

## ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

## SECTION A (8 points)

Mark the better A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. break                      B. clean                      C. deal                      D. teach

Question 2: A. noticed                      B. finished                      C. approached                      D. supported

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. influential                      B. advantageous                      C. compulsory                      D. oceanic

Question 4: A. instrument                      B. recipe                      C. commitment                      D. candidate

Question 5: A. contain                      B. conceal                      C. conquer                      D. conserve

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

Question 6: Changes have been made in our primary schooling program. As a result, young children \_\_\_\_\_ do homework any more.

A. oughtn't                      B. needn't                      C. couldn't                      D. haven't

Question 7: \_\_\_\_\_ the salesman promised to exchange the defective CD player for a new one, they insisted on getting a refund.

A. Despite                      B. But                      C. Although                      D. And

Question 8: Although MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) spreads through close contact with sick people, not through the air, many people still avoid \_\_\_\_\_ to crowded places.

A. to go                      B. gone                      C. having gone                      D. going

**Question 9:** Student will not be allowed into the exam room if they \_\_\_\_\_ their student cards.

A. didn't produce                      B. don't produce                      C. produced                      D. hadn't produced

**Question 10:** A large number of inventions and discoveries have been made \_\_\_\_\_ accident.

A. by                      B. at                      C. on                      D. in

**Question 11:** The headmaster has decided that three lecture halls \_\_\_\_\_ in our school next semester.

A. will build                      B. will be building                      C. are being built                      D. will be built

**Question 12:** The receptionist, \_\_\_\_\_ answered the phone, told me that the direction was out.

A. who                      B. whose                      C. whom                      D. that

**Question 13:** John has finally found a new job after being \_\_\_\_\_ for three months.

A. out of mind                      B. out of work                      C. out of reach                      D. out of order

**Question 14:** When asked about their preference for movies, many young people say that they are in favour \_\_\_\_\_ science fiction.

A. for                      B. in                      C. with                      D. of

**Question 15:** A molecule of water is \_\_\_\_\_ of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen.

A. included                      B. consisted                      C. composed                      D. created

**Question 16:** After the new technique had been introduced, the factory produced \_\_\_\_\_ cars in 2014 as the year before.

A. as many twice                      B. twice as many                      C. as twice many                      D. twice many as

**Question 17:** It is \_\_\_\_\_ of businessmen to shake hands in formal meetings.



C. Why don't you look at the atlas?      D. Studying in a group is great fun.

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

**Question 25:** “ Don't be such a pessimist. I'm sure you'll soon get over it. Cheer up!”

A. optimist                      B. hobbyist                      C. activist      D. feminist

**Question 26:** “ Be quick! We must speed up if we don't want to miss the flight. “

A. Slow down                      B. put forward                      C. turn down                      D. look up

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

**Question 27:** Since poaching is becoming more seriously, the government has imposed stricter

A                                      B                                      C  
laws to prevent it.  
D

**Question 28:** The number of homeless people in Nepal have increased sharply due to the recent

A                                      B                                      C  
severe earthquake.  
D

**Question 29:** All the candidates for the scholarship will be equally treated regarding of their

A                                      B                                      C  
age, sex or nationality.  
D

**Question 30:** Reminding not to miss the 15:20 train , the manager set out for the station in a

A                                      B                                      C                                      D  
hurry.

**Question 31:** It is common knowledge that solar heating for a large office building is

A

B

technically different from a single-family home.

C

D

**Read the following passage and the mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 32 to 41.**

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effects of global warming. Scientists have already observed shifts in the lifecycles of many plants and animals, such as flowers blooming earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring. Many species have begun shifting where they live or their annual migration patterns due to warmer temperatures.

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations. Plants will attempt to shift their ranges, seeking new areas as old habitats grow too warm. In many places, however, human development will prevent these shifts. Species that find cities or farmland blocking their way north or south may become extinct. Species living in unique ecosystems, such as **those** found in popular and mountaintop regions, are specially at risk because migration to new habitats is not possible. For example, polar bears and marine mammals in the Arctic are already threatened by **dwindling sea ice** but have nowhere father north to go.

Projecting species extinction due to global warming is extremely difficult. Some scientists have estimated that 20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming. The rate of warming, not just the magnitude, is extremely important for plants and animals. Some species and even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.

