retrospect D. hitherto
31. We feel sorry for the old woman. Her son visits her _____, but usually she's all alone.
A. unevenly B. extravagantly C. sporadically D. erratically
32. The money was given to the museum _____ the proviso that it was spent on operating costs.
A. at B. with C. on D. in
33. Once you get her _____ about her travels, she never stops.
A. talked B. talk C. talking D. to talking
34. She was _____ when she shouted at her son.
A. sadder than angrier B. more sad than angry
C. sadder than angry D. sad more than angry
35. _Do you think I should ask Andy?
_ I'm sure he'll be only _____ willing to help you with the project.
A. too B. just C. that D. so
36. If we have to break the rules, then _____.
A. so is it B. so be it C. so it is D. so it be
37. She hoped to start her own business one day, but without funding, it remained a(n) _____ dream.
A. air B. cloud C. tune D. pipe
38. _____, we'll wait for better weather before making any travel plans.
A. Need it be B. If needs to be C. If it needs D. If needs be

39. Nancy: How's the new project coming along?
 Laura: It's still in its infancy, _____, so we need to be patient with the results.
 A. as it were B. though it is C. as if it were D. for it was
40. The landlady's conditions were that he _____ the interior of the house.
 A. not changed B. was not to change C. not change D. didn't change

WRITTEN TEST (80 PTS)

II. GUIDED CLOZE (10 PTS) : Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each space. Write A, B, C or D in the given space on the answer sheet.

The three-color traffic light system is familiar to just about everyone, drivers and non-drivers alike. Each of the three colors (1)_____ to intuitive associations. Red, instinctively associated with danger, means "stop", in no uncertain (2)_____. Green, the most soothing color in the spectrum, means "OK to go". In the middle (3)_____ amber, a complex non-primary color, with no (4)_____ connotations. Given the ambiguity of amber, a logical deduction is that this color means neither "stop" nor "go", but rather: "get ready to do one of the two".

The traffic light is designed to interrupt traffic flows as they (5)_____ from different directions. Without traffic lights positioned at large junctions, multiple vehicles would (6)_____ into each other, and (7)_____ would be inevitable.

Nevertheless, many drivers still (8)_____ traffic lights to be a nuisance. As soon as green changes to amber, many (9)_____ step on the gas, in order to avoid having to wait when the light switches to red. Since all traffic lights on the same street work in (10)_____ with each other, drivers may beat one, but they won't beat them all.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. correlates | B. parallels | C. applies | D. corresponds |
| 2. A. doubts | B. phrases | C. terms | D. hesitations |
| 3. A. lies | B. means | C. presents | D. places |
| 4. A. instant | B. immediate | C. present | D. prompt |
| 5. A. emerge | B. diverge | C. converge | D. demerge |
| 6. A. collide | B. merge | C. crash | D. hurl |
| 7. A. layovers | B. write-offs | C. touchdowns | D. pile-ups |
| 8. A. consider | B. regard | C. recognise | D. acknowledge |
| 9. A. distinctively | B. promptly | C. categorically | D. decidedly |
| 10. A. conjunction | B. accordance | C. compliance | D. correspondence |

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 PTS)

Passage A

Persuasion and Smell

The link between smell and memory is well established; most people have experienced the phenomenon of unexpectedly encountering a smell, perhaps the scent of a particular flower or a specific cooking odour, which brings back a flood of long-forgotten memories. The fact that smell can conjure up feelings, whether enjoyable or unpleasant, is also undeniable; the perfume industry is built upon the premise that certain scents make us feel good about ourselves and, hopefully, also make us more attractive to others. But can smell do more than just evoke feelings and memories? Can it in fact alter people's behaviour and decisions?

A tip offered by property magazines and estate agents to people trying to sell their house is to bake a batch of bread or cakes shortly before a prospective buyer arrives. The smell of freshly-baked produce is said to evoke feelings of comfort and happiness that the purchaser will associate with the house, thus making him or her more likely to buy it. The advice is well known, but is there any truth in it? Research into smell and how it is processed by the brain has come up with some interesting answers.

