

(Lưu ý: Học sinh làm bài trên trên đề thi, không sử dụng bút chì và tẩy xóa trên bài)

A. LISTENING. (2 points)

PART I: Listen to the conversation between Mia and Jason and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- What type of music does Mia like?
A. pop and rock B. rap and rock **C. rap and jazz** D. jazz and pop
- Where does Mia listen to jazz?
A. at school **B. at home** C. at the concert D. at the studio
- Which musical instrument does Jason's sister play in the orchestra?
A. the guitar B. the drum C. the piano **D. the violin**
- What type of music do Jason's parents listen to all the time?
A. jazz B. classical music **C. opera** D. hip-hop
- Why does Mia dislike listening to the drum?
A. Because they are too loud B. Because they are too sleepy
C. Because they are difficult to understand C. Because they have many beats

PART II: Listen to a description of how to recycle plastic bottles and fill in the missing words or phrases in each blank.

We all try to recycle things like glass bottles, drinks cans and plastic bottles. But what happens after you put the things in a (1) **RECYCLING** box? This is what happens to plastic bottles.

First, plastic bottles are collected from (2) **HOMES**. They are taken to a recycling center by lorries. At the center, the bottles are washed. Then the clean bottles are cut up into small pieces. There are lots of different types of plastic, so now the pieces are put into a large tank of (3) **WATER**, where they are separated into different kinds of plastic. The pieces of plastic are heated and (4) **MELTED INTO** a liquid. The liquid is cooled into long strings. The strings are dried and then they are chopped into small pellets. The pellets are sold to (5) **FACTORIES**. There they are used to make new plastic products.

B. READING. (2 points)

PART I: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blank.

Children should be given chores to help them develop a caring attitude and keep them grounded, according to a survey that found parents are now reluctant to ask children to do ____ (1) ____ tasks.

It is claimed that chores help children develop empathy and a desire to contribute to the well-being of others. Between the 1930s ____ (2) ____ 1970s, adolescent and pre-adolescent children ____ (3) ____ to plan menus, shop and prepare meals for the family. They were given responsibility for tasks, including nursing sick family members, keeping household accounts, decorating or even helping ____ (4) ____ the family car. Even very young children were assumed to be capable of contributing to necessary tasks. In the past, parents were confident that chores benefited their kids by making them feel responsible and happy to ____ (5) ____ an active part of family life. Addition to which, children of the past would not have expected to be bribed because their parents taught them to take pride in a well-done job.

1. A. heavy lifting **B. household** C. breadwinner D. studying
2. **A. and** B. but C. as D. for
3. A. expected B. are expected **C. were expected** D. are expecting
4. A. maintaining **B. to maintain** C. maintained D. to maintaining
5. A. keep B. stay C. put **D. play**

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

Within the last decade, social and biological researchers have discovered a specific link between music and emotional sensitivity. Music has a universal appeal. It has ability to make us feel a certain way, and to change how we are currently feeling. In fact, music is often said to be the language of emotion. The relationship between music and emotions is formed not only by man and sound, but also by the body and knowledge, individual taste and communities. How people experience music depends strongly on the historical context, society, and their habits. Moreover, one's family background and education also have impact on his enjoyment of music.

There are many ways to introduce music into a child's life. Singing and making rhythms in the early years are first steps in building a musical foundation. As children age, finding or creating opportunities to play an instrument or sing in a choir will continue to fire up those neurons resulting in both music appreciation and the added *benefit* of positive social and emotional brain forming.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.
 A. universal appeal of music B. music and human life
 C. social and biological research **D. the relationship between music and emotions**
2. Music can _____ the human feelings.
 A. enable **B. change** C. translate D. discover
3. The second paragraph refers to _____.
 A. brain development B. introducing music
 C. singing and making rhythms **D. children's learning music**
4. The word "*benefit*" in the second paragraph has an opposite meaning to _____.
 A. advantage B. assistance **C. disadvantage** D. improvement
5. According to the text, _____.
 A. all of us enjoy music in the same ways
B. different individual has different enjoyment of music
 C. all human beings have the same emotions to enjoy music
 D. none of us has different enjoyment of music

C. MULTIPLE CHOICES. (4points)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the others three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. grocery B. general C. ground D. green
2. A. special B. clean C. club D. carbon

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word which differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. **singer** B. perform C. relax D. attract
4. A. famous B. borrow C. idol D. **enjoy**

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

5. My father is responsible for the household finances. He is my family's _____.
A. homemaker B. **breadwinner** C. housekeeper D. rubbish taker
6. The traffic was really bad, _____ we walked to the stadium.
A. **so** B. nor C. but D. for
7. Don't worry. I'm sure you _____ your driving test next week.
A. is going to pass B. is passing C. **will pass** D. pass
8. My mother is a homemaker. She _____ the groceries twice a week.
A. is shopping B. will shop C. shop D. **shops**
9. His mother decided _____ his homemade videos on the Internet.
A. **to upload** B. uploading C. upload D. uploaded
10. As for the plan, the authority _____ a new hospital near my house.
A. builds B. will build C. **is going to build** D. was building
11. Remember to turn off your household _____ when they are not in use.
A. items B. **appliances** C. smartphones D. carbon footprint
12. He's _____ search _____ rare vinyl records to add to his extensive music collection.
A. in – on B. on – of C. **in – of** D. in – for

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction on each of the following questions.