Ocean ecosystems, especially **fragile** ones like coral reefs, will also be affected by global warming. Warmer ocean temperatures can cause coral to “bleach”, a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral. Scientists estimate that even 1 Celsius

degree of additional warming could lead to widespread bleaching and death of coral reefs around the world. Also, increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of the waters. This acidification further stresses ocean ecosystems.

From “*Global Warming*” by Michael Mastrandrea and Stephen H.Schneider

**Question 32:** Scientists have observed that warmer temperatures in the spring cause flowers to \_\_\_\_\_

- A.bloom earlier    B.die instantly    C.become lighter    D.lose color

**Question 33:** According to paragraph 2, when their habitats grow warmer, animals tend to move \_\_\_\_\_

- A.toward the North Pole and down mountainsides toward lower elevations.  
B.toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations.  
C.south-eastwards and down mountainsides toward lower elevations  
D.north-westwards and up mountainsides toward higher elevations.

**Question 34:** The pronoun “**those**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- A.areas                    B.habitats                    C.species                    D.ecosystems.

**Question 35:** The phrase “**dwindling sea ice**” in the paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- A.the cold ice in the Arctic  
B.the violent Arctic Ocean  
C.the melting ice in the Arctic  
D.the frozen water in the Arctic.

**Question 36:** It is mentioned in the passage that if the global temperature rose by 2 or 3 Celsius degree, \_\_\_\_\_

- A.haf of the earth’s surface would be flooded  
B.water supply would decrease by 50 percent.  
C.the sea level would rise by 20 centimeters.  
D.20 to 50 percent of species could become extinct.

**Question 37:** According to the passage, if some species are not able to adjust quickly to warmer temperatures, \_\_\_\_\_

- A.the will certainly need water

- B.they can begin to develop
- C.they may be endangered
- D.they move to tropical forests

**Question 38:** The word “fragile” in the paragraph 4 indicates \_\_\_\_\_

- A.pretty hard
- B.easily damaged
- C.rather strong
- D.very large

**Question 39:** The bleaching of coral reefs as mentioned in paragraph 4 indicates \_\_\_\_\_

- A.the slow death of coral need water
- B.the blooming phase of sea weeds
- C.the quick growth of marine mammals
- D.the water absorption of coral reefs

**Question 40:** The level of acidity in the ocean is increased by \_\_\_\_\_

- A,the loss of acidity in the atmosphere around the earth
- B.the decrease of acidity of the pole waters
- C.the extinction of species in coastal areas
- D.the rising amount of carbon dioxide entering the ocean

**Question 41:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Global warming and possible solutions
- B. Global warming and species migration
- C. Influence of climate changes on human lifestyles
- D. Effects of global warming on animals and plants

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 42 to 51.**

Library is a collection of books and other informational materials made available to people for reading, study, or reference. The word library comes (42)\_\_\_\_\_ liber, the Latin word for “ book” . (43) \_\_\_\_\_ , library collections have almost always contained a variety of materials. Contemporary libraries maintain collections that include not only

printed materials such as manuscripts, books , newspapers, and magazines, (44)\_\_\_\_\_ audio-visual and online databases. In addition (45) \_\_\_\_\_ maintaining collections within library buildings, modern libraries often feature telecommunications links that provide users with access to information at remote sites.

The central mission of a library (46) \_\_\_\_\_ to collect , organize, preserve, and provide access to knowledge and information. In fulfilling this mission, libraries preserve a valuable record of culture that can be passed down to (47)\_\_\_\_\_ generations. Libraries are an essential link in this communication between the past , present, and future. Whether the cultural record is contained in books or in electronic formats, libraries ensure (48) \_\_\_\_\_ the record is preserved and made available for later use.

People use library resources to gain information about personal (49)\_\_\_ or to obtain recreational materials such as films and novels. Students use libraries to supplement and enhance their classroom experiences, to learn (50)\_\_\_\_\_ in locating sources of information, and to develop good reading and study habits. Public officials use libraries to research legislation and public policy issues. One of the most valued of all cultural institutions, the library (51) \_\_\_ information and services that are essential to learning and progress.

From “ Library ( institution)” by Richard S.Halsey et al.

- |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Question 42:</b>  | <b>A. from</b>       | <b>B.to</b>          | <b>C.in</b>          | <b>D. out</b>        |
| <b>Question 43 :</b> | <b>A. However</b>    | <b>B.Despite</b>     | <b>C. Instead</b>    | <b>D. Therefore</b>  |
| <b>Question 44:</b>  | <b>A. but also</b>   | <b>B.as well</b>     | <b>C. or else</b>    | <b>D. only if</b>    |
| <b>Question 45:</b>  | <b>A.to</b>          | <b>B. in</b>         | <b>C. from</b>       | <b>D. on</b>         |
| <b>Question 46:</b>  | <b>A. have</b>       | <b>B. is</b>         | <b>C. has</b>        | <b>D. are</b>        |
| <b>Question 47:</b>  | <b>A.success</b>     | <b>B. successful</b> | <b>C. succeed</b>    | <b>D. succeeding</b> |
| <b>Question 48:</b>  | <b>A.who</b>         | <b>B. what</b>       | <b>C. which</b>      | <b>D. that</b>       |
| <b>Question 49:</b>  | <b>A.attractions</b> | <b>B. appeals</b>    | <b>C. interests</b>  | <b>D. profits</b>    |
| <b>Question 50:</b>  | <b>A. abilities</b>  | <b>B. skills</b>     | <b>C. capacities</b> | <b>D. talents</b>    |



In developed countries such as the United States, Japan , and the countries of Western Europe, overpopulation generally is not considered a major cause of poverty. These countries produce large quantities of food through mechanized farming, which depends on commercial fertilizers, large-scale irrigation, and agricultural machinery. This form of production provides enough food to support the high densities of people in metropolitan areas.

A country's level of poverty can depend greatly on its mix of population density and agricultural productivity. Bangladesh, for example, has one of the world's highest population densities, with 1,147 persons per sq km. A large majority of the people Bangladesh **engage in** low-productivity manual farming, which contributes to the country 's extremely high level of poverty. Some of the smaller countries in Western Europe, such as the Netherlands and Belgium, have high population densities as well. These countries practice mechanized farming and are involved in high-tech industries, however, and therefore have high standards of living.

At the other end of the spectrum, many countries in sub-Saharan Africa have population densities of less than 30 persons per sq km. Many people in these countries practice manual subsistence farming; these countries also have **infertile** land, and lack the economic resources and technology to boost productivity. As a consequence, these nations are very poor. The United States has both relatively low population density and high agricultural productivity, it is one of the world 's wealthiest nations.

High birth rates contribute to overpopulation in many developing countries. Children are assets to many poor families because they provide labor, usually for farming. Cultural norms in traditionally rural societies commonly sanction the value of large families. Also, the governments of developing countries often provide little or no support, financial or political, for family planning; even people who wish to keep their families small have difficulty doing so. For all these reasons, developing countries tend to have high rates of population growth.

**Question 55:** Which of the following is given a definition in paragraph 1?

A. Poverty    B. Population density    C. Overpopulation    D. Simple farming

**Question 56:** What will suffer when there are excessively high population densities?

- A. Available resources      B. Farming methods      C. Land area      D. Skilled labor

**Question 57:** The phrase “that number” in paragraph 1 refers to the number of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. resources      B. countries      C. people      D. densities

**Question 58:** In certain countries, large areas of land can only yield small amounts of food because \_\_\_\_\_:

- A. There is an abundance of resources      B. There is no shortage of skilled labor  
C. There are small numbers of laborers      D. There is lack of mechanization

**Question 59:** Bangladesh is a country where the level of poverty depends greatly on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. population density in metropolitan areas  
B. both population density and agricultural productivity  
C. its population density only  
D. its high agricultural productivity

**Question 60:** The phrase “engage in” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. escape from      B. look into      C. give up      D. participate in

**Question 61:** The word “infertile” in paragraph 4 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. impossible      B. unproductive      C. disused      D. inaccessible

**Question 62:** Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

- A. In sub-Saharan African countries, productivity is boosted by technology.  
B. There is no connection between a country’s culture and overpopulation.  
C. All small countries in Western Europe have high population densities.  
D. In certain developed countries, mechanized farming is applied.

