

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO TRƯỜNG TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG CHUYÊN NĂM 2016

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

(Dùng cho thi sinh thi vào chuyên Anh)

Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút

Mã đề: 485

Choose the word whose primary stress is placed differently from that of the others.

Write A, B,C or D in the corresponding numbered box on the answer sheet.

Question 1: A. Respond B. Vacate C. comprise D. forecast

Question 2: A. conclusive B. provincial C. parental D. ultimate

Question 3: A. compromise B. decorate C. determine D. constitute

Question 4: A. exponential B. executive C. explanatory D. exemplary

Question 5: A. diligence B. Religion C. slavery D. rivalry

Read the text below and decide which answer best fit each gap. Write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered box on the answer sheet. The first one has been done as an example (0).

Example: (0).

A. degree B. stage C. proportion D. scale

Correct answer:

HOW TO BE CREATIVE

Few human attributes are held in higher esteem than creativity. To be creative requires a form of flexible thinking that most people possess some (0)____. Contrary to popular (6)____, creativity can be cultivated. Here are some methods to set the stage.

• **Decide what you want to do.** It could be something as practical as living on your income, or getting a (7)____ furniture through a doorway that is too narrow. It could be as ambitious as inventing a new device, or as personal as (8)____ yourself in poetry. Bear in mind that without a good idea of what to create, you can't be creative. It often helps to write down your objective.

• **Be positive in your** (9)____. The solution may well be there for you if you work hard enough.

• **Learn all you can** about your subject. The more you know, the better (10)____ you are to find a solution.

• **Think.** Thinking is hard work, which is why we (11)____ away from it. Don't limit yourself to straight-line, logical thinking. Sneak up on your problem from a new (12)_____.

• **Incubate.** If the solution doesn't come after your (13)_____ efforts, put the problem out of your mind and let your subconscious work on it. Go back to it in a few days and see where you are.

• **Prune.** Review your idea and set (14)_____ the one that have not worked. Make change until you come up with your best.

• **Put your idea to** (15)_____. That the best way to testing them.

- Question 6:** A. legend B. concept C. myth D. thought
- Question 7:** A. part B. section C. piece D. bit
- Question 8:** A. showing B. telling C. expressing D. representing
- Question 9:** A. feeling B. attitude C. opinion D. spirit
- Question 10:** A. provided B. supplied C. equipped D. furnished
- Question 11:** A. shrink B. start C. shy D. draw
- Question 12:** A. edge B. point C. approach D. angle
- Question 13:** A. initial B. primary C. opening D. early
- Question 14:** A. about B. out C. off D. aside
- Question 15:** A. produce B. run C. work D. perform

Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow. Write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered box on the answer sheet.

In the second millennium, one frequently asked question is: What are the limit of the human body? Is there a point at which it is physically impossible to do something?

"One thing we've all learned in the last 30 years or so is to just about anything is humanly possible." says Dr. Jack Wilmore from Texas A&M University and author of *The Physiology of Sport and Exercise*, part of which examines the limits of the human body.

"As the new millennium progresses. I think you'll see more records continue to fall in every sport. The talent pool is better than ever. Never before have so many good athletes competed, and not just in this country, but all over the world. With more people involved and competing, records will fall and new standards will be set.

Many believed that it was physically impossible for a human to run a mile in under four minutes, but Roger Bannister proved that theory wrong with a three minutes, 59 second mile (1.609 kilometers) in 1954. Today, sub four-minute miles are considered routine even in highschool. And Bob Beamon stretched human performance in the 1968 Olympics with his historic long jump of 8.9027 meters. In an event in which a record is usually broken by mere

inches, he shattered the previous jump by 0.6096 meters, but even **his record** was broken in 1991.

“We’ve all seen reports of people doing superhuman **feats** of strengths under duress, such as a man lifting a car off a child,” Wilmore adds, “So we know that the human body can do things that go far beyond normal activity. That’s why it’s foolish to say any record can’t be broken.”

One additional factor is just now becoming more understood and heavily emphasized: sports psychology. Getting inside the athlete’s head can be as effective as training and long workouts.

According to Wilmore, the psychological aspect of sports should not be discounted because we now know what makes the athlete tick mentally can be all-important. He points out that “most professional teams have hired sports psychologists for their players. It’s just another way of tapping into a human’s full potential.”