The olfactory system is the oldest sensory system in mammals and can process about 10,000 different odours. When people smell something, its scent enters the nose and is transmitted to the olfactory bulb, which forms part of the limbic system. Briefly put, the limbic system is a set of structures in the brain that govern emotional responses and memories, as well as regulating autonomic functions such as breathing and heart rate. Thus the sensory input from odours that enter the limbic system can trigger memories or

involuntary emotional reactions, and these responses can be exploited by advertisers to influence potential customers. However, that is not the entire picture. The olfactory system also sends information to other parts of the brain that are responsible for more complex functions like language, abstract thought, judgement and creativity. In other words, smells not only provoke automatic emotional reactions, but also hold messages that may help people to generate mental models, form attitudes and make decisions.

A number of behavioural studies validate this hypothesis. Research conducted in France used scents like coffee, cinnamon and perfume to influence people's reactions. The researchers chose a store front either on a street or in a mall and the area was misted with one of the aforementioned odours. As individuals walked past the misted store front, hired actors would drop wallets from a bag or purse. When the area was scented with one of the three scents, passers-by were more likely to pick up and return the object than when the area was not scented.

A commercial rather than moral experiment was undertaken with footwear. Two identical pairs of branded running shoes were placed in two different rooms, one of which contained scent previously shown to create positive feelings and one which had no scent added. Eighty-four per cent of participants in the study reported back that they were more likely to buy the running shoes in the room with the scent. An interesting additional finding was that the study's participants estimated that the running shoes in the scented room were \$10 more expensive.

Scent research also indicated a direct influence on improving sociability. A recent study in the US showed that when environments were sprayed with scents linked with hygiene, such as citrus, individuals reported a desire to connect with those who were in the vicinity of the scent. The respondents in that study also indicated that they were more willing to give money to charity and to help others. This again shows that scent holds messages that we incorporate and process alongside other sensory input to create mental models, make decisions, and alter our behavioural responses.

These findings may raise worries as they suggest that advertisers have greater power to influence consumers' choices and behaviour than was previously thought. However, these fears are probably exaggerated. One of the other sections of the brain that processes input from odours is the prefrontal cortex. This structure is the reasoning centre of the brain and it enables people to think analytically before making choices. Its effect on regulating thoughts and behaviour is dependent upon each person's character and levels of self-awareness. Although there are some individuals who receive external messages and react emotionally without thought, many others process and evaluate them before accepting or rejecting them. The majority of people are unlikely to be guided solely by odours when making significant choices; a persuasive argument or strategy would need to be added in order to influence their choices.

Furthermore, scenting an area does not mean people snap into a certain mode of action that would normally be wholly uncharacteristic for them; achieving that result would require a greater limbic system influence. Odours in certain environments can affect emotions, thoughts and behaviour, but the influence is contextual; the effects are immediate and dissipate once the surroundings have changed. It seems that a pleasant aroma might influence our choice of running shoes, but neither house sellers nor advertisers are about to take over our thoughts, decisions and actions by means of scents alone.

Questions 1-7

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage A?

In the answer sheet, write:

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

1. Research has shown that smells associated with cleanliness can make people act in a more friendly and generous way.
2. The prefrontal cortex has a stronger effect on people who are more self aware.
3. Smell has been used in some countries' legal systems in order to influence people to tell the truth.
4. Personality and self awareness determine how the prefrontal cortex deals with input.
5. Human behaviour can be influenced by smell when it is combined with other factors.
6. The sense of smell is one of the most studied human senses.
7. Smell can change buying decisions in any situation that a customer might be in.

Passage B: Read the text below and choose the best answer to each question.

THE ETHICS OF DRIVERLESS CARS

A The ethics of autonomous vehicles – those that effectively drive themselves without human intervention – has become a growing concern recently as such cars start to appear on public roads. This has provoked an urgent need to address the contentious issues surrounding this developing technology before it becomes widespread. However, the issues raised are not easy to resolve, highlighting the frequent inadequacy of our own moral judgements and perhaps asking us to take responsibility for the pre-programmed morals of a machine.