13. Ann usually cycles to school, but today she takes a bus because of the rain.
A. **takes (is taking)** B. usually cycles C. because of D. but
14. Listening to music can make you to study better and help you with your learning process.
A. with B. **to study (study)** C. Listening to D. learning

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

15. John became famous after he had got the first prize in a singing contest.
A. argument B. performance C. game D. **competition**
16. Children are usually asked to pick up litter on the ground.
A. money B. food C. **rubbish** D. grocery

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

17. Jack does not like doing the washing-up. He helps his mother with it.
- A. Jack does not like doing the washing-up, for he helps his mother with it.
- B. Jack helps his mother with the washing-up although he does not like it.**
- C. Although Jack likes doing the washing-up, he does not help his mother with it.
- D. Jack does not help his mother with the washing-up, but he likes doing it.
18. We need the Earth for life. It is important to protect the Earth.
- A. We need the Earth for life, but it is not important to protect it.
- B. It is important to protect the Earth because we need it for life.**
- C. We need the Earth for life, yet it is important to protect it.
- D. It is important to protect the Earth, so we need it for life.

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.

19. Staying up late is not good for you.
- A. Staying up late is important to you. B. Staying up late is necessary for you.
- C. You should stay up late **D. You shouldn't stay up late.**
20. Thousands of tons of plastic waste are thrown into the forest.
- A. People threw thousands of tons of plastic waste into the forest.
- B. People throw thousands of tons of plastic waste into the forest.**
- C. Thousands of tons of plastic waste are throwing into the forest.
- D. Thousands of tons of plastic waste is being thrown into the forest.

D. WRITING. (2 points)

PART I: Supply the correct forms of the given words in each of the following sentences.

1. We need to stop adding plastic to landfills today by purchasing ___ **REFILLABLE** ___ water bottles.
(REFILL)
2. The guitar is undoubtedly one of the world's most ___ **MUSICAL** ___ instruments. (MUSIC)
3. Most people think that housework is the _____ **RESPONSIBILITY** _____ of wives and mother only.
(RESPONSIBLE)
4. The club will organize more activities to raise local people's awareness of _____ **ENVIRONMENTAL** _____ issues. (ENVIRONMENT)

PART II: Complete the second sentence by using the given word(s).

1. More and more people adopt a green lifestyle.
- A green lifestyle is adopted by more and more people.**
2. The Youth Union will organize a campaign to protect the environment next month.
- A campaign will be organized to protect the environment by the Youth Union next week.**
3. My father didn't let me go to the concert with my friends.
- My father didn't allow me to go to the concert with my friends.**
4. Lisa is an intelligent student. Her parents are proud of her. (Make a compound sentence by using "and")

- Lisa is an intelligent student, and her parents are proud of her.

Tapescript part 1

Mia: That was fantastic. I really loved it. It's her new album, right?

Jason: Yes, it is. And I think it's her best album. What other types of music do you like?

Mia: Well, I love listening to rap and jazz. We often listen to jazz at home. My parents and my older brother like it.

Jason: Really? Jazz is ok, but it's not favourite type of music. I like rock and hip-hop best. I don't like listening to opera. But my parents love it! They listen to it all the time.

Mia: Well, I think a lot of older people like classical music, but it's not so popular with young people.

Jason: Some like it. My sister plays the violin in an orchestra and in a band. So she likes playing classical music and rock.

Mia: Oh, I'd love to see her play. Tell me when she's got her next concert.

Jason: Ok. We can go together.

Mia: Great! Can you play the violin?

Jason: No, I hate playing the violin. I tried but it's so difficult!

Mia: So what's your favourite instrument then?

Jason: Well, I really love playing the electric guitar. It's a great instrument. I like playing the keyboard as well. What about you?

Mia: My favourite instrument is the saxophone ... I love playing the saxophone. I quite like playing the piano, too.

Jason: What about the drums?

Mia: No way. I hate listening to the drums – they're too loud – and I certainly don't want to learn to play them!

Jason: I agree! So it's your turn to choose an album. Which one do you want to play?

Mia: How about this?

Tapescript part 2

We all try to recycle things like glass bottles, drinks cans and plastic bottles. But what happens after you put the things in a recycling box? This is what happens to plastic bottles.

First, plastic bottles are collected from homes. They are taken to a recycling centre by lorries. At the centre, the bottles are washed. Then the clean bottles are cut up into small pieces. There are lots of different types of plastic, so now the pieces are put into a large tank of water, where they are separated into different kinds of plastic. The pieces of plastic are heated and melted into a liquid. The liquid is cooled into long strings. The strings are dried and then they are chopped into small pellets. The pellets are sold to factories. There they are used to make new plastic products.