

I. USE OF ENGLISH (30 PTS)



TRUNG TÂM DẠY THÊM NGUYỄN KHUYẾN
Hotline: 0902696882

– Apps : [Nguyễn Khuyến]

– www.luyenthinguyenkhuyen.com

PART A: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK (10 PTS)

1. One of the key techniques of magicians in performance is to ____ curiosity from the audience.

A. arise

B. awake

C. arouse

D. aggravate

♣ Chọn C

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:** AROUSE CURIOSITY: khơi gợi sự tò mò

Dịch: Một trong những yếu tố mấu chốt khiến buổi biểu diễn thành công là ảo thuật gia khơi gợi được sự tò mò của khán giả.

2. If only Helena _____ the last point in the presentation; it was a striking point.

A. did not miss

B. would not miss

C. would not have missed

D. hadn't missed

♣ Chọn D

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:** Câu ước

- “it was a striking point.” là thì quá khứ đơn => Đây là câu ước mô tả một sự việc không có thật ở quá khứ

=> Cấu trúc: If only + S + had (not) + V3/ed

Dịch: Giả như Helena không nói sót phần cuối của buổi thuyết trình, đó là phần cực kỳ quan trọng.

3. _____ Mid not miss determination, the whole team refused to join the science project competition.

A. Not regarding

B. Were it not

C. Regardless of

D. Should it not be

♣ Chọn C

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:**

1/ Cụm từ có “regard”

- Regarding + mệnh đề/ cụm danh từ/ danh từ: liên quan đến

- As regards + mệnh đề/ cụm danh từ/ danh từ: về việc, về phần

- With regard to/ in regard to + mệnh đề/ cụm danh từ/ danh từ: đối với

- Regardless of + mệnh đề/ cụm danh từ/ danh từ: bất chấp, mặc kệ, bất kể, không quan tâm đến (ai/cái gì)

2/ Các cấu trúc khác

- Were it not for + noun/ noun phrase: nếu không phải vì (đảo ngữ mệnh đề if – câu điều kiện loại 1)

- Should it not be + noun/ noun phrase: Nếu không phải (đảo ngữ mệnh đề if – câu điều kiện loại 1)

Dịch: Nếu Mid không thiếu quyết tâm, cả đội đã tham gia cuộc thi nghiên cứu khoa học.

4. I have told you this _____ that the water heater should be turned off after use.

A. as quite often as not

B. umpteen times

C. irredeemable times

D. very several times

♣ Chọn B

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:**

- umpteen (number): many, a lot of

Ex: By midmorning, Ellie had already phoned her sister umpteen times.
=> umpteen times: rất nhiều lần

Dịch: Tôi đã nhắc đi nhắc lại là phải tắt bình siêu tốc sau khi dùng mà!

5. It is my own recommendation that short-loan books _____ by weekend.
A. being returned B. should return C. be returned D. are returned

♣ Chọn C

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:**

- **Cấu trúc:** S + recommend + (that) + S + V-bare/should V-bare
- ~ It is someone's recommendation + (that) + S + V-bare/should V-bare
- Trong trường hợp câu này, ta dùng thể bị động

Dịch: Tôi đề nghị những quyển sách mượn ngắn hạn phải được trả trước cuối tuần.

6. The more you read about the world, _____ to know more about yourself.
A. the better you have chances B. the better chances you have
C. chances are better D. better chances are

♣ Chọn B

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:**

- 1/ Cấu trúc so sánh tăng tiến
- The + comparative-1 + S1 + V1, the + comparative-2 + S2 + V2
- (“Comparative” là những tính từ ở dạng so sánh, chẳng hạn như “darker” hay “more beautiful”,...)
- Ex: The darker it gets, the colder the weather becomes. (Trời càng tối càng lạnh.)
- The more intelligent he becomes, the lazier he is. (Càng thông minh thì anh ta lại càng lười)
- 2/ Idiom: (the) chances are + (that) + clause = it is likely
- Ex: Chances are (that) they'll be late anyway.
- 3/ Collocation pattern: have the chance + to V = to have the opportunity or the time
- * Trong câu 6 này, “better” là tính từ để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ “chances”

Dịch: Bạn càng đọc nhiều về thế giới, bạn càng có nhiều cơ hội để biết thêm về bản thân mình

7. Jack: Why do you ask me about my brother ?
Carlos: _____
A. Just a reason B. Be curious C. I can't miss it D. Just idle curiosity

♣ Chọn D

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:** idle curiosity: sự tò mò vu vơ

Dịch: – Jack: Sao bạn hỏi về anh của tôi ?

– Carlos: Tò mò thôi

8. Are there any chances that Manchester City will be _____ with Manchester United ?
A. tied B. drawn C. equaled D. balanced

♣ Chọn D

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:** Cụm từ

- tie with (chủ động): hòa với
- be drawn to: bị thu hút bởi
- be equal to = be balanced with: ngang bằng với

Dịch: Manchester City có thể hòa với Manchester United không ?

9. Many _____ professional training abroad for the last three years.
A. candidates experienced B. a candidate has experienced
C. candidates had experienced D. a candidate have experienced

♣ Chọn B

☆ KIẾN THỨC:

1/ Thì của câu

- Ta có cụm từ “for the last three years” => Thì hiện tại hoàn thành => Loại A, C

2/ Phrase of “many”

- **Cấu trúc:** many + a/an + singular noun + singular verb = có biết bao nhiêu ...=> Chọn B

Ex : Many a strong man has devoted their lives to my country's revolution.

(Đã có nhiều người ông cường tráng cống hiến đời mình cho giải phóng dân tộc)

I have been Ha Noi City many a time (Tôi đã tới Hà Nội nhiều lần)

- **Cấu trúc:** Many's the + {something that / somebody who} + singular verb

Ex: Many's the promise that has been broken (Có rất nhiều lời hứa đã bị phá vỡ)

Dịch: Nhiều ứng viên đã có kinh nghiệm đào tạo chuyên nghiệp ở nước ngoài trong ba năm qua.

