

Phần I: Đọc- hiểu

Bài 1. Cho câu thơ: “ Nào đâu những đêm vàng bên bờ suối”

a. Chép chính xác 7 câu thơ tiếp theo. Đoạn thơ vừa chép trích trong văn bản nào?

Tác giả là ai? Thể hiện nội dung gì?

b. Đoạn thơ trên sử dụng thành công nghệ thuật điệp ngữ kết hợp với câu hỏi tu từ. Em hãy phân tích để làm rõ hiệu quả nghệ thuật của các biện pháp nghệ thuật đó.

c. Viết một đoạn văn khoảng 10 câu nêu cảm nhận của em về đoạn thơ trên.

Bài 2:

a. Ghi lại những câu thơ viết về hình ảnh ông đồ thời hoàng kim trong bài thơ “Ông đồ” của tác giả Vũ Đình Liên.

b. Giải nghĩa từ “Ông đồ”.

c. Tác giả đã dùng những từ, cụm từ nào để nói về ông đồ? Ý nghĩa của các cách gọi đó?

d. Đoạn thơ trên sử dụng phép tu từ nào? Nêu tác dụng của phép tu từ đó.

e. Viết một đoạn văn nghị luận (khoảng 10 câu) nêu suy nghĩ của em về vấn đề bảo tồn nét truyền thống trong xã hội hiện đại.

Phần II: Tập làm văn

Viết bài văn thuyết minh về Tết Nguyên đán của đất nước Việt Nam.

A. Đại số

Bài 1. Giải phương trình sau

a) $11 + 8x - 3 = 5x - 3 + x$

b) $2,3x - 2(0,7 + 2x) = 3,6 - 1,7x$

c) $\frac{2x-1}{5} - \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{x+7}{15}$

d) $\frac{x}{3} - \frac{2x+1}{6} = \frac{x}{6} - x$

Bài 2: Tìm các giá trị của x sao cho hai biểu thức A và B cho sau đây có giá trị bằng nhau:

a) $A = 4x \cdot (2x+3) - x(8x - 1)$;

$B = 5(x + 2)$

b) $A = (3x - 5)(3x + 5)$;

$B = x(9x-1) + 4$

Bài 3. Tìm x biết

a) $(3x - 2) \cdot (4x + 5) = 0$

b) $(2,3x - 6,9)(0,1x + 2) = 0$

c) $(4x + 2) \cdot (x^2 + 1) = 0$

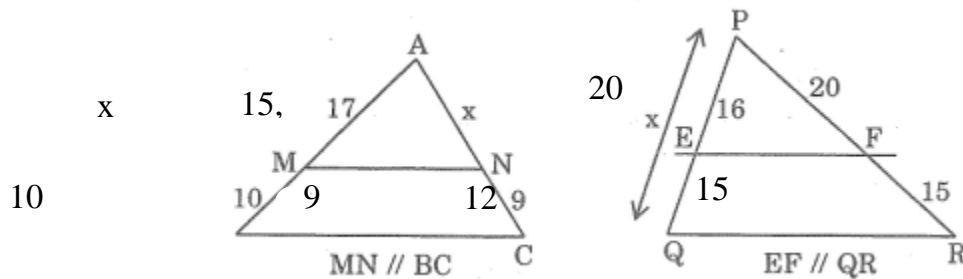
d) $(2x + 7)(x - 5)(5x + 1) = 0$

e) $2x \cