

Đơn vị: THPT Chuyên Nguyễn Quang Diêu  
Đề thi cấu trúc 3

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICES**

( ID: 97878 ) Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is **PRONOUNCED** differently from the other three in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. advisedly      B. demanded      C. prevented      D. cured  
Question 2: A. collect      B. operate      C. hobby      D. volunteer

( ID: 97881 ) Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the **PRIMARY STRESS** in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. technique      B. advance      C. challenge      D. attempt  
Question 4: A. catastrophe      B. emergency      C. fundamental      D. solidify  
Question 5: A. compulsory      B. engineering      C. ridiculous      D. industrial

( ID: 97885 ) Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the questions from 6 to 15.

A folk culture is small, isolated, cohesive, conservative, nearly self-sufficient group that is **homogeneous** in custom and race, with a strong family or clan structure and highly developed rituals.

Order is maintained through sanctions based in the religion or family, and interpersonal relationships are strong. Tradition is paramount, and change comes infrequently and slowly. There is relatively little division of labor into specialized duties. Rather, each person is expected to perform a great variety of tasks, though duties may differ between the sexes. Most goods are handmade, and a subsistence economy **prevails**. Individualism is weakly developed in folk cultures, as are social classes. Unaltered folk cultures no longer exist in industrialized countries such as the United States and Canada. Perhaps the nearest modern equivalent in Anglo-America is the Amish, a German American farming sect that **largely renounces** the products and labor saving devices of the industrial age. In Amish areas, horse-drawn buggies still serve as a local transportation device, and the faithful are not permitted to own automobiles.

The Amish's central religious concept of Demut, "humility", clearly reflects the weakness of individualism and social class so typical of folk cultures, and there is a corresponding strength of Amish group identity. Rarely do the Amish marry outside their sect. The religion, a variety of the Mennonite faith, provides the principal mechanism for maintaining order.

By contrast, a popular culture is a large heterogeneous group, often highly individualistic and constantly changing. Relationships tend to be impersonal, and a pronounced division of labor exists, leading to the establishment of many specialized professions. Secular institutions, of control such as the police and army take the place of religion and family in maintaining order, and a money-based economy prevails. Because of these contrasts, "popular" may be viewed as clearly different from "folk".

The popular is replacing the folk in industrialized countries and in many developing nations, Folk-made objects give way to their popular equivalent, usually because the popular item is more quickly or cheaply produced, is easier or time saving to use, or lends more prestige to the owner.

**Question 6:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Two decades in modern society      B. The influence of industrial technology  
C. The characteristics of "folk" and "popular" societies  
D. The specialization of labor in Canada and the United States

- Question 7:** The word “homogeneous” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. uniform                      B. general                      C. primitive                      D. traditional
- Question 8:** Which of the following is typical of folk cultures?  
 A. There is a money-based economy.                      B. Social change occurs slowly.  
 C. Contact with other cultures is encouraged.                      D. Each person develops one specialized skill.
- Question 9:** What does the author imply about the United States and Canada?  
 A. They value folk cultures.                      B. They have no social classes.  
 C. They have popular cultures.                      D. They do not value individualism.
- Question 10:** The phrase “largely renounces” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. generally rejects                      B. greatly modifies                      C. loudly declares                      D. often criticizes
- Question 11:** What is the main source of order in Amish society?  
 A. The government                      B. The economy                      C. The clan structure                      D. The religion
- Question 12:** Which of the following statements about Amish beliefs does the passage support?  
 A. A variety of religious practices is tolerated.                      B. Individualism and competition are important.  
 C. Pre-modern technology is preferred.                      D. People are defined according to their class.
- Question 13:** Which of the following would probably NOT be found in a folk culture?  
 A. A carpenter                      B. A farmer                      C. A weaver                      D. A banker
- Question 14:** The word “prevails” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. dominates                      B. provides                      C. develops                      D. invests
- Question 15:** Which of following is NOT given as a reason why folk-made objects are replaced by mass-produced objects?  
 A. cost                      B. prestige                      C. quality                      D. convenience
- ( ID: 97896 ) Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.
- Question 16:** It’s getting too hot and stuffy in here. Would you mind my \_\_\_\_\_ the windows?  
 A. open                      B. to open                      C. being opened                      D. opening
- Question 17:** Another satellite, Vina-sat2, \_\_\_\_\_ up into space by Viet Nam recently.  
 A. has been sent                      B. has sent                      C. sent                      D. was sent
- Question 18:** Little Jimmy is very much keen \_\_\_\_\_ manga and story books.  
 A. for                      B. on                      C. at                      D. in
- Question 19:** Because of his reaction, the problem became \_\_\_\_\_ than we had thought.  
 A. a lot more complicated                      B. so much complicated  
 C. much less far complicated                      D. more a bit complicated
- Question 20:** As humans keep cutting down forests, more and more wild animals are \_\_\_\_\_ threat \_\_\_\_\_ extinction.  
 A. at - of                      B. on - with                      C. under - of                      D. in – with
- Question 21:** If there \_\_\_\_\_ some restaurants near the hotel, the tourists would not have to take taxis.  
 A. were                      B. was                      C. will be                      D. would be
- Question 22:** He always did well at school \_\_\_\_\_ having his early education disrupted by illness.  
 A. on account of                      B. in spite of                      C. in addition to                      D. even though
- Question 23:** The fire caused \_\_\_\_\_ damage that the factory building had to be demolished.  
 A. so much                      B. too much                      C. such much                      D. very much
- Question 24:** \_\_\_\_\_ the fifth largest among the nine planets that make up our solar system is not surprising to me.  
 A. The Earth being                      B. The Earth is                      C. That the Earth is                      D. Being the Earth

**Question 25:** \_\_\_\_\_, women are responsible for the chores in the house and taking care of the children.

- A. With tradition                      B. On tradition                      C. Traditional                      D. Traditionally

**Question 26:** What chemical is this? It is \_\_\_\_\_ a horrible smell.

- A. giving down                      B. giving off                      C. giving up                      D. giving out

**Question 27: Judy:** "Don't fail to send your parents my regards." -**Jenny:** "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. You're welcome                      B. Good idea, thanks                      C. Thanks, I will                      D. It's my pleasure

**Question 28:** Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ me a favour and posting this letter for me?

- A. making                      B. doing                      C. getting                      D. giving

**Question 29:** He found \_\_\_\_\_ to answer all the questions within the time given.

- A. that impossible                      B. that impossibility                      C. it impossibility                      D. it impossible

**Question 30:** Only when he arrived at the airport \_\_\_\_\_ that he had left his passport home.

- A. did he realize                      B. he realized                      C. had he realized                      D. he was realized

**Question 31:** We are up to our \_\_\_\_\_ in paperwork and don't have a bit of free time for entertainment these days.

- A. neck                      B. forehead                      C. chest                      D. shoulders

**Question 32:** The lecturer explained the problem very clearly and is always \_\_\_\_\_ in response to questions.

- A. attention                      B. attentively                      C. attentive                      D. attentiveness

**Question 33:** The girl \_\_\_\_\_ is my new neighbor.

- A. talks to the lady over there.                      B. is talking to the lady over there  
C. talking to the lady over there                      D. was talking to the lady over there

**Question 34: Steven:** "I'm sorry. I left my guitar home." -**Jefferson:** "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. Well. You do? I'm sorry.                      B. Oh. What a pity for that.  
C. Never mind. I've got another one.                      D. No way. It's up to you.

( ID: 97916 ) Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 35 to 44.

In the West, cartoons are used chiefly to make people laugh. The important feature of all these cartoons is the joke and the element of surprise which is contained. Even though it is very funny, a good cartoon is always based on close observation of a particular feature of life and usually has a serious purpose.

Cartoons in the West have been associated with political and social matters for many years. In wartime, for example, they proved to be an excellent way of spreading propaganda. Nowadays cartoons are often used to make short, sharp comments on politics and governments as well as on a variety of social matters. In this way, the modern cartoon has become a very powerful force in influencing people in Europe and the United States.

Unlike most American and European cartoons, however, many Chinese cartoon drawings in the past have also attempted to educate people, especially those who could not read and write. Such cartoons about the lives and sayings of great men in China have proved extremely useful in bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China. Confucius, Mencius and Laozi have all appeared in very interesting stories presented in the form of cartoons. The cartoons themselves have thus served to illustrate the teachings of the Chinese sages in a very attractive way.

In this sense, many Chinese cartoons are different from Western cartoons in so far as they do not depend chiefly on telling jokes. Often, there is nothing to laugh at when you see Chinese cartoons. **This** is not their primary aim. In addition to commenting on serious political and social matters, Chinese cartoons have aimed at spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people.

Today, however, Chinese cartoons have an added part to play in spreading knowledge. They offer a

very attractive and useful way of reaching people throughout the world, regardless of the particular country in which they live. Thus, through cartoons, the thoughts and teachings of the old Chinese philosophers and sages can now reach people who live in such countries as Britain, France, America, Japan, Malaysia or Australia and who are unfamiliar with the Chinese culture.

Until recently, the transfer of knowledge and culture has been overwhelmingly from the West to the East and not vice versa. By means of cartoons, however, publishing companies in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are now having success in correcting this **imbalance** between the East and the West.

Cartoons can overcome language barriers in all foreign countries. The vast increase in the popularity of these cartoons serves to illustrate the truth of Confucius's famous saying "One picture is worth a thousand words."

**Question 35:** Which of the following clearly characterizes Western cartoons?

- A. Enjoyment, liveliness, and carefulness.
- B. Seriousness, propaganda, and attractiveness.
- C. Humour, unexpectedness, and criticism.
- D. Originality, freshness, and astonishment.

**Question 36:** Chinese cartoons have been useful as an important means of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. educating ordinary people
- B. spreading Western ideas
- C. amusing people all the time
- D. political propaganda in wartime

**Question 37:** The major differences between Chinese cartoons and Western cartoons come from their \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. purposes
- B. nationalities
- C. values
- D. styles

**Question 38:** The pronoun "this" in paragraph 4 mostly refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a piece of art
- B. an educational purpose
- C. a funny element
- D. a propaganda campaign

**Question 39:** The passage is intended to present \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a contrast between Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons
- B. a description of cartoons of all kinds the world over
- C. an outline of Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons
- D. an opinion about how cartoons entertain people

**Question 40:** Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A. Chinese Cartoons and Western Cartoons
- B. A Very Powerful Force in Influencing People
- C. An Excellent Way of Spreading Propaganda
- D. Cartoons as a Way of Educating People

**Question 41:** In general, Chinese cartoons are now aiming at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people in the world
- B. disseminating traditional practices in China and throughout the world
- C. illustrating the truth of Chinese great men's famous sayings
- D. spreading the Chinese ideas and cultural values throughout the world

**Question 42:** The word "imbalance" in paragraph 6 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the mismatch between the East cartoons and the West cartoons
- B. the dominant cultural influence of the West over the East
- C. the influence of the East cartoons over the West cartoons
- D. the discrimination between the West culture and the East culture

**Question 43:** Which of the following is most likely the traditional subject of Chinese cartoons?

- A. Jokes and other kinds of humour in political and social matters.
- B. The philosophies and sayings of ancient Chinese thinkers.
- C. The illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China.
- D. The stories and features of the lives of great men the world over.

**Question 44:** According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A. Western cartoons always have a serious purpose.
- B. Language barriers restricted cartoons.
- C. Cartoons will replace other forms of writing.
- D. Cartoons can serve various purposes.



( ID: 97927 ) Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction.