10. Peter: You fancy a field trip to a soft drink factory or a train excursion to an art village ?

Paul: _____

A. No wonder for me

B. No way to pick them up

C. Nothing much to choose

D. Not even one chance

♣ Chọn C

Dịch:

– Peter: Bạn thích một chuyến đi thực tế đến một nhà máy sản xuất nước giải khát hay một chuyến tham quan bằng xe lửa đến một ngôi làng nghệ thuật?

– Paul: Không có gì nhiều để lựa chọn.

11. The horror film _____, all of the children froze in fear and were completely silent.

A. being hideous

B. was hideous

C. so hideous

D. hideous as it was

♣ Chọn B

☆ KIẾN THỨC:

- Câu trên được cấu tạo từ 2 mệnh đề riêng biệt, cần có liên từ để nối, phương án B có vẻ đúng nhưng thiếu liên từ để kết nối hai câu. => Loại B

- Đáp án C thiếu động từ => Loại C

- Loại D vì cấu trúc “ADJ + as + S + V” đóng vai trò là trạng ngữ, đứng một mình trước dấu phẩy

Ex: Angry as he was, he couldn't help smiling.

Do đó, câu trên có thể viết: Hideous as the horror film was,...

- The horror film being hideous là một cách thức liên hệ với mệnh đề về sau.

Dịch: Bộ phim kinh dị thật kinh khủng, tất cả các em bé đều đứng im trong sợ hãi và hoàn toàn im lặng.

12. The coaches should do something for the team. _____ words don't help.

A. Simple

B. Lone

C. Only

D. Mere

♣ Chọn D

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:** Mere (adj): pure and simple, nothing more and nothing less

=> “Mere words” means “chỉ dùng lời nói”.

Dịch: Huấn luyện viên nên có hành động để giúp đội thay vì chỉ đứng nói suông.

13. The new clerk was blamed for fermenting _____ the troubles in the sales team and disrupting the process.

A. stirring

B. agitating

C. disintegrating

D. fermenting

♣ Chọn D

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:** stir up trouble / ferment: gây rắc rối

Dịch: Nhân viên mới bị đổ lỗi vì gây rắc rối trong đội bán hàng và làm gián đoạn quy trình.

14. _____, the answer did not receive good comments from the judges because it was not creative enough.

A. Brief and accurate answer it was

B. Brief though accurate

C. Though brief and accurate

D. Though it is brief and accurate

♣ Chọn C

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:**

A. Sai ngữ pháp => Sửa: Brief and accurate as it was

B. Brief though accurate => sai trật tự và cấu trúc

C. "Though + adj" = là một cách rút gọn = Though the answer was brief though accurate

Ex: Though tired, he managed to finish it on time = Though he was tired, he managed to finish it on time

D. Có vẻ đúng, nhưng sai chủ từ, S = the answer

Dịch: Tuy ngắn gọn, chính xác nhưng câu trả lời không nhận được đánh giá tốt từ ban giám khảo vì chưa đủ sáng tạo.

15. At Hudson Bay to the North of Canada _____

A. were located some British-owned factories

B. located some British-owned factories

C. were some British-owned factories located

D. were locating some British-owned factories

♣ Chọn A

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:** Câu đảo ngữ

- Câu gốc: Some British-owned factories were located at Hudson Bay to the North of Canada.

- Cấu trúc đảo ngữ:

+ Câu dùng động từ thường: Phó từ + Trợ động từ + Chủ ngữ + Động từ chính

+ Câu dùng động từ to be: Phó từ + động từ to be + chủ ngữ

+ Khi một ngữ giới từ làm phó từ chỉ địa điểm hoặc phương hướng đứng ở đầu câu, các nội động từ đặt lên trước chủ ngữ nhưng tuyệt đối không được sử dụng trợ động từ trong loại câu này. Nó rất phổ biến khi nói về một chủ ngữ không xác định: (câu 15 thuộc cấu trúc này)

Phó từ + Trợ động từ + Động từ chính + Chủ ngữ

Ex: Under the tree was lying one of the biggest men I had ever seen

Phó từ / động từ / Chủ ngữ + ...

Ex: Directly in front of them stood a great castle (Ngay trước mặt họ là một tòa lâu đài vĩ đại)

Ex: On the grass sat an enormous frog (Trên bãi cỏ có một con ếch khổng lồ ngồi ở đó)

Ex: Along the road came a strange procession (Dọc đường có một đám rước kỳ lạ)

Dịch: Tại Vịnh Hudson về phía Bắc Canada có vài nhà máy của người Anh được đặt tại đó.

16. The film is _____ based on a true story, but most of it is fiction.

A. loosely

B. casually

C. faintly

D. lightly

♣ Chọn A

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:** loosely base on (idiom): to develop (something, such as a play or novel) from something else (such as a story or a person's life) in a way that many things are different

Dịch: Bộ phim được chuyển thể từ câu chuyện có thật, nhưng hầu hết nội dung là hư cấu (đã được cải biên).

17. Tina: What a coincidence it is !

Keith: Yes, it's strange that we _____ the same pastel striped T-shirt.

A. should be wearing

B. were wearing

C. might be wearing

D. ought to be wearing

♣ Chọn A

Dịch:

- Tina: Thật là trùng hợp (ngẫu nhiên) !
- Keith: Vâng, thật kỳ lạ khi chúng ta đang mặc cùng một chiếc áo phông sọc màu nhạt.

18. My brother: I don't like the glowing colors in your painting.

Me: I'd say "_____"

A. Everyone to his own

B. Each to his own

C. Each has his own

D. Everyone has his own

♣ Chọn A

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:** Each to his own (idiom): people are free to like different things

Dịch:

- Anh trai tôi: Tôi không thích màu sắc rực rỡ trong bức tranh của bạn.

- Tôi: mỗi người mỗi ý thôi, "Tùy anh"

19. Having taken a long nap after the journey, the children now are as fresh as _____.

A. Bread

B. milk

C. a breeze

D. a daisy

♣ Chọn D

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:** fresh as a daisy (idiom): very fresh; not at all tired

Dịch:

Sau khi ngủ một giấc dài sau chuyến đi, các em bé giờ đây tươi như hoa hướng dương.

Ngủ một chút dài hơi sau chuyến đi khiến bọn trẻ tràn đầy năng lượng trở lại.

20. The university sent me a letter _____ were congratulations for my successful application.

A. which the beginning

B. the beginning at which

C. at the beginning of which

D. of which at the beginning

♣ Chọn C

☆ **KIẾN THỨC:** Mệnh đề quan hệ

- Câu gốc: The university sent me a letter. At the beginning of the letter were congratulations for my successful application

- The university sent me a letter at the beginning of which were congratulations for my successful application

- Cụm giới từ : **at which** có thể tách, **at the beginning of** không thể tách

Ex: You are looking **at** a picture. The picture is very expensive

The picture **at which** you are looking is very expensive

The picture (**which**) you are looking **at** is very expensive

Dịch:

Trường đại học đã gửi cho tôi một lá thư mà lúc đầu là lời chúc mừng vì tôi đã nộp đơn thành công.

PART B: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE (20 PTS)

PASSAGE 1

The Phantom of the Opera, Broadway's longest-running show, closed in February 2023. The musical - a fixture on Broadway since 1988, (1)_____ recessions, war and cultural shifts - played its final performance on Broadway on 18 February. The closure came less than a month after its 35th anniversary. It concluded with an (2)_____ 13,925 performance. Based on a novel by Gaston Leroux, Phantom of the Opera tells the story of a (3)_____ composer who haunts the Paris opera house and falls (4)_____ love with an innocent young soprano, Christine. Andrew Lloyd Webber's lavish songs include Masquerade, Angel of Music, All I Ask of You and The Music of the Night.

"As a producer you dream that a show will run forever. (5)_____, my production of Andrew's Cats proudly declared for decades 'Now and Forever'. Yet 'Phantom' has (6)_____ that show's extraordinary Broadway (7)_____. But all shows do finally close," producer Cameron Mackintosh said in a statement.

The first production opened in London in 1986 and since then the show has been seen by more than 145 million people in 183 cities and performed in 17 languages over 70,000 performances. On Broadway (8)_____ the musical has played more than 13,500 performances to 19 million people at the Majestic theatre. The closing of Phantom meant

the longest running show (9)_____ would go to Chicago, which started in 1996. The Lion King is next, (10)_____ performances in 1997.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. recovering | B. undertaking | C. weathering | D. airing |
| 2. A. eye-popping | B. eye-washing | C. eye-shadowing | D. eye-witnessing |
| 3. A. dispatched | B. disqualified | C. dishonored | D. disfigured |
| 4. A. madly | B. vividly | C. avidly | D. divinely |
| 5. A. Therefore | B. nevertheless | C. Indeed | D. Otherwise |
| 6. A. overcome | B. surpassed | C. exceeded | D. overtaken |
| 7. A. fame | B. move | C. run | D. go |
| 8. A. alone | B. single | C. sole | D. particularly |
| 9. A. glory | B. crown | C. queen | D. corona |
| 10. A. Beginning | B. begun | C. which began | D. having begun |

Bài đọc này, trích từ bài báo có link sau (các bạn có thể tham khảo thêm nhé)

<https://www.npr.org/2022/09/16/1123597039/the-phantom-of-the-opera-broadways-longest-running-show-will-close-next-year>

PASSAGE 2

The environment is the fundamental source of all possible existence on planet Earth. However, over the recent years, the environment has been exploited (1)_____ because of which the environmental conditions are becoming worse (2)_____. Pollution of air, water and land, mining, industrialization, modern urbanization, deforestation, release of chemical (3)_____ and landfills are some of the major factors that cause the gradual deterioration of the environment. With the disastrous pace of climate change, a result of pollution and exploitation of the environment, finding out ways to protect the environment from any further damage should be the first (4)_____. Bringing back the environment to its original state is of (5)_____ importance and is the only solution. Working towards a common goal will be the easiest and fastest way to keep the environment from any more harm. Dots are to be connected between climate change, water (6)_____, energy shortages, global health, food security and women's (7)_____. Solutions to one problem must be solutions for all.

The leaders of the world are working to reduce the rapid degradation of the environment, organizations like the United Nations (8)_____ initiatives to create awareness and get people to take actions to curb the problems of the environment. Some of these initiatives include the 2019 Sustainable Development Summit, 2019 Climate Action Summit, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (9)_____ all these measures are in action, individuals are also obliged to take steps to preserve the environment that everyone is a part of. With everyone's efforts, we can be sure that all of it will definitely (10)_____ a difference and help the environment in becoming healthy and sustainable.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. excessively | B. abundantly | C. aggressively | D. extremely |
| 2. A. from day to day | B. day in day out | C. day by day | D. day after day |
| 3. A. effluents | B. affluence | C. liquids | D. outflowing |
| 4. A. prerequisite | B. requirement | C. frontier | D. priority |
| 5. A. substantial | B. critical | C. subliminal | D. primary |
| 6. A. shortness | B. scarcity | C. sparseness | D. deficiency |
| 7. A. domination | B. control | C. bestowal | D. empowerment |
| 8. A. bring up | B. take on | C. come up with | D. stand up for |
| 9. A. Since | B. By the time | C. Until | D. While |
| 10. A. take | B. make | C. have | D. count |

II. READING (35 PTS)

PART A: READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS (10 PTS)

Back in 1998, three 26-year-olds, Adam Balon, Richard Reed and Jon Wright, made up their minds that it was time they either left their well-paid jobs in management consultancy and advertising and went into business together or stopped talking about it. What kind of business they wanted to set up they weren't quite sure, but it was something they had been discussing ever since they were at university together. Deciding that the way forward was to make it easier for busy people to be healthy, the trio bought some fruit and made smoothies, which they then tested on people

at a small jazz festival in London. "We put up a large sign asking, "should we quit our jobs to make these smoothies?" and put out one bin saying "Yes" and another saying "No". The 'Yes' bin filled up immediately with empty bottles and the next day they resigned from their jobs.

However, launching **Innocent** smoothies did not happen overnight. Experts in the food industry told them that their product was too expensive and without the use of additives, the drinks wouldn't last long. Even more worryingly, the numerous banks they approached were not too keen on financing them and it wasn't until their savings were about to run out that a wealthy businessman **took a leap of faith** and invested in the business. Ignoring most of the advice they'd been given, **Innocent** then went on to create a range of drinks made from 100 percent fresh fruit and nothing else. Careful production and high-tech packaging gave the drinks the longest possible shelf life, but they stuck to their beliefs by **'not messing about with them'** at all. The next step was to persuade local shops to stock their product, which they delivered personally in their grass-covered minibus.

Their airy office in London, affectionately known as 'Fruit Towers', is open-plan, the 'grass' floors, table football games, beanbags and casually dressed trendy young staff representing the fresh feeling **Innocent** is trying to create. But alongside all this quirkiness is an impressive business. New recipes created in the high-tech kitchen are tried out on the people in the surrounding office buildings, although new product ideas, however fashionable, are rejected if they go too far away from their main aim: making a natural, healthy, great-tasting drink. **Their** confidence that a quality product will sell itself appears to have **paid off**; despite minimal advertising, Innocent currently sells more than two million smoothies per week.

Aside from the greenery, one of the first things you notice about Fruit Towers is how happy everyone there seems to be. The three partners were convinced that success relies on the well-being and happiness of the people who work there, so as well as financial incentives like company shares, healthcare and extra bonuses, the staff are motivated by snowboarding trips, scholarships to enable them to pursue outside interests and studies, and a wide choice of social and sporting activities. Innocent employees are positive, motivated, and proud of where they work, which is why the company has won numerous awards over the years, including Guardian Employer of the Year and top place in the Sunday Times 'Best small companies to work for' list.

Wright, Balon and Reed had firm ideas from the very beginning about the kind of company they wanted to run. Their aim was to provide a wide range of healthy drinks, make **Innocent** a global brand and take its ethical values to the world's consumers.

1. The three friends gave up their 'real jobs' because they had _____.
A. always dreamt of creating fruit drinks together
B. realised that one of their business ideas might be a success
C. decided their 'real jobs' did not allow them to live healthy lives
D. lost interest in what they were doing before
2. Innocent's major obstacle to marketing their smoothies was _____.
A. deciding how to package the drink attractively
B. seeking advice from experts
C. working out how to keep the drinks fresh
D. keeping the cost low to sell to supermarkets
3. The phrase "took a leap of faith" in the second paragraph suggests that the investor _____.
A. took a risk while hoping it would have a good result
B. didn't believe in the future of Innocent
C. took a leap of faith of innocent's founders for granted
D. tried to persuade other investors to give their money
4. The expression "not messing about with them" in the second paragraph suggests that the trio didn't _____.
A. change the basic contents of the drinks
B. check how long the drinks were kept in the shops
C. allow anyone else to distribute the drinks
D. worry about which bottles the drinks were in
5. The Fruit Towers' office is **NOT** _____.
A. ventilated due to the grassy floors
B. peculiar nor arresting
C. equipped with leisure facilities
D. divided up into separate rooms
6. The success of **Innocent** can be attributed to the fact that _____.
A. their staff are young and trendy
B. their ingredients change according to what is popular at the time
C. the company has benefited from the partners' experience in advertising
D. the partners have maintained a very clear focus on what they do
7. The word '**their**' in paragraph 3 refers to _____

- A. the people in the office buildings B. new product ideas
C. new recipes D. **Innocent**
8. The phrase '**paid off**' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____
A. owed B. **succeeded** C. returned D. cost
9. Employees are motivated to work for Innocent because they _____
A. are paid more than other people in similar jobs
B. appreciate working for a prize-winning company
C. **feel they are valued by the organization**
D. get a lot of time off to pursue their interests
10. **Innocent** could become popular among the world's consumers because it _____
A. did not allow itself to become too big
B. **was much admired for its underlying philosophy**
C. believed in building the brand's image and reputation
D. did not concern itself with making a lot of money

PART B: FIVE SENTENCES HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE STORY. READ THE STORY AND THEN CHOOSE FROM THE LIST A-F GIVEN BELOW THE BEST SENTENCE TO FILL IN EACH OF THE BLANKS (1-5). THERE IS ONE SENTENCE YOU DO NOT NEED TO USE. (5 PTS)

I wanted to sail to the Canary Islands, but I was afraid to go too far from the shore. It was only a small boat. And so we sailed on south for some days. We had very little water, and it was dangerous country here, with many wild animals. We were afraid. We often had to go on shore to get more water. Once, I used a gun to shoot a wild animal. I don't know what animal it was, but it made a good meal. For about ten or twelve days we sailed on south, down the coast of Africa. (1) **A** _____. They were strange, wild people, who did not look friendly. By now we had very little food, and we really needed help. We were afraid, but we had to go on shore. At first, they were afraid of us, too. Perhaps white people never visited this coast. (2) **F** _____. So we used our hands and faces to show that we were hungry. They came with food for us, but then they moved away quickly. (3) **B** _____. While we did that they watched us carefully. I tried to thank them, but I had nothing to give them. Just then two big wild cats came down to the shore from the mountains. I think they were leopards. The people were afraid of these wild cats, and the women cried out. Quickly, I took a gun, and shot one of the animals. (4) **D** _____. Guns were new to these African people, and they were afraid of the loud noise and the smoke. But they were happy about the dead wild cat. I gave them the meat of the dead animal, and they gave us more food and water. We now had a lot of food and water, and we sailed on. (5) **C** _____. We could see them, but we couldn't get near because there was no wind.

- A. Then one day we saw some people on the shore.
B. We carried it to our boat and ate it.
C. Eleven days later we came near the Cape Verde Islands.
D. The second one ran back up into the mountains.
E. The wind picked up, and we had to move.
F. We did not speak their language.

ĐÁP ÁN:

- 1/ A
2/ F
3/ B
4/ D
5/ C

PART C: SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL PASSAGE (20 PTS)

PASSAGE 1

Ants are common insects, but they have some unique capabilities including their legendary communication skills that allow their colonies to (1)_____ as superorganisms. There are more than 10,000 known species of ants living throughout the world. Ants can be (2) _____ by the constriction that looks like a waist (3)_____ the abdomen, at the end of the body, and the part of the the exoskeleton is their (4) _____ weapon, their rear abdominal stinger is their offensive one. Like other insects, they have six legs; each (5)_____three joints. Ants have large heads with compound eyes, elbowed antennae, and powerful pincers known as mandibles. These are an ant's most useful tools to be used for holding, carrying and cutting.

Queen ants are the largest ants in the (6) _____. They have wings and their purpose is to lay eggs. The queens can live up to 30 years. There may be one or more queens, which depends on the ant species and the nest community (7)_____. The ant life cycle has four stages of development egg, larva, pupa and (8). The queen lays the eggs, which will hatch into larvae in a couple of days. The helpless larvae are fed and groomed by the worker ants (9)_____ they pass through the pupal stage. In a little more than a week, an adult ant will emerge, and the metamorphosis is (10)_____

BẢNG DỊCH

Ants are common insects, but they have some unique capabilities including their legendary communication skills that allow their colonies to (1)_____ as superorganisms. There are more than 10,000 known species of ants living throughout the world. Ants can be (2) _____ by the constriction that looks like a waist (3)_____ the abdomen, at the end of the body, and the part of the the exoskeleton is their (4) _____ weapon, their rear abdominal stinger is their offensive one. Like other insects, they have six legs; each (5)_____three joints. Ants have large heads with compound eyes, elbowed antennae, and powerful pincers known as mandibles. These are an ant's most useful tools to be used for holding, carrying and cutting.

Dịch:

Kiến là loài côn trùng phổ biến, nhưng chúng có một số khả năng đặc biệt bao gồm khả năng giao tiếp huyền thoại cho phép các đàn kiến hoạt động như siêu cơ quan (1). Có hơn 10.000 loài kiến đã được biết đến sống trên khắp thế giới. Kiến có thể được (2) nhận dạng bằng sự co rút giống như một cái eo (3) gần bụng, ở cuối cơ thể, và phần ngoại bì là (4) vũ khí phòng thủ của chúng, trong khi kim đâm phía sau bụng là vũ khí tấn công. Giống như các loài côn trùng khác, kiến có sáu chân, mỗi chân (5) có ba khớp. Kiến có đầu lớn với mắt phức hợp, các ăng-ten uốn cong và lưỡi nhọn mạnh mẽ được gọi là hàm cang. Đó là những công cụ hữu ích nhất của kiến để nắm, vận chuyển và cắt.

Queen ants are the largest ants in the (6) _____. They have wings and their purpose is to lay eggs. The queens can live up to 30 years. There may be one or more queens, which depends on the ant species and the nest community (7)_____. The ant life cycle has four stages of development egg, larva, pupa and (8). The queen lays the eggs, which will hatch into larvae in a couple of days. The helpless larvae are fed and groomed by the worker ants (9)_____ they pass through the pupal stage. In a little more than a week, an adult ant will emerge, and the metamorphosis is (10)_____

Dịch:

Kiến chúa là những con kiến lớn nhất trong (6) tổ đàn. Chúng có cánh và mục đích của chúng là đẻ trứng. Các kiến chúa có thể sống lên đến 30 năm. Có thể có một hoặc nhiều kiến chúa, tùy thuộc vào loài kiến và cấu trúc cộng đồng tổ (7). Chu kỳ sống của kiến bao gồm bốn giai đoạn phát triển: trứng, ấu trùng, nhộng và (8) tuổi trưởng thành. Kiến chúa đẻ trứng, sau đó trứng sẽ nở thành ấu trùng sau một vài ngày. Những ấu trùng yếu ớt được nuôi và chăm bẵm bởi các kiến thợ (9) cho đến khi chúng trải qua giai đoạn nhộng. Trong khoảng một tuần, một con kiến trưởng thành sẽ nở ra và quá trình biến hình (10) hoàn tất.

Key:

1) function /act

2) identified / distinguished

3/ between / near / around

4/ defensive

5/ possessing / having / with

6/ colony

7/ size / maturity

8/ adult / adulthood

9/ until

10/ complete

Link bài gốc:

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/invertebrates/facts/ants#:~:text=What%20are%20ants%3F,million%20ants%20for%20every%20human.>



PASSAGE 2

You can read faster if you wish to, but you will have to push yourself to do it. If you just (1) _____ along while reading, you will make (2) _____ or no improvement in your rate. If, however, you keep trying to step up your reading speed, you will be surprised to discover that you are making (3) _____. There are several ways to shift your reading speed from low into high (4) _____.

When you read books, magazines and newspapers, if you try make every effort to read faster, quicken your (5) _____ movement, allow no concentration (6)_____. If you try and try again, you are likely to see the difference. You may think you should slow down your reading rate or reread certain parts of a chapter of a book to have a better understanding. Don't (7)_____ in to this feeling, (8)_____ keep up your reading speed until you have finished the chapter. Then, make an oral or written summary of what you have read. Reread the chapter from start to finish but a little faster than before and with greater understanding.

However, you should adjust your rate to your purpose and material. Reading is like driving a car. Your purpose and conditions of your drive decide your speed. You may be in a hurry and step on the (9)_____; you may drive at moderate speed to enjoy the countryside. A good reader adopts the speed that best fits his reading purpose and material. Are you reading a history book, a novel, or a magazine? Do you read for specific details, for writing a report or for recreation? All (10)_____

BẢNG DỊCH

You can read faster if you wish to, but you will have to push yourself to do it. If you just (1) **skim** along while reading, you will make (2) **little** or no improvement in your rate. If, however, you keep trying to step up your reading speed, you will be surprised to discover that you are making (3) **progress**. There are several ways to shift your reading speed from low into high (4) **gear**.