“In addition, every aspect of athletics – training, nutrition, injury treatment – is far better than ever been. Better coaching, training techniques, equipment and other factors all contribute to make today’s athletes more competitive than ever,” he believes, “Children today tend to specialize in one or two sports instead of competing in several as was common twenty-five years ago,” Wilmore says. That means they start concentrating on a sport much earlier and more intensely, and they become much better at it.”

Wilmore also says that the chances of women achieving new heights in athletics could be greater than men, as more women are now involved in sports than at any other time and they are starting at about the same age as boys, meaning they are more skilled than the previous generation of girls. “Plus, women are taller and stronger than ever. It used to be rare to see a girl who towered above you. Now it seems like you see them every day.”

“There’s a lot we don’t know yet about the human body,” he adds, “And one of those things is the full range of human potential. It can be foolish to try and put limits on what the human body can do.”

Question 16: What is the topic of the reading passage?

- A. the physical limitations of a human body
- B. the physical potential of the human body
- C. records of physical achievements that the human body can perform

D. reasons why modern sportspeople perform better than they did previously

Question 17: What initial comment does Dr. Jack Wilmore make?

- A. There will always be limits to what the human body can achieve.
- B. It will become more and more difficult for athletes to break record.
- C. Athletics will become one of the most popular forms of exercise.
- D. Athletes will continue to surprise us with what they can achieve.

Question 18: Why does the writer mention athletes like Bannister and Beamon?

- A. To demonstrate the effect of their determination to win had on them
- B. To prove that even their amazing achievements can be bettered
- C. To exemplify what athletes can achieve under stressful conditions
- D. To demonstrate how accurately we can measure what athletes are capable of

Question 19: Dr. Wilmore feels that attitudes within athletics are changing because_____.

- A. athletes are now being given mental as well as physical training by experts
- B. experts have begun to highlight the need for more unusual workouts
- C. coaches have begun to realize the importance of more intensive training
- D. coaches now encourage athletes to unwind between training sessions

Question 20: According to Dr. Wilmore, how are today's children different from those years ago?

- A. They participate in far more sports.
- B. They begin sports at a much earlier age.
- C. They become more proficient in their chosen sports.
- D. They are more likely to become professional athletes.

Question 21: Dr. Wilmore believes that women_____.

- A. perform equally well whether they are tall or short
- B. have physically developed and advanced over the years
- C. now have the same chance as boys of realizing their potential
- D. are beginning to play sports at a much younger age than boys

Question 22: What conclusion does Dr. Wilmore make?

- A. We try to push the human body to its limits at our peril
- B. We should not prejudge what might be beyond our physical capabilities
- C. We need to do more research into what the human body is capable of
- D. We must congratulate ourselves on what athletes have achieved so far

Question 23: Look at the following sentence.

Who's to say it won't be happen?

Where does the sentence best fit in the following paragraph?

“[1] We've all seen reports of people doing superhuman feats of strengths under duress, such as a man lifting a car off a child,” Wilmore adds, “[2] So we know that the human body can do things that go far beyond normal activity. [3] That's why it's foolish to say any record can't be broken. [4]”

- A. [1] B. [2] C. [3] D. [4]

Question 24: What does the phrase “his record” in paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. Bob's long jump of 8.9027 meters
B. Roger's running a mile in three minutes 59 seconds
C. Roger's running a mile in four minutes
D. Bob's long jump of 8.2931 meters

Question 25: The word “feats” as used in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. accomplishments B. performances C. shows D. Failures

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. Write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered box on the answer sheet.

Question 26: The solitary scientists _____ by himself has in many instances been replaced by a cooperative scientific team.

- A. to make important discoveries B. has made important discoveries
C. important discoveries were made D. making important discoveries

Question 27: For a short while, I managed to catch _____ of the President entering the palace.

- A. View B. vision C. notice D. sight

Question 28: We couldn't stay long, so we only wish Mark many happy _____ of his birthday and hurried to the airport.

- A. regards B. days C. moments D. returns

Question 29: It is not a great achievement to me if you make money by _____ of an illegal business.

- A. works B. means C. process D. sorts

Question 30: If you _____ a moment, I'll see if I can find another question paper for you.

- A. are waiting B. have waited C. will wait D. would have waited

Question 31: Thousands of newcomers imagine this place to be their El Dorado where they can easily make a _____ start in life.

- A. fresh B. first C. clean D. plain

Question 32: Today _____ major new products without conducting elaborate market research.