B The branch of knowledge which deals with moral principles is known as ethics. Ethical concerns about autonomous cars are explored within an interdisciplinary field called "robot ethics" which brings together experts in engineering, computing, law, philosophy, sociology and psychology as robot ethicists seek to understand the implications of autonomous robots in human society. The reliability of machines and the level of decision-making authority they may have are key concerns and autonomous cars are a clear case of the predicaments posed by this new technology.

C The potential autonomous cars have to significantly increase road safety is not disputed. According to Bryant Walker Smith from the University of South Carolina, 90% of all traffic accidents are caused by human error at least in part, and removing the error component would dramatically reduce the number of those accidents. Another investigation, by leading management consultancy McKinsey & Co, found autonomous cars could save up to 30,000 lives a year in the USA alone.

D However, in order to eliminate the effect of human error, all vehicles would need to be fully autonomous. Yet it seems unlikely the public would accept a situation in which we relinquish all manual control of vehicles. Not only do very few people trust machines more than themselves (despite all the evidence proving machines are safer), there is also the problem that putting the vehicle in complete and unsupervised control raises questions about the level of the driver's responsibility. This leads us to the ethical question: who is ultimately responsible for the moral decisions programmed into and made by the vehicle we are, to a degree, controlling?

E In September 2016, Germany was the first country to propose introducing a set of ethical principles for autonomous vehicles into traffic laws. The transport minister Alexander Dobrindt suggested three key rules for autonomous vehicles: firstly, when faced with imminent danger, autonomous vehicles must always choose to damage property rather than injure people. Secondly, the vehicles must never distinguish between humans in any way, and must consider all to merit the same level of protection. Lastly, at all times there must be a human overseeing the vehicle's driving. This must be guaranteed by rendering the car manufacturer liable for any accidents which take place if nobody is holding the steering-wheel.

F Robot ethicists were quick to point to some flaws in this draft proposal. While it is easy to argue that a car should crash into things not people, what should it do if it has to choose between crashing into one group of people over another? This thought experiment is usually called 'The Trolley Problem', and was first proposed by Philippa Foot in 1967. It is traditionally presented thus: A runaway trolley is hurtling down a railway track towards five people who are tied to it. You are standing next to a lever which will divert the trolley if pulled, but doing so would kill one person tied to the parallel track. Do you pull the lever? The utilitarian view, which seeks to achieve fewest deaths, says it is obligatory to pull the lever, killing one

person instead of five. However, drivers are unlikely to welcome self-driving cars with fully utilitarian morals, potentially leading to situations in which the car chooses to swerve into a barrier and kill the driver to save the lives of five pedestrians.

G Bryan Casey of Stanford University considers the Trolley Problem irrelevant for autonomous vehicles, and holds that the problem is not even ethical, but simply legal. He believes all points of contention will ultimately be tested and resolved by the courts, and argues that the rules programmed into cars will be designed not to adhere to an impossible and slippery sense of innate morality, but to keep the car within the law. Instead of attempting to minimise injury, cars will inevitably be programmed to minimise legal liability for manufacturers. However this is done, it must be agreed across the car industry and nations as far as possible to make the extensive rolling out of the vehicles viable.

H If the law is written in such a way that the manufacturer is held responsible for all injury and any damage caused by the autonomous car regardless of other considerations, car-makers will program the vehicles to eliminate situations of risk. Manufacturers such as Volvo and Google have already stated they will accept responsibility for accidents involving their vehicles. Their reasons for this stem from an attempt to earn the public's trust in the technology, shifting some responsibility away from the customer in the case of an accident. However, they would only accept responsibility due to a flaw in the vehicle, not when the technology was used inappropriately, or if the collision was caused by a third party. If others follow their lead, some headway may be made in this legal minefield of responsibility, allowing for the undoubted spread of autonomous cars to continue its journey.

Questions 8 - 13

Choose the correct answer. Write the appropriate letter **A - D** for each question.

8. German transport minister Alexander Dobrindt was mainly concerned with
 - A. getting driverless cars on the road in Germany as soon as possible.
 - B. making Germany's cars more autonomous than other countries.
 - C. protecting human life.
 - D. reducing the number of road accidents in Germany.
9. Before driverless cars become widespread,
 - A. global consensus on legal issues must be reached.
 - B. they need to be proven safe.
 - C. car manufacturers must accept all liability for accidents.
 - D. the public will have to have more faith in the software.
10. Some automobile firms have already said they will accept liability for accidents involving their cars
 - A. providing there is nobody controlling the vehicle at the time.
 - B. in the event the vehicle itself was at fault.
 - C. to encourage other manufacturers to invest in the technology.
 - D. to pre-empt lengthy legal disputes.
11. What is the best heading for paragraph D?
 - A. The culpability conundrum
 - B. A new problem on our roads
 - C. The accident dilemma
 - D. Gaining public confidence
12. Why might the utilitarian perspective on the Trolley Problem be problematic for self-driving car manufacturers?
 - A. The utilitarian view supports maximizing the number of survivors, but this could mean sacrificing the driver.
 - B. Utilitarianism suggests that self-driving cars should never take any action that causes harm.
 - C. The utilitarian approach is widely accepted by all self-driving car manufacturers.
 - D. Self-driving cars programmed with utilitarian ethics would be easier to sell to the public.

13. Which of the following best summarises the text as a whole?
- A. Experts disagree on where the responsibility for driverless cars lies.
 - B. Driverless cars will create a safer world by eliminating driver error from our roads.
 - C. Important issues need to be laid to rest before driverless cars can become commonplace.
 - D. Robot ethicists will find the answers to the moral questions driverless cars raise.

Passage C: You are going to read an extract. Seven paragraphs have been removed from it. Choose from the paragraphs A – H the one which fits each gap. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Questions 14 - 20

The Ikea Museum

There is no mistaking the Ikea Museum. The room sets for each decade are arranged inside giant cardboard boxes. One glass cabinet is dedicated to a single meatball on a fork. Another displays a humble Allen key, giver of life to flat-pack furniture.

14.

All the furnishing heroes of the company's 73-year history are here. There is a black leather Klippan sofa from 1984, just five years after the bestselling couch was launched - initially to a lukewarm response. There is a Poem chair from 1977, with its gracefully bent wooden arms - it would later become the much-loved Poang - and the Bra wardrobe and those stalwarts of small storage solutions, the Moppe plywood boxes.

15.

Ikea has undoubtedly contributed to the evolution of furniture design, not only by tapping into a classic Scandinavian ethos of clean line, and unity of form and function, all while maintaining low prices, but also in its search for cheaper and, in recent years, more sustainable materials. The Moment table, from the 1980s, for instance, has bent metal legs inspired by shopping trolleys.

16.

Not everything works, but the museum charts even the company's failures with an air of pragmatism and pride.

As museums go, Ikea's is fairly introspective. It's a bit like being stuck inside any Ikea. There is just too much stuff from Ikea. More exploration of the brand's interaction with the larger world of design would be welcome.

17.

Ikea's headquarters are also here in the quiet town of Almhult; many of the 9,000 residents have a working connection to the chain. On campus, the blend of precision and sprawl is familiar from any of the company's stores.

18.

Ikea here is a kind of faith, a belief system. Take Cia Eriksson. She fell in love with Ikea when her parents took her on a spree to the Malmo store for her 10th birthday. More than 30 years on, she can still list her haul that day: Tura, a desk in white, a white bedframe with lots of cushions, curtains, a Billy bookcase. When her dream came true, and she joined the company in 1986, she bought two Klippan sofas, still going strong in her lounge, though she has changed their covers at least 15 times. The museum's curator, Sofie Bergkvist, acquired her first pieces at around the same time. She remembers a stool in the shape of a flower.