Dịch:

Bạn có thể đọc nhanh hơn nếu muốn, nhưng bạn phải ép chính mình để làm điều đó. Nếu bạn chỉ (1) lướt qua khi đọc, bạn sẽ không cải thiện hoặc chỉ cải thiện rất ít tốc độ đọc của mình. Tuy nhiên, nếu bạn cố gắng nâng cao tốc độ đọc, bạn sẽ ngạc nhiên khi phát hiện ra rằng bạn đang có (3) tiến bộ. Có một số cách để tăng tốc độ đọc từ mức thấp lên mức cao (4).

When you read books, magazines, and newspapers, if you try to make every effort to read faster, quicken your (5) **eye** movement, allow no concentration (6) **lapses**. If you try and try again, you are likely to see the difference. You may think you should slow down your reading rate or reread certain parts of a chapter of a book to have a better understanding. Don't (7) **give** in to this feeling, (8) **but** keep up your reading speed until you have finished the chapter. Then, make an oral or written summary of what you have read. Reread the chapter from start to finish but a little faster than before and with greater understanding.

Dịch:

Khi bạn đọc sách, tạp chí và báo, nếu bạn cố gắng hết sức để đọc nhanh hơn, nhanh chóng di chuyển (5) mắt, không để xảy ra sự chú ý (6) trống rỗng. Nếu bạn cố gắng và cố gắng một lần nữa, bạn có thể thấy sự khác biệt. Bạn có thể nghĩ rằng bạn nên giảm tốc độ đọc hoặc đọc lại một số phần của một chương sách để hiểu tốt hơn. Đừng (7) chịu đựng cảm giác này, (8) hãy tiếp tục tốc độ đọc của bạn cho đến khi bạn hoàn thành chương. Sau đó, tạo một bản tóm tắt bằng miệng hoặc bằng văn bản về những gì bạn đã đọc. Đọc lại chương từ đầu đến cuối nhưng nhanh hơn trước và với sự hiểu biết sâu sắc hơn.

However, you should adjust your rate to your purpose and material. Reading is like driving a car. Your purpose and conditions of your drive decide your speed. You may be in a hurry and step on the (9) **accelerator/gas**; you may drive at a moderate speed to enjoy the countryside. A good reader adopts the

speed that best fits his reading purpose and material. Are you reading a history book, a novel, or a magazine? Do you read for specific details, for writing a report, or for recreation? All (10)

Dịch:

Tuy nhiên, bạn nên điều chỉnh tốc độ của mình cho phù hợp với mục đích và tài liệu đọc. Đọc giống như lái xe. Mục đích và điều kiện của chuyến đi quyết định tốc độ của bạn. Bạn có thể đang vội và nhấn chân (9) ga; bạn có thể lái với tốc độ vừa phải để tận hưởng cảnh quan ngoại ô. Một người đọc giỏi thích nghi với tốc độ phù hợp nhất cho mục đích và tài liệu đọc của mình. Bạn có đang đọc một cuốn sách lịch sử, một cuốn tiểu thuyết hay một tạp chí? Bạn đọc để tìm kiếm chi tiết cụ thể, để viết một báo cáo hay để giải trí? Tất cả (10) những yếu tố này đóng vai trò quyết định tốc

Key Part C

1/ coast / skim/jog / plod (*plod along: làm việc gì thật chậm rãi*)

2/ little

3/ progress

4/ gear / rate

5/ eye

6/ lapses

7/ give /sink

8/ instead / but /just

9/ gas / accelerator

10/ matter / depend

Link bài gốc: <https://www.mindtools.com/aokg6bn/speed-reading>

III. ERROR CORRECTION: IDENTIFY THE FIVE MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND CORRECT THEM (5 PTS)

LINE NUMBER	
	In Britain good manners were once seen as proof of a person's worth, as in the old saying 'manners maketh man'. Though attitudes have become more tolerant over the years, people still tend to judge how do others conduct themselves. People may be said to have no manners if they speak rudely to someone, yawn without covering their mouth, or behave without thoughts for others. They certainly attract criticisms. On the other hand, a person who is civilly courteous, who is considerate towards other people, who says little about their own achievements and who respects the privacy of others, is much more likely to win approval and respect. Ideas about appropriate personal behaviour vary from country to country and it seems to be no universal definition for good manners. Good manners do not have to be formal. They include table manners; they are magic words like 'please', 'thank you', on simple words like 'pardon', 'good morning'. In the past but less common today, people bought books on etiquette (polite behavior) to learn how to behave.

BẢNG DỊCH

In Britain, good manners were once seen as proof of a person's worth, as in the old saying 'manners maketh man'. Though attitudes have become more tolerable over the years, people still tend to judge how others conduct themselves.

Ở Anh, tác phong tốt được coi là bằng chứng về giá trị của một người, như trong câu ngạn ngữ cổ đã có "tác phong tạo nên con người". Mặc dù thái độ đã trở nên chấp nhận từ lâu, nhưng người ta vẫn có xu hướng đánh giá cao về cách người khác hành xử.

People may be said to have no manners if they speak rudely to someone, yawn without covering their mouths, or behave without thinking for others. They certainly attract criticism. On the other hand, a person who is civilly courteous, who is considerate towards other people, who says little about his own achievements, and who respects the privacy of others, is much more likely to win approval and respect.

Người ta có thể nói thiếu tác phong chuẩn mực nếu họ nói tục tĩu với ai đó, ngáp mà không che miệng hoặc cư xử mà không suy nghĩ đến người khác. Họ chắc chắn thu hút sự chỉ trích. Mặt khác, một người có thái độ lịch sự, chu đáo đối với người khác, ít nói về thành tích của mình và tôn trọng sự riêng tư của người khác, có khả năng thu hút sự tán thành và tôn trọng.

Ideas about appropriate personal behavior vary from country to country, and there seems to be no universal definitions for good manners.

Ý kiến về hành vi cá nhân thích hợp khác nhau từ quốc gia này sang quốc gia khác và dường như không có định nghĩa chung về tác phong tốt.