- A. hardly ever introduce corporations B. corporations hardly introduce ever
C. hardly ever corporations introduce D. corporations hardly ever introduce

Question 33: However strict _____ we took, we couldn't eliminate the risk of any further in the street.

- A. controls B. measures C. disciplines D. regulations

Question 34: Luckily, I _____ a new pair of sunglasses as I found mine at the bottom of a bag.

- A. needn't have bought B. needn't buy
C. didn't need to buy D. don't need to buy

Question 35: Don't get so nervous about his coming late. When you get to know him better, you'll learn to take it _____.

- A. easy B. nice C. fine D. loose

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other.

Write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered box on the answer sheet.

Question 36: A. charcoal B. cholera C. chemistry D. charisma

Question 37: A. sewage B. teenage C. image D. advantage

Question 38: A. elaborate B. apostrophe C. economic D. catastrophe

Question 39: A. complained B. hatred C. naked D. ragged

Question 40: A. drought B. dough C. mould D. Though

For question 41 – 50, use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the space.

The first one has been done as an example (0).

(0). Disproportionately

Humans are (0. PROPORTION) _____ right-handed. Scientists have not been able to agree over the exact percentages of right versus left-handers because there is no accepted standard for identifying which hand is (41. DOMINATE) _____. For example, some people who write or throw with their right hands may perform other tasks with their left hands or may kick a ball with their left foot. Absent an objective measure, therefore, the range of (42. ESTIMATION) _____ is wide. Right-handers are said to make up 85% to 95% of all people and left-handers 5% to 15%, while the (43. REMAIN) _____ tiny percentage are (44. EXTERITY) _____, so they can use both hands with equal ability. Perhaps the most unusual fact about right-hand dominance is how little we know about its causes. Several theories have been proposed. Some evidence exists the phenomenon is genetic, but (45. GENE) _____ cannot agree on the process by which handedness may be passed only by (46.

INHERIT)____. Social and cultural forces can also cause a (47. PREFER)_____for one hand, as when teachers or parents force a naturally left-handed child to use the right hand. And it has been observed by (48. ANTHROPOGY)_____ the left-handedness tends to be less common in (49. RESTRICT)____societies and more common in (50. PERMIT)____ ones. But no consensus has been reached on how that could occur.

For questions 51 - 60, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. The first one has been done as an example.

(0) found

Vera Neuman was a designer and business woman whose products (0)_____ their way (51) _____ the homes of people across the USA. Vera was born in Connecticut in 1907 and showed artistic (52) _____ from an early age. After attending art college in New York, she got a job as a textile designer, but didn't like being told what to do. Determined to develop her own styles, Vera started to produce tablecloths each item printed by hand in her kitchen. But (53) _____ was her scarves that (54) _____ Vera 's name. Good fabric was in short (55)_____ during the Second World War, but Vera was lucky enough to (56)_____ across some silk (57)_____ over from the manufacture of parachutes. Vera used it to design scarves with floral, abstract and geometric designs. These were an instant (58) _____ when they appeared in department stores in during the 1950s they were (59) _____ of fashion, (60) _____ worn by celebrities such as the film star Marilyn Monroe. By 1969, the company which Vera had set up was employing 200 staff and producing 130 patterns per season.

For question 61-65, complete each of the following sentences with one of the phrasal verbs given in the box. Each phrasal verb is used only ONE . Make any necessary changes.

ease off - drop in - stand for - do away with - fall through

Question 61: This time you've gone too far. I won't _____ such behavior, I'm going to report you to the boss.

Question 62: I should be in Italy now but my holiday plans _____ when the travel company went bankrupt.

Question 63: Guess who _____ when you were out.

Question 64: With the introduction of computers, a lot of firms have begun to _____ the outdated electrical system.

Question 65: It's pouring. Let's wait for the rain to _____ before we go shopping.

For the question 66-75, complete the second sentence, using the word given so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between THREE AND SIX WORDS in the space provided on the answer sheet. Do NOT change the word given in brackets in any way.

Question 66: I think it is disgraceful the way they never get round to repairing this pavement. (SHOULD)

=> This pavement time ago.

Question 67: They have been building their dream home for the past 10 years. (UNDER)

=> Their dream home for the past 10 years.

Question 68: Shortly after Sue and Brian met, he announced they were getting married. (HAD)

=> Scarcely he announced they were getting married.

Question 69: Although I had imagined my parachute jump would terrify me, it was actually quite exciting. (BEING)

=> Far experience I had imagined, my parachute jump was actually quite exciting.