**Question 45:** Dictionaries frequently explain the origin of the defined word, state its part of speech and indication its correct use.  
A B C D

**Question 46:** Publishing in the U.K., the book has won a number of awards in the recent regional book fairs.  
A B C D

**Question 47:** My father is very busy with his business; therefore, he is always willing to give a hand with the housework.  
A B C D

**Question 48:** In most of high schools in that region, children must wear a uniform as required by the city council.  
A B C D

**Question 49:** He has recently been offered a great job working as an electric engineer for that prestigious car company.  
A B C D

( ID: 97933 ) Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

**Question 50:** The repeated commercials on TV distract many viewers from watching their favorite films.  
A. business B. advertisements C. economics D. contests

**Question 51:** Some land is best used if two or more different kinds of crops are grown on it alternately; on the other hand, it is better to grow the same crop continuously.  
A. time after time B. slowly but surely C. one after another D. for many years

**Question 52:** You may find that jogging is detrimental to your health rather than beneficial.  
A. useful B. facile C. depressing D. harmful

**Question 53:** For a decade, Barzilai has studied centenarians, looking for genes that contribute to longevity.  
A. who are vegetarians B. who want to be fruitarians  
C. who are extraordinary D. who live to be 100 and above

**Question 54:** The mountain region of the country is thinly populated.  
A. sparsely B. densely C. greatly D. fully

( ID: 97939 ) Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 55 to 64.

When the word "endangered" is mentioned, people usually think of particular species, like the panda or whooping crane. However, we would like to encourage you to think about (55) \_\_\_\_\_ in a broader context. It is (56) \_\_\_\_\_, the physical places where species live and interact with one another. Although the development of special breeding programs, also known as captive conservation, may help some species in some cases, it is clearly not (57) \_\_\_\_\_ answer to the global problem. Indeed, (58) \_\_\_\_\_ we are able to protect natural areas where endangered species actually live, they have no future.

Species become endangered for a wide (59) \_\_\_\_\_ of reasons. By analyzing and grouping many individual cases, however, we find the same broad causes (60) \_\_\_\_\_ again and again. They are Habitat Destruction, Exotic Species, and Overexploitation. Among other factors threatening particular species are limited: distribution, disease, and pollution. Limited distributions are often a consequence of other threats: populations confined to one or a few small areas because of habitat (61) \_\_\_\_\_, for example, may be disastrously affected by random factors. Diseases can have severe (62) \_\_\_\_\_ on species lacking natural genetic protections against particular pathogens, like the rabies and canine distemper viruses that are currently devastating carnivore populations in East Africa. Domestic animals are usually the reservoirs of these and other diseases affecting wild (63) \_\_\_\_\_, showing once again that human activities lie at the root of most causes of endangerment. Pollution has seriously done harm (64) \_\_\_\_\_ number of terrestrial species, although species living in freshwater and marine ecosystems are also suffering.

- |                     |                |                  |                 |                  |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>Question 55:</b> | A. development | B. endangerment  | C. pollution    | D. contamination |
| <b>Question 56:</b> | A. plants      | B. conservations | C. habitats     | D. organizations |
| <b>Question 57:</b> | A. a           | B. an            | C. the          | D. this          |
| <b>Question 58:</b> | A. so          | B. but           | C. if           | D. unless        |
| <b>Question 59:</b> | A. variety     | B. commerce      | C. extinction   | D. destruction   |
| <b>Question 60:</b> | A. expressing  | B. showing       | C. disappearing | D. appearing     |
| <b>Question 61:</b> | A. benefit     | B. reserve       | C. loss         | D. gone          |
| <b>Question 62:</b> | A. impact      | B. interest      | C. infection    | D. absorption    |
| <b>Question 63:</b> | A. needs       | B. populations   | C. natures      | D. medicines     |
| <b>Question 64:</b> | A. to          | B. for           | C. with         | D. at            |

## SECTION B: WRITING

( ID: 97950 ) **PART I: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that the rewritten sentence has the same meaning to the original one.**

**Question 65:** The last time I went to that town was ten years ago.

It .....

**Question 66:** "I'm sorry, Jackie. I didn't tell you the problem earlier," said Steven.

Steven apologized to .....

**Question 67:** It was such a beautiful creature that everyone stopped to have a look.

So .....

**Question 68:** Jenny finds it very much relaxing to listen to this wonderful type of music.

It .....

**Question 69:** That boy gets more depressed when the weather becomes hotter.

The hotter .....

( ID: 97956 ) **PART II: In about 140 words, write a paragraph on one of the following topics:**

1/. Measures to protect endangered animals.

2/. Women's roles in modern society have been changing over the past few decades.