It sounds as if, between them, they could almost assemble a museum from their own belongings. Actually, Eriksson says, it was pretty hard tracking down all the pieces. The Ikea archive held only 20 percent of the exhibits they wanted to include. Everything else had to be bought - a labour that took their colleague Thea Davidsson two-and-a-half years.

19.

The first thing she did was to map chairs, tables, lamps and so on, creating a folder of images for each one, of every article Ikea had ever made. Then she set about scouring eBay, Tradera (a Swedish auction site) and flea markets.

20.

"A boring carpet from the 80s," Davidsson says with a shrug - you can tell she hasn't worked for Ikea for long. She had to make the five-hour drive to Stockholm to tick that one off the list. Some items were still in their boxes, flat-packs intact. It's bizarre to think of Ikea buying back its furniture and self-assembling them for posterity. But at least most finds came cheaply. When Davidsson used to work at an auction house, Ikea furniture and accessories never came up. They didn't even accept them. But over the past year, that has begun to change. Now she sees Ikea things on auction sites all the time. Sweden, she thinks, is learning to appreciate its design achievements.

The paragraphs

- A. The hardest items to find were a glass lamp designed by Tapio Wirkkala - eventually won on a UK auction site for around \$300 - and rugs, such as the one beside the Klippan sofa in the 1980s room set.
- B. Road signs specify distances to the metre - hotel 184m, gym 229m, but somehow places are still hard to find. Ikea's newly launched bicycles are propped against lampposts. Not bicycles, but transport systems, according to Engman. There is even an Ikea bank.
- C. There are surprises, too. The first room shows wooden armchairs from the few years between the company's conception and its espousal of self-assembly. With their robust refusal to pack flat, they seem like a chapter from a different story.
- D. The museum includes a gift shop and restaurant, so there will be meatballs aplenty to add to the 1bn sold worldwide. They have been going to people's homes many times over the years and now it's time to pay back, to welcome them back. But, of course, the payback carries an admission charge of 60 Swedish krona for adults, 40 for children, and a discount for a year's pass.
- E. When she started, fresh from working in an auction house, she didn't know the names of any of the products, not even what a Billy was.
- F. The museum, housed on the site of the chain's first store in Almhult, in southern Sweden, is a celebration of everything Ikea. Even the original concrete floor, scuffed and scarred, proves Ikea's work ethic, economy and longevity, according to our tour guide.
- G. Instead, the insularity can make the company appear Willy Wonka-ish. A corridor of multicoloured marvels of design, from doorknobs to hooks and chairs and fake grass, greets the visitor and, according to the museum's creative manager, Cia Eriksson, represents constantly being on the way.
- H. At a certain point in the exhibition, oak appears - a cheaper resource discovered in Poland after teak became too expensive. Then came pine, particle board and the chunky layers of glued veneer that the company's head of design, Marcus Engman, says he is currently trying to make much thinner.



IV. OPEN CLOZE (10 PTS): Fill in each gap with ONE word to make a meaningful passage.

"The Museum of" is the first of a series of temporary museums which display the objects accumulated by unknown collectors. The thinkers behind this project want to explore why people collect, and what it means to do so. They hope that visitors who may not have considered (1)_____ collectors will begin to see that they, too, collect.

For the urge to do so is almost universal, though there are many types of collecting. Some experts say that there is a strand of "consumer collecting", which happens in direct (2)_____ to advertising and marketing strategies. Others say it is a residue of the hunter-gatherer mindset, an (3)_____. Most of them, (4)_____, agree that women tend to collect in a partially (5)_____ way. For example, Jane Reynolds, president of the Conchological Society, (6)_____ a strong academic interest in snails with a collection of snail postcards, jewelry, toys, or clothes with snails on – but she will also wear the clothes and put on the jewelry. Male collectors, meanwhile, tend to segregate the collection and its function. Daragh Reeves, the "can man", has collected 1,500 drink cans, but not a (7)_____ one is opened.