Question 70: In his speech, the College Principal spoke highly of the third-year science students who had won an award. (PAID)

=> The College Principal.....the award-winning third-year science students in his speech.

Question 71: Everyone believed my neighbor's claims about once being a famous singer. (TAKEN)

=> Everyone my neighbor's claims about once being a famous singer.

Question 72: Leo is the best infuriating person I ,ve ever met. (YET)

=> I've person as Leo.

Question 73: We were just about to leave the restaurant when the waitress finally brought our food. (POINT)

=> We were.....the restaurants when the waitress finally brought our food.

Question 74: If it hadn't rained so heavily, the garden would have been a success. (DOWNPOUR)

=> But for, the garden would have been a success.

Question 75: Would you mind if I asked you to sign this petition? (RAISE)

=> Would youmy asking you to sign this petition?

The following paragraph contain 10 errors. For question 76-85, write the line number, the error and the correction in the space provided on the answer sheet. The first one has been done as an example (0).

(0) Line 1: advised --> advisable

PREPARING FOR YOUR FIRST INTERVIEW

Line

1 Before going to an interview, it is (0) advised to go through a mock interview. This will
2 give you the opportunity to try out your technique and answers live. It is also a chance to
3 receive feedback that is benefit in guiding you towards improving on your interview style
4 and general presentation. Just one mock interview will result from a noticeable
5 improvement in your interview skills. Why? For the same reason that a speech doesn't
6 exist while it is still on paper or float in your head. It only exists when you give it oral.
7 The first time you give it in front of an audience, it will come out nothing like the one you
8 prepared. It is the same with being interviewed. It is not enough to look at a question and
9 say, "Yeah, I know the answer for that one." You need practicing your answers live; this
10 is not the time to talk to oneself in front of a mirror. Seek out a professional and have the
11 session videotape. Then you will have two opinions – the interviewer and yours.

Write a paragraph of about 150 words about the reason why teenagers should be encouraged to do household chores.

THE END

LỜI GIẢI CHI TIẾT

1-D	2-D	3-C	4-A	5-B	6-C	7-C	8-C	9-B	10-C
11-C	12-D	13-A	14-D	15-C	16-B	17-D	18-B	19-A	20-C
21-B	22-B	23-B	24-D	25-B	26-D	27-D	28-D	29-B	30-A
31-A	32-D	33-B	34-C	35-A	36-A	37-B	38-C	39-A	40-A

Câu 1: D

Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Câu 2: D

Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Câu 3: C

Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

Câu 4: A

Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Câu 5: B

Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

Câu 6: C

Myth= tưởng tượng. Dịch: trái với tưởng tượng của nhiều người, sự sáng tạo có thể luyện tập.

Câu 7: C

Be part of furniture= như một phần tự nhiên thuộc về thứ gì đó.

Câu 8: C

Dịch: Nó có thể đầy tham vọng như tạo một thiết kế mới, cũng có thể rất cá nhân như thể hiện bản thân trong thơ ca.

Câu 9: B

Từ “attitudde” phù hợp với nghĩa của câu. Dịch: Giữ sự tích cực trong thái độ.

Câu 10: C

Dịch: Bạn biết càng nhiều, bạn càng trang bị tốt để tìm ra giải pháp.

Câu 11: C

Shy away from sth= lảng tránh (vì sợ, ngại)

Câu 12: D

“Sneak up on your problem from a new_____”-> tiếp cận vấn đề của bạn từ 1 góc nhìn khác.

Câu 13: A

Dịch: Nếu vấn đề không đến sau những nỗ lực đầu tiên... Initial= đầu tiên.

Câu 14: D

Set aside= đặt sang một bên.

Câu 15: C

Dịch: Cho ý tưởng của bạn được thực hiện. Đó là cách tốt nhất để kiểm tra nó.

Câu 16: B

Câu cuối cùng của bài: thật ngu ngốc khi đặt ra giới hạn cho cơ thể con người-> nói về khả năng của cơ thể con người.

Câu 17: D

Câu 1 đoạn 2 “anything is humanly possible”-> khả năng không giới hạn của con người.

Câu 18: B

Đầu đoạn 4: người ta tin rằng con người không thể chạy 1 dặm ít hơn 4 phút. Roger đã chứng minh điều này sai.-> chứng minh những thành tựu phi thường có thể tốt hơn.

Câu 19: A

Câu 2 đoạn 6: Động viên tinh thần cũng hiệu quả như đào tạo và luyện tập lâu dài.

Câu 20: C

Đoạn 8 dòng 4: trẻ em ngày nay có xu hướng chuyên môn hóa vào 1,2 môn thay vì nhiều môn như trước.

Câu 21: B

Dòng 3 và 4 đoạn 9: phụ nữ ngày nay kỹ năng tốt hơn, cao hơn và khỏe hơn thế hệ trước.

Câu 22: B

Câu 2 đoạn cuối “one of those things is the full range of human potential” một trong những điều đó là khả năng đầy đủ của con người.

Câu 23: B

Dịch: chúng ta biết rằng cơ thể con người có thể làm nhiều hơn những hoạt động thông thường. Ai nói rằng nó sẽ không đúng?

Câu 24: D

His record là “the previous jump”= $8.9027 - 0.6096 = 8.2931$ m

Câu 25: B

Câu 1 đoạn 5: chúng ta thấy những kỷ lục bởi những người thực hiện những phần trình diễn phi thường. Performance= feat.

Câu 26: D

Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ dạng chủ động: who+ V->V_ing. Đáp án B thiếu Who, That.

Câu 27: D

Catch sight of sth= thoáng bắt gặp.

Câu 28: D

Many happy returns= chúc sức khỏe

Câu 29: B

Dịch:đó không phải là thành tựu đối với tôi nếu bạn kiếm tiền bằng các thức kinh doanh bất hợp pháp.

Câu 30: A

Câu điều kiện loại 1: If+ HTĐ/ HTTD, S+ will + V.

Câu 31: A

make a fresh start / make a clean break = bắt đầu lại việc gì đó

Câu 32: D

Nhìn vào ngữ cảnh “... nhiều sản phẩm mới mà không tiến hành khảo sát kỹ lưỡng.”-> đây mới là tân ngữ và thiếu chủ ngữ, động từ -> “corporations” đứng trước, “hardly ever” hiếm khi, “introduce” giới thiệu.

Câu 33: B

Bất chấp những biện pháp nghiêm ngặt chúng ta thực hiện, chúng ta không thể tránh những rủi ro trong tương lai.

Câu 34: C

Need dùng như 1 động từ thường-> didn't need to: không cần phải làm gì.

Câu 35: A

Take it easy= dễ dàng thôi

Câu 36: A

“ch” trong từ “charcoal” phát âm là /tʃ/, trong các từ còn lại là /k/.

Câu 37: B

“age” trong từ “teenage” phát âm là /eidʒ/, trong các từ còn lại là /idʒ/.

Câu 38: C

“o” trong từ “economy” phát âm là /ɔ/, trong các từ còn lại là /ə/.

Câu 39: A

“ed” trong từ “complained” phát âm là /d/, trong các từ còn lại là /id/.

Câu 40: A

“ou” trong từ “drought” phát âm là /au/, trong các từ còn lại là /ou/.

Câu 41: dominant

“which hand is...”-> tính từ.

Câu 42: estimates

estimation là quá trình đánh giá, còn estimate là sự đánh giá.-> the range of estimate = phạm vi đánh giá.

Câu 43: Remaining

Dịch: trong khi đó phần trăm nhỏlà”-> cần 1 tính từ -> remaining

Câu 44: dexterous

Dựa vào câu trên-> Sau tobe là tính từ. Dexterous= khéo léo.

Câu 45: Genes

“But ... cannot agree on...”-> cần điền 1 danh từ.

Câu 46: Inheritance

S+tobe+PP+by+ Danh từ-> bởi tác nhân nào đó, trong câu bị động.

Câu 47: preference

a+Noun+for: một thứ gì cho...

Câu 48: anthropologists

S+tobe+PP+by+ danh từ chỉ người/ vật: cấu trúc câu bị động

Câu 49: restricted

Câu trước đó nói rằng: các giáo viên, cha mẹ thường yêu cầu trẻ thuận tay trái viết bằng tay phải. Các nhà nhân chủng học đã quan sát thấy người thuận tay trái ít phổ biến ở những xã hội...-> restricted= bị giới hạn, hạn chế.

Câu 50: permitted

Tiếp câu trên: và phổ biến hơn ở những xã hội...->permitted= cho phép.

Câu 51: into

find its way into sth= đi vào, thâm nhập... (một cách tự nhiên)

Câu 52: talent

Dịch câu 2: Vera sinh ra ở Connecticut vào năm 1907 và sớm bộ lộ tài năng của mình.

Câu 53: it

It+tobe+sth+that+V: câu chủ ngữ mạnh chủ ngữ.

Câu 54: made

Make one's name= gây dựng tên tuổi của ai đó.

Câu 55: supply

in short supply= nguồn cung cấp thiếu thốn.

Câu 56: come

come across sth= tình cờ tìm thấy cái gì.

Câu 57: left

leave over sth= còn lại

Câu 58: success

Dịch: đó là 1 thành công ngay lập tức khi nó xuất hiện ở...-> danh từ

Câu 59: height

height of fashion= hợp thời trang

Câu 60: being

Dịch: được mặc bởi các người nổi tiếng. Being PP: được làm gì (danh động từ)

Câu 61: stand for

= tha thứ. Dịch: lần này bạn đã đi quá giới hạn rồi. Tôi khôn thể tha thứ cho hành vi cư xử như vậy được. Tôi sẽ báo cáo với sếp.

Câu 62: fell through

fall through= hỏng, không thành

Câu 63: dropped in

drop in= tạt vào, ghé vào.

Câu 64: do away with

= thoát khỏi cái gì.

Câu 65: ease off

= giảm xuống. Dịch: trời đang mưa. Hãy đợi cho đến khi mưa nhỏ hơn trước khi chúng ta đi mua sắm.

Câu 66: This pavement should have been repaired long time ago.

Should have been PP= nên được làm gì nhưng đã không làm.

Câu 67: Their dream house has been under construction for the past ten years.

Chuyển từ câu chủ động-> bị động. To be under construction= trong quá trình xây dựng.

Câu 68: Scarcely had Sue and Brian met when he announced they were getting married.

Đảo ngữ: Scarcely+ trợ động từ+ S+V +when+ S+ V.

Câu 69: Far from being terrified by the experience I had imagined, my parachute jump was actually quite exciting.

Although+ clause= V_ing/N. Dịch: Khác xa với sự tưởng tượng bị khiếp sợ của tôi, cú nhảy dù rất thú vị.

Câu 70: The College Principal paid a high compliment to the award-winning third-year science students in his speech.

Pay a compliment to sbd= khen ngợi ai đó.

Câu 71: Everyone was taken in by my neighbor's claims about once being a famous singer.
Take in= lừa dối. Mọi người đã tin/ bị lừa bởi lời khẳng định về sự nổi tiếng trong tương lai của người hàng xóm.

Câu 72: I've yet to meet such an infuriating person as Leo.
Have yet to +V(bare)- phủ định đặc biệt của thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

Câu 73: We were on the point of leaving the restaurant when the waitress finally brought our food.

To be about to V= to be on the point of V_ing= sắp sửa làm gì.

Câu 74: But for a downpour, the garden would have been a success.

If ... not...= But for... Nếu không vì...

Câu 75: Would you raise any objections to my asking you to sign this petition?

To raise an objection= mind= đưa ý kiến phản đối.

Câu 76 – 85:

3. benefit -> beneficial

That is + adj.

3. on -> bỏ 'on'

4. from -> in

Result= kết quả bởi, result in= dẫn đến kết quả

6. float -> floating

To be +V_ing-> "is floating in your head": trôi nổi trong đầu bạn.

6. oral -> orally

"When you give it orally" Dùng trạng từ đứng sau bỏ nghĩa cho động từ.

9. for -> to

Answer to = câu trả lời cho

9. practicing -> to practice

Need to V= cần phải làm gì.

10. oneself -> yourself

Talk to yourself in front of a mirror= nói chuyện với chính mình trước gương.

11. videotape -> videotaped

Bị động đặc biệt: have +sth + done: cái gì đó được làm bởi người khác.

11. interviewer -> interviewer's

Yours: của bạn, interviewer's: của nhà tuyển dụng.

WRITING SAMPLE

It is necessary to encourage children to do household chores because of some reason below. Firstly, it strengthens family bonds. Doing chores gives a child the opportunity to give back to their parents for all you do for them. Kids begin to see themselves as important contributors to the family. They feel a connection to the family. Moreover, it teaches them life skills. A teen's housework includes occasional cooking, cleaning, laundry and so on. They are basic skills in life that every person needs to learn in order to survive. Last but not least, contribution to household work is an important means of teaching children to take responsibility by themselves. They can learn to stick to a task and complete it. In conclusion, doing household chores can contribute significantly to their development.