Good manners do not have to be formal. They include table manners; they are magic words like 'please', 'thank you', and simple words like 'pardon', 'good morning'. In the past but less common today, people bought books on etiquette (polite behavior) to learn how to behave.

Tác phong tốt không nhất thiết phải trang trọng. Nó bao gồm tác phong ở bàn ăn; đó là những lời lễ phép mà thuật ngữ "xin vui lòng", "cảm ơn", và những từ đơn giản như "xin lỗi", "chào buổi sáng". Trong quá khứ nhưng ít phổ biến hơn ngày nay, người ta mua sách về phép xã giao (hành vi lịch sự) để học cách cư xử.

Sửa lỗi sai: (*các bạn có thể tìm một trong 5 lỗi và sửa chúng như liệt kê sau*)

- Line 1: Britain, (thiếu phải sau trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn)
- Line 2: how do others conduct (bỏ do) => **how others conduct**
- Line 2: tolerant => **tolerable**
- Line 4: mouth => **mouths**
- Line 4: thoughts => **thinking**
- Line 4: criticisms => **criticism**
- Line 4: On the other hand => (**in contrast / by contrast / on the contrary**)
- line 5: their => **his/ her**
- Line 7: it => **there**
- Line 7: definition for => **definitions of**
- Line 7: definition => **definitions**. Sau "no" dùng danh từ số nhiều.
- Line 8: on => **or / and**

IV. WORD FORMS: SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS. (10 PTS)

1. Due to the advanced medicine, patients now have certain negligence of _____ **herbalism** [herb]

Nhờ vào y học tiên tiến, bệnh nhân hiện nay có sự lơ là đối với y học thảo dược

2. The demonstrators have been **encamping** outside the garment factory in the protest for furcoats. [camp]

Những người biểu tình đã cắm trại - bên ngoài nhà máy may mặc để phản đối áo khoác lông thú.

3. John Steinbeck is an American writer who is well-known for masterly **characterization** _____
[character]

John Steinbeck là một nhà văn người Mỹ nổi tiếng với khả năng bậc thầy về miêu tả nhân vật

4. Contrary to what I had expected, my first journey to Antarctica was **uneventful** _____ [event]

Trái ngược với những gì tôi mong đợi, chuyến hành trình đầu tiên đến Nam Cực của tôi không hề suôn sẻ

5. When I told my students that I believed in every of Don Quixote's unrealistic ideas, my students looked at me **searchingly** _____ [search]

Khi tôi nói với học sinh của mình rằng tôi tin vào mọi ý tưởng phi thực tế của Don Quixote, học sinh của tôi nhìn tôi dò xét.

6. Not every journalist could notice the star's shifted grounds; her opinion had changed **imperceptibly** _____ [perceive]

Không phải nhà báo nào cũng có thể nhận thấy vị trí dịch chuyển của ngôi sao; ý kiến của họ đã thay đổi không thể nhận thấy

7. Due to the ten-minute standing ovation of the audience, the violinist had to take his third **curtain-call** _____ [curtain]

Do sự hoan nghênh đứng trong mười phút của khán giả, người chơi violin đã phải lên sân khấu lấy lời mời thứ ba của mình.

8. False data in his surveys and interviews have his **invalidated** scientific research. [valid]

Dữ liệu sai trong các cuộc khảo sát và cuộc phỏng vấn của anh ấy đã làm mất hiệu lực nghiên cứu khoa học của anh ấy.

9. I do not always fancy modern gadgets or recent scientific techniques; I sometimes find them really **newfangled** [new].

Tôi không luôn thích những thiết bị hiện đại hay các kỹ thuật khoa học gần đây; đôi khi tôi thấy chúng thực sự mới lạ.

10. I just heard something broken in the kitchen again; nothing surprising. My children are **butterfingers/butterfingered** _____ [butter]

Tôi lại vừa nghe thấy một âm thanh của một thứ bị vỡ trong nhà bếp lần nữa; không có gì đáng ngạc nhiên. Con tôi là những người tay trợ, vụng về.

ĐÁP ÁN :

1/ herbalism

2/encamping / camping

3/characterization

4/uneventful

5/searchingly

6/ imperceptibly

7/curtain-call

8/invalidated

9/ newfangled / **newborn** (mới đẻ, không biết gì, vô dụng, thiếu hiểu biết)

10/butterfingered / **butterfingers** (vụng về)

V. WRITING: COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT MEANS THE SAME AS THE FIRST ONE. USING THE WORD GIVEN (20 PTS)

11. I do not have enough money to have the automatic lighting installed. (PUT)

→ Were _____

→ Were I to have enough money, I would have the automatic lighting **put** in.

→ Were it not for the lack of money, I would have the automatic lighting **put** in.

Dịch: Nếu tôi có đủ tiền, tôi sẽ lắp đặt hệ thống chiếu sáng tự động

12. When the war broke out, a lot of Ukrainians fled to neighbor countries to escape misfortune. (NECK)

→ No sooner _____

→ No sooner had the war broken out than a lot of Ukrainians fled to neighbor countries to escape millstone around their neck

Lưu ý: escape misfortune = escape millstone around one's neck

→ No sooner had the war broken out than a lot of Ukrainians fled to neighbor countries to save their neck

Lưu ý: escape misfortune = save one's neck

Dịch: Khi chiến tranh nổ ra, rất nhiều người Ukraine chạy sang các nước láng giềng để lánh nạn

13. The management board decided to offer the strikers a pay rise to alleviate their anger. (FEATHERS)

→ With a _____

→ With a view to smoothing the strikers' ruffled feathers, the management board decided to offer them a pay rise.

→ With a view not to ruffling their feathers, the management board decided to offer the strikers a pay rise.

not to ruffling their feathers = to smoothing the strikers' ruffled feathers = xoa dịu cơn thịnh nộ, tức giận

Dịch: Ban lãnh đạo quyết định đề nghị tăng lương cho những người đình công để xoa dịu sự tức giận của họ

14. It was wrong of the antifans to make negative influence on the journalists about the star. (PREJUDICED)

→ The antifans should _____

→ The Anti-fan should not have prejudiced the journalists against the star

Dịch: Anti-fan không nên có thành kiến với nhà báo đề cập ngôi sao

15. Kevin was so interested in the hockey match on TV that he invented an excuse for his day off. (COOKED)

→ Such _____

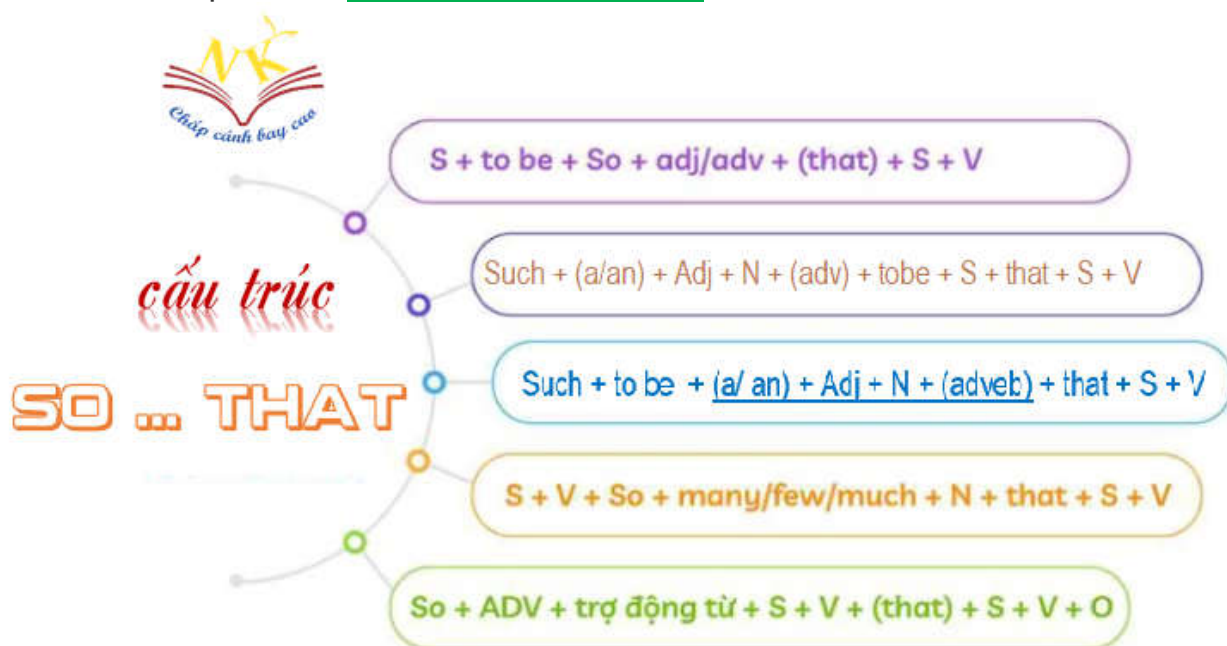
→ Such was Kevin's interest in the hockey match on TV that he cooked an excuse for his day off up

→ Such an interesting hockey match on TV was it that Keven cooked up an excuse for his day off.

Lưu ý: cooked up an excuse = chế ra, nghĩ ra, bịa ra một lý do

Such + to be + (a/ an) + Adj + N + (adverb) + that + S + V

hoặc Such + (a/ an) + Adj + N + (adverb) to be + S + that + S + V



Dịch: Kevin quan tâm đến trận đấu khúc côn cầu trên TV đến nỗi anh ấy đã nghĩ ra một cái cớ để xin được nghỉ phép.

16. No one can believe that Laura earns money to support the whole family at such a tender age. (BACON)

→ Hardly _____

→ Hardly anyone believes that Laura brings home the **bacon** at such a tender age.

→ Hardly can anyone believe that Laura brings home the **bacon** at such a tender age.

Dịch: Hầu như không ai tin rằng Laura đã kiếm được tiền để nuôi cả gia đình ở độ tuổi non nớt như vậy.

17. The local authorities made the museum suitable for the public hall after the war. (KEYED)

→ it was _____

→ It was the local authorities who **keyed** the museum **to** the public hall after the war

→ It was decided by the local authorities that the museum was **keyed** to the public hall after the war

→ It was made by the local authorities that the museum was **keyed** to the public hall after the war

→ It was the museum that was **keyed** to the need for the public hall by the local authorities after the war.

→ It was after the war that the museum was **keyed** to the need for the public hall by the local authorities.

Dịch: Chính quyền địa phương đã làm cho bảo tàng phù hợp với hội trường công cộng sau chiến tranh.

18. Nice art works from litter should be exhibited now. (LAUNCHED)

→ It's high _____

→ It's high time that *nice art works from litter* should be **launched**

- It's high time that the exhibition of *nice works from litter* should be **launched**
- It's high time the exhibition of *nice art works from litter* was **launched**
- It's high time people **launched** an exhibition on *nice art works from litter*
- It's high time we **launched** an exhibition about *nice art works from litter*

Dịch: Đã đến lúc chúng ta tổ chức một cuộc triển lãm về những tác phẩm nghệ thuật tuyệt vời từ rác

19. Our team could not have been favoured by the judges if we had been experienced enough. (WIN)

→ Due to _____

- **Due to** our lack of experience, our team could **win** the judges' favors
- **Due to** our team's inexperience, the judges favoured us so we could **win**

Dịch: Do thiếu kinh nghiệm, chúng tôi không thể giành được sự ưu ái của ban giám khảo

20. Although quiet members seem to be patient, they do not always take criticism. (COME)

→ Patient _____

☆ **KIỆN THỨC:** Adj/ adv + as/ though + S + (may) + V

- **Patient as** quiet members seem, they do not always **come in** for criticism.
- **Patient as** quiet members seem, they do not always **come to** terms with criticism.
- **Patient though** quiet members may seem, they do not always **come up** against criticism.

Dịch: Mặc dù các thành viên trầm tính có vẻ kiên nhẫn, nhưng không phải lúc nào họ cũng nhận lời chỉ trích