Some collectors say they started or stopped making collections at (8)_____ critical points as the end of a relationship. For time – and life – can seem (9)_____ uncontrollable a steady serial arrangement is comforting. Crucially, by embodying the past in a collection you can (10)_____ to accept that the past is gone, so childhood need never be over, loss need not be loss.

V. WORD FORMATION (20 PTS)

PART 1: Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets.

1. Trolls spread misinformation online with _____, hiding behind fake accounts. (PUNISH)
2. No matter how much they teased him, he remained _____ and never lost his temper. (PERTURB)
3. The movie had a _____ storyline, jumping back and forth between past and present. (LINE)
4. Spotify operates on a _____ basis, providing free music streaming with ads and a paid ad-free option. (FREE)
5. Being a _____ might keep you out of trouble, but it won't earn you respect. (FENCE)
6. In times of financial crisis, families often have to make _____ to survive. (ECONOMIST)
7. Some journalists believe that _____ headlines damage the credibility of the news industry. (SENSATION)
8. I never answer my phone if I suspect it's a _____ from a telemarketer. (CALL)
9. The prisoner was held _____, with no access to the outside world. (COMMUNICATE)
10. The novel tells the story of a _____ who learns to live in the wild. (CAST)

PART 2: Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words given in the box.

<i>station</i>	<i>closeness</i>	<i>spectacular</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>cinema</i>
<i>hand</i>	<i>signify</i>	<i>position</i>	<i>reluctant</i>	<i>chronology</i>

Practically speaking, the artistic maturing of the cinema was the (1)_____ achievement of David W. Griffith (1875-1948). Before Griffith, photography in dramatic films consisted of little more than placing the actors before a (2)_____ camera and showing them in full length as they would have appeared on stage. From the beginning of his career as a director, however, Griffith, because of his love of Victorian painting, employed composition. He conceived of the camera image as having a foreground and a rear ground, as well as the middle distance preferred by most directors. By 1910 he was using (3)_____ to reveal significant details of the scene or of the acting and extreme long shots to achieve a sense of (4)_____ and distance.

His appreciation of the camera's possibilities produced novel dramatic effects. By splitting an event into fragments and recording each from the most suitable camera position, he could (5)_____ vary the emphasis from camera shot to camera shot.

Griffith also achieved dramatic effects by means of creative editing. By (6)_____ images and varying the speed and rhythm of their presentation, he could control the dramatic intensity of the events as the story progressed. Despite the (7)_____ of his producers, who feared that the public would not be able to follow a plot that was made up of such images, Griffith persisted and experimented as well with other elements of (8)_____ syntax that have become standard ever since. These included the flashback, permitting broad psychological and emotional exploration as well as narrative that was not (9)_____, and the crosscut between two parallel actions to (10)_____ suspense and excitement. In thus exploiting fully the possibilities of editing, Griffith transposed devices of the Victorian novel to film and gave film a mastery of time as well as space.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 PTS): Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that they have the same meaning as the original ones, using the given words.

1. The company's expansion into various areas has put a strain on its resources. (THIN)
Having _____ .
2. You should have given us more details so we wouldn't have wasted our time. (CIRCLES)
We would _____ more details.
3. The location of that apartment building is convenient with all the amenities nearby . (CLOSE)
That apartment building is _____ hand.
4. Peter could avoid working overtime by inventing a family emergency. (DUCK)
It was by making _____ overtime.
5. It's reported that the politician admitted his involvement in the scandal. (UP)
The politician is _____ in the scandal.
6. The party sounds boring but I'd better show up anyway. (IN)
Boring _____ an appearance.
7. The poor girl's fortune changed when she got a good job at a top firm. (LANDED)
The tide _____ at a top firm.
8. You should avoid getting caught up in minor details. (BOGGED)
Don't let _____ in minor details.
9. It would be futile to rush through the assignment when we still have plenty of time. (IN)
There's _____ spare.
10. The corporation surely faced a major obstacle after losing that client. (DEALT)
Losing that client must _____ the corporation.



----- HẾT -----

Họ tên thí sinh: **SBD:**

Trường: **Tỉnh/TP:**