**Question 63:** Which of the following is a contributor to overpopulation in many developing countries?

- A. High-tech facilities      B. High birth rates  
C. Economic resources      D. Sufficient financial support

**Question 64:** Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A. High Birth Rate and its Consequences      B. Poverty in Developing Countries

**SECTION B (2 points)**

**I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your answers on your answer sheet.**

**Question 1:** If John does not change his working style, he will be sacked soon.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2:** “Would you like to come to my 18<sup>th</sup> birthday party?” he asked me.

He invited \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 3:** People believe that this new teaching method is more effective than the old one.

This new teaching method \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 4:** He did not realize how difficult the task was until he was halfway through it.

Not until \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 5:** It was wrong of you to leave the class without asking for your teacher ‘s permission.

You should not \_\_\_\_\_

**II. In about 140 words, write a paragraph about the benefits of reading books.**

**Write your paragraph on your answer sheet.**

The following prompts might be helpful to you.

- Widening knowledge
- Improving language
- Relaxing

## ĐÁP ÁN CHI TIẾT ĐỀ THI TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG QUỐC GIA MÔN ANH- MÃ 362

Câu 1. Đáp án **A**: đọc là : /ei/

Các đáp khác /i:/

Câu: 2. Đáp án **D**: đọc /id/

Các đáp khác /t/

Câu 3. Đáp án **C**: trọng âm 2,  
các đáp án khác âm 3

Câu 4. Đáp án **C**: Trọng âm 2, các đáp án khác 1

Câu 5. Đáp án **C**. Trọng âm 1, khác 2

Câu 6. Đáp án **B** : Do nghĩa của câu: “needn’t do homework” là kết quả của “change”

Câu 7. Đáp án **C** A sai ngữ pháp, B và D không đứng đầu câu => C đúng

Câu 8. Đáp án **D** ; avoid +V-ing , không có avoid+ having + participle 2

Câu 9 Đáp án **B**, Đây là câu điều kiện loại 1

Câu10. Đáp án **A**. “by accident” là 1 cụm cố định, nghĩa là tình cờ.

Câu 11. Đáp án **D**, Việc xây 3 giảng đường là ý định, kế hoạch của hiệu trưởng vừa mới được quyết định (thì hiện tại hoàn thành “has decided”) và sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai

Câu 12. Đáp án **A**. Chỉ “who” có thể đứng sau dấu “,” và thay được cho “receptionist”

Câu 13. Đáp án **B**, “out of work” là “mất việc”, “out of mind” là điên khùng, “out of reach” là ngoài tầm tay, “out of order” là lộn xộn

Câu 14. Đáp án **D**, “in favour of” là 1 cụm cố định, nghĩa là “thích”

Câu 15. Đáp án **C**, “to be composed of” là được tạo thành từ, trong khi đó “to consist of” cũng đồng nghĩa nhưng “ to be + consisted + of” là cấu trúc câu bị động là sai

Câu 16. Đáp án **B**, Cấu trúc so sánh gấp một số lần: twice/số lần (>2) times + as + adjective ...+ as

Câu 17. Đáp án **A**, “typical of” là 1 cụm cố định, nghĩa là điển hình, đặc trưng

Câu 18. Đáp án **A**, “catch up with sb” : theo kịp, đuổi kịp ai đó

Câu 19. Đáp án **D**, “A result in B” : A dẫn đến B (biểu thị kết quả)

Câu 20. Đáp án **B**, Opinion(ý kiến cá nhân) -> Color (màu sắc) -> Material (chất liệu) (nguyên tắc OSACOMP)

Câu 21. Đáp án **A**. imaginary là mang tính tưởng tượng, hư cấu; Imaging là dạng V-ing của image; Imaginative là giàu trí tưởng tượng; imaginable là có thể tưởng tượng ra

Câu 22. Đáp án **C**. Đây là cấu trúc nhấn mạnh Hardly had + Chủ ngữ+ V-ed + when + mệnh đề thời quá khứ

Câu 23. Đáp án **A**. Mike hỏi về buổi tựu trường sắp tới của Lane – buổi tựu trường thứ 5, nên Lane trả lời rằng mình đang rất mong chờ sự kiện ấy

Câu 24. Đáp án **B**. Ken hỏi về địa điểm nào phù hợp để nhóm học tập gặp gỡ, Tom trả lời thư viện là nơi phù hợp nhất

Câu 25. Đáp án **A**. Pessimist là người bi quan , trái ngược với người lạc quan → Optimistic

Câu 26. Đáp án **A**. Speed up là nhanh chóng, đẩy nhanh tốc độ, trái nghĩa với slow down: chậm lại

Câu 27. Đáp án **B**. become + tính từ : nghĩa là trở nên thế nào; sau become không dùng trực tiếp trạng từ

Câu 28. Đáp án **B**. the number là con số, một con số là danh từ số ít nên động từ phải chia ở số ít (khác với a number of: một số, động từ chia ở số nhiều)

Câu 29. Đáp án **C**. regarding + Danh từ : nghĩa là về mặt nào; regardless +of+ danh từ: nghĩa là bất kể

Câu 30. Đáp án **A**. Reminding thể hiện sự chủ động, sau reminding phải có danh từ chỉ người; ở đây người quản lí không nhắc nhở ai, mà được nhắc đừng để lỡ tàu ( bị động), nên phải dùng Reminded

Câu 31. Đáp án **D**. Hệ thống sưởi năng lượng mặt trời ở các tòa nhà công sở khác hệ thống sưởi năng lượng mặt trời ở gia đình đơn nhỏ; chứ không phải hệ thống sưởi khác gia đình đơn nhỏ

Câu 32. Đáp án **A**, Câu thứ nhất của bài đọc nói về việc trái đất nóng dần lên, và câu thứ hai đưa ra dẫn chứng: “Scientists have already observed... flowers blooming earlier”.

Câu 33. Đáp án **B**, Bằng chứng nằm trong dòng đầu tiên của đoạn: “animals will tend to migrate...higher elevations.”

Câu 34. Đáp án **C**, Về trước của câu có chủ ngữ là “species”, nên “those” ở đây chỉ species. Hơn nữa, trong cụm “those found in polar and mountaintop regions”, “those” phải chỉ “species” vì về sau đang nói tới nơi sinh sống của các loài đó.

Câu 35. Đáp án **C**, Vì “dwindling sea ice” nhắc tới “ice”, nên đáp án không thể là B hay D. Đáp án A và C chỉ khác ở “cold” hay “melting”. Ta chọn “melting” do có nghĩa tương đương với “dwindling”.

Câu 36. Đáp án **D**, Bằng chứng trong bài ở câu thứ 2 của đoạn thứ ba: “20 to 50 percent of species... with 2 to 3 Celcius degrees of further warming.”

Câu 37. Đáp án **C**, Bằng chứng trong bài ở câu cuối cùng của đoạn thứ ba: “may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.” Bằng phương pháp loại trừ, “endangered” là từ có ý nghĩa gần nhất với “disappear”.

Câu 38. Đáp án **B**, “Fragile” có nghĩa là mỏng manh, dễ vỡ. Trong trường hợp này, từ gần nghĩa nhất là « easily damaged. »

Câu 39. Đáp án **A**, Khi nhắc đến « bleaching » đoạn văn miêu tả : «a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral » (dòng 2 đoạn bốn). Do đó, đáp án đúng nhất là “slow death.”

Câu 40. Đáp án **D**, Cuối bài nhắc tới CO2 là một tác nhân gây nên sự tăng độ acid của nước biển: “increasing carbon dioxide... increases the acidity of ocean waters.”

Câu 41. Đáp án **D**, Câu đầu tiên của bài khẳng định rằng “plants and animals will find it difficult... global warming.” Hơn nữa, trong suốt bài đọc người viết nhấn mạnh ảnh hưởng của việc trái đất nóng lên với các loài động thực vật ở các vùng khác nhau.

Câu 42. **A**, Đoạn văn đang giải thích về nguồn gốc của từ “library”, nên cách dung thích hợp nhất là “comes from”.

Câu 43. Đáp án **A**, Quan hệ giữa hai câu là quan hệ tương phản: “library” có nguồn gốc từ một từ có nghĩa là “sách”, nhưng hầu hết các thư viện không chỉ có sách. Do đó, từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào là However.

Câu 44. Đáp án **A**, Đây là nửa còn lại của cấu trúc “if only... but also” xuất hiện trong câu.

Câu 45. Đáp án **A**, Cách nói đúng ở đây là “in addition to.”

Câu 46. Đáp án **B**, Chủ ngữ ở câu này là “the mission”. Do đó, động từ cần có là to be, chia ở số ít.

Câu 47. Đáp án **D**, “Succeeding generations” là một cụm từ chỉ các thế hệ tương lai, các thế hệ nối tiếp.

Câu 48. Đáp án **D**, Phía sau “ensure” là một mệnh đề với đầy đủ chủ ngữ và vị ngữ, có thể bắt đầu với « that » hoặc không. Trong trường hợp này, từ cần thêm vào là “that”.

Câu 49. Đáp án **C**, Ta dùng “interests” khi đi với “personal” để nói về sở thích cá nhân.

Câu 50. Đáp án **B**, học hỏi các kỹ năng, chứ không phải khả năng hay tài năng nên dùng “skills”-kỹ năng.

Câu 51. Đáp án **D**, thư viện cung cấp thông tin, dùng từ “supplies”-cung cấp.

Câu 52. Đáp án **C**, Trong câu nhắc tới bữa tối và việc Susan đã chuẩn bị một bàn tiệc lớn, nên đáp án đúng là C.

Câu 53. Đáp án **C**, « A closed book to me » chỉ một vấn đề mà ta hoàn toàn không hiểu. Hơn nữa, ở câu trước người nói không muốn nói chuyện về “metaphysics”, nên đáp án đúng là C.

Câu 54. Đáp án **C**, Từ gần nghĩa nhất với “drenched” là “completely wet”. (ướt sũng)

Câu 55. Đáp án **C**. Dòng 1 đoạn 1 giải thích định nghĩa về “overpopulation” – “the situation of having large numbers of people with ... with poverty”

Câu 56. Đáp án **A**. Dòng 3 đoạn 1 có nói “Excessively high population densities put stress on available resources”

Câu 57. Đáp án **C**. Câu 4 đoạn 1 có đề cập “ only a certain number of people can be supported” và ngay sau đó, cụm từ này được thay thế bởi “that number”

Câu 58. Đáp án **D**. Đoạn 1 câu 5 có nói “ where people live primarily by means of simple farming.. gathering” Đây là hình thức sản xuất đơn giản , thiếu tự động hóa, cơ khí hóa

Câu 59. Đáp án **B**. Dòng 1 đoạn 3 đang đề cập tới “ a country’s level of poverty can depend greatly on its mix of population density and agricultural productivity”

Câu 60. Đáp án **D**. engage in đồng nghĩa với participate in: tham gia

Câu 61. Đáp án **B**. infertile là không màu mỡ

Câu 62. Đáp án **D**. Câu cuối đoạn 3 “ these countries practice mechanized farming and are involved in high-tech industries, however, and therefore have high standards of living”, đáp án B sai vì trái với dòng 2 đoạn cuối : Cultural norms in traditionally rural societies commonly sanction the value of large families

Câu 63. Đáp án **B**. Dòng đầu đoạn cuối “ high birth rates contribute to overpopulation in many developing countries”

Câu 64. Đáp án **D**. Bài đọc nói về sự quá tải dân số , gây ra đói nghèo trên thế giới

## **PHẦN 2:**

### **VIẾT LẠI CÂU**

Câu 1: Unless John changes his working style, he will be sacked soon. Cấu trúc Unless = if.....not, nên chỉ thay đổi về đầu tiên

Câu 2: He invited me to come to his 18th birthday party. Cấu trúc tường thuật: invite sb to do st

Câu 3 : This new teaching method is believed to be more effective than the old one. Cấu trúc bị động:  $S_2 + be V_{IP2} + to V_2$

Câu 4: Not until he was halfway through it did he realize how difficult the task was. Not until + S + V + did + S + V(inf)

Câu 5: You should not have left the class without asking for your teacher is permission..

Cấu trúc S + shouldn't have done st : khuyên ai không nên làm điều gì trong quá khứ

### VIẾT ĐOẠN VĂN

Universally, books are regarded as good friends of human by virtue of various benefits in reading books. To begin with, books are undeniably valuable sources of knowledge. In another word, the information in the contents can introduce new culture, unusual situations or deepen the readers' knowledge, therefore broaden their mind. The next advantage of reading books is that it provides a good chance to improve language . In the attempt to finish a book, readers are advancing their comprehension skills and learning interesting expressions in it as well. Lastly, reading can effectively help in relaxation through pleasures it offers. Reading means concentrating on the books, which almost allows no time for worries. In sum, there are so attractive benefits in reading that it becomes a popular hobby around the world.