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**THE END.**

## Lời giải chi tiết trường Nguyễn Quang Diệu

1. Đáp án là D. Từ cured có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /d/, các từ còn lại có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /t/
  2. Đáp án là A. Từ collect có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ə/, các từ còn lại có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ɒ/
  3. Đáp án là C. Từ challenge nhấn âm thứ nhất, các từ còn lại nhấn âm thứ hai.
  4. Đáp án là C. Từ fundamental nhấn âm thứ ba, các từ còn lại nhấn âm thứ hai
  5. Đáp án là B. Từ engineering nhấn âm thứ ba, các từ còn lại nhấn âm thứ hai
  6. Đáp án là C. Đoạn đầu nói về characteristics of “folk” culture: small, isolated, cohesive, conservative... Đoạn sau nói về “popular” culture: ... a large heterogeneous group, often highly individualistic and constantly changing
  7. Đáp án là A. homogeneous = uniform: đồng đều, đồng nhất
  8. Đáp án là B. Ý trong bài : Tradition is paramount, and change comes infrequently and slowly.
  9. Đáp án là C. Dựa vào các ý: Unaltered folk cultures no longer exist in industrialized countries such as the United States and Canada , có nghĩa là nền văn hóa của họ không phải là “folk cultures” => ngụ ý là “popular cultures”
  10. Đáp án là A. largely renounces = generally rejects: phần lớn bác bỏ
  11. Đáp án là D. Ý trong bài: The Amish’s central religious concept of Demut, “humility”, clearly reflects the weakness of individualism and social class so typical of folk cultures,...
  12. Đáp án là C. Ý trong bài: In Amish areas, horse-drawn buggies still serve as a local transportation device, and the faithful are not permitted to own automobiles.
  13. Có thể dễ dàng chọn được đáp án D. A banker: một chủ ngân hàng, vì văn hóa dân gian chưa xuất hiện ngân hàng
- Các từ còn lại: farmer: nông dân ; carpenter: thợ mộc; weaver: thợ dệt
14. Đáp án là A. prevail = dominate: chiếm ưu thế
  15. Đáp án là C. quality: chất lượng
- Ý trong bài: Folk- made objects give way to their popular equivalent, usually because the popular item is more quickly or cheaply produced, is easier or time saving to use, or lends more prestige to the owner.
16. Đáp án là D. Would mind + V-ing:
  17. Đáp án là A. Trạng từ “recently – gần đây” => câu chia thì hiện tại hoàn thành. Chủ ngữ chỉ vật nên câu chia ở thể bị động.
  18. Đáp án là B. be keen on: thích , ham mê ...
  19. Ta thấy có “than” => so sánh hơn
- Dựa vào nghĩa chọn đáp án A. Dịch: Bởi vì phản ứng của anh ta, vấn đề trở nên phức tạp hơn nhiều so với chúng ta đã nghĩ.
20. Đáp án là C. Cấu trúc: under threat of : bị đe dọa ...
  21. Đáp án là A. Câu điều kiện loại II, ta dùng “were” với tất cả các ngôi.
  22. Đáp án là B. in spite of + N/V-ing: mặc dù... ( chỉ sự nhượng bộ)
- Các từ còn lại: in addition to + N/V-ing: thêm vào đó ... ( thêm thông tin)
- Even though + clause: mặc dù

On account of: Vì, do ... (chỉ lý do)

23. Đáp án là A. Cấu trúc “quá... đến nỗi ..” : .... so + adj/adv + that + S + V ..

24. Đáp án là C. Động từ chính trong câu là “is not surprising” => Tất cả thành phần trước động từ này đóng trò làm chủ ngữ. “That + clause” là mệnh đề danh ngữ, có thể đứng đầu câu làm chủ ngữ, và động từ theo sau chia ở dạng số ít.

25. Đáp án là D. Đứng đầu câu, trước dấu phẩy, ta cần một trạng từ. Traditionally (adj) : theo truyền thống

26. Đáp án là B. give off: tỏa ra, bốc lên ( mùi )

Các cụm từ còn lại: give up: từ bỏ; give out: phân chia;

27. Câu này hỏi về kỹ năng giao tiếp.

Don't fail to send your parents my regards – Đừng quên gửi lời hỏi thăm của tớ đến bố mẹ cậu.

Đáp án là C. Thanks, I will - Cảm ơn. Tớ sẽ .

Các câu khác không hợp ngữ cảnh:

A. You're welcome - Câu này thường dùng để đáp lại lời cảm ơn của ai đó.

B. Good idea, thanks - Ý kiến hay, cảm ơn. – Thường đáp lại lời đề nghị , gợi ý.

C. It's my pleasure. – Rất hân hạnh cho tôi - cũng dùng để đáp lại lời đề nghị.

28. Đáp án là B. do me a favor: giúp đỡ ai đó

29. Đáp án là D. find it + adj: thấy như thế nào ...

30. Đáp án là A. Cấu trúc đảo ngữ : Only when+ ..... + auxiliary + S + V: Chỉ khi ....

31. Đáp án là A. Thành ngữ: to be up to one's neck in sth: bị liên lụy vào việc gì.

32. Đáp án là C. Sau tobe “is” cần một tính từ .

33. Đáp án là C. Rút gọn đại từ quan hệ ở câu chủ động, ta dùng V-ing. Câu đầy đủ : The girl who is talking to ...

34. I'm sorry. I left my guitar home.” - Xin lỗi. Tớ để quên ghi-ta ở nhà rồi.

Đáp án là C. Không sao đâu. Tớ có cái khác.

Các đáp án còn lại không hợp ngữ cảnh.

A. Vâng. Bạn làm? Tôi xin lỗi.

B.Ồ. Đáng tiếc vì điều đó.

D. Không có cách nào. Tùy thuộc vào bạn.

35. Đáp án là C. Ý trong bài ( đoạn 1 ) : .... the joke and the element of surprise

36. Đáp án là A. Ý trong bài ( đoạn 3 ) : ... many Chinese cartoon drawings in the past have also attempted to educate people,

37. Đáp án là A. Khác nhau ở mục đích:

- Mục đích của phim hoạt hình Trung Quốc: spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people

- Mục đích của phim hoạt hình phương Tây: making short, sharp comments on politics and governments as well as on a variety of social matters.

38. Đáp án là C. a funny element- yếu tố gây cười( bạn tìm ý đằng trước hoặc sau từ"this") : Often, there is nothing to laugh at when you see Chinese cartoons.

39. Đọc cả bài sẽ dễ dàng chọn được đáp án là A. A contrast between Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons: một sự tương phản giữa phim hoạt hình phương Tây và phim hoạt hình Trung Quốc.

40. Đáp án là A. Chủ đề phù hợp nhất là “phim hoạt hình phương Tây và phim hoạt hình Trung Quốc.”

41. Đáp án là D. Ý trong bài ( đoạn 4): Chinese cartoons have aimed at spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people.

42. A. the mismatch between the East cartoons and the West cartoons( ko trùng khớp, ko cân xứng-> loại)

B. the influence of the East cartoons over the West cartoons( tầm ảnh hưởng-> đoạn văn ko nhắc đến)

C. the dominant cultural influence of the West over the East( sự vượt trội)

D. the discrimination between the West culture and the East culture(sự phân biệt-> loại)

43. Đáp án là B. Ý trong bài: Confucius, Mencius and Laozi (Khổng Tử, Mạnh Tử và Lão Tử ) have all appeared in very interesting stories presented in the form of cartoons.

44. Đáp án là D. Dựa vào đoạn cuối trong bài.



45. Đáp án là D. indication => indicate
46. Đáp án là A. Publishing in the U.K => Published in the U.K
47. Đáp án là B. therefore => however
48. Đáp án là A. high schools => the high schools
49. Đáp án là D. an electric engineer => an electrical engineer
50. Đáp án là B. commercials = advertisements : quảng cáo  
Các từ còn lại: business: kinh doanh; economics: kinh tế học; contests: những cuộc thi
51. alternately: luân phiên => Đáp án là C. one after another: từng người một tiếp nhau
52. Đáp án là D. detrimental: có hại = harmful  
Các từ còn lại: useful: hữu ích; facile: dễ dãi; depressing: chán nản
53. centenarians: người sống trăm tuổi => Đáp án là D.  
Các từ còn lại: vegetarians: người ăn chay; extraordinary: ( người ) phi thường; fruitarians: người chỉ ăn trái cây
54. Đáp án là A. thinly = sparsely : thưa thớt  
Các từ còn lại: densely: đông đúc; greatly: một cách tuyệt vời; fully: đầy
55. Đáp án là B. endangerment: mối nguy hiểm  
Các từ còn lại: development: sự phát triển; pollution: sự ô nhiễm; contamination: sự ô nhiễm
56. Đáp án là C. habitat : môi trường sống  
Các từ còn lại: plant: thực vật; conservation: sự bảo tồn; organization: các tổ chức
57. Đáp án là B. an: đứng trước những danh từ số ít đếm được mà từ đó bắt đầu bằng các nguyên âm, và được đề cập đến lần đầu.  
a: đứng trước những danh từ số ít đếm được mà từ đó bắt đầu bằng các phụ, và được đề cập đến lần đầu.  
the: đứng trước những danh từ đã xác định hoặc là duy nhất  
this ( này ) : đứng trước những danh từ số ít, để xác định vị trí gần người nói.
58. Đáp án là D. Unless: nếu không, trừ phi . Dịch : trừ phi chúng ta có thể bảo vệ các khu vực tự nhiên nơi các loài đang bị đe dọa thực sự sống, họ không có tương lai.
59. Đáp án là A. a variety of: đa dạng về...
60. Đáp án là D. appear: xuất hiện  
Các từ còn lại: express: thể hiện; show: tỏ ra, lộ ra; disappear: biến mất
61. Đáp án là C. loss: mất  
Các từ còn lại: benefit: lợi ích; reserve: bảo tồn; gone: phần từ 2 của "go"
62. Đáp án là A. have (an) impact on : có ảnh hưởng đến....
63. Đáp án là B. population: dân số  
Các từ còn lại: need: nhu cầu; nature: tự nhiên; medicine: y học
64. Đáp án là A. harm to...: có hại tới ..

### Writing:

#### Part 1:

- 65: It is/has been ten years since I last went to that town.
- 66: Steven apologized to Jackie for not telling him the problem earlier.
- 67: So beautiful was the creature that everyone stopped to have a look.
- 68: It's very much relaxing for Jenny to listen to this wonderful type of music.
- 69: The hotter the weather [becomes], the more depressed the boy gets.

#### Part 2:

1/  
As you know, many animal species, however, are in danger of extinction to day. The reason causing the decrease in the number of animals is mainly from human beings. It is high time we must take some measures to protect endangered animals. Firstly, we should educate people from the young age about the importance of wild animals in maintain the ecosystem and biodiversity. Young people should be educated how to protect our environment in general and how to protect endangered animals in particular. This should be included in their curriculum at school. Secondly, the governments all over the world should set up

national parks and wild-life preserves as many as possible. Thanks to these places, animals will have a suitable habitat to survive and good conditions to grow and multiply. There they can be kept in a natural and safe environment. Last but not least, each nation must enforce stricter law with more serious punishment- capital punishment, for example- to prevent people from poaching rare and valuable animals. In general, each of us has the responsibility for protecting and saving endangered species before it is too late.

2/ In the past several decades, the status of women has been greatly improved. People's concept also has changed dramatically. The meaning of women's role is a part of function assumed in life. Nowadays, women play an important part in modern society. Many women are going into professions, such as medicine, law and engineering. They comprise a large part of the workers in businesses and factories. In addition, they are working up to important positions which used to be held mainly by men. There are even some businesses which are run completely by women. Clearly, women are making outstanding contributions to the progress of modern society. This essay shows that women had great change of their society role in the past several years and also this change has positive effects on women such as women can gain good education, have fair opportunity on job market, increase position at home. In conclusion, women's role is becoming more and more prominent in the society. Their functions cannot be active, they are and this will definitely make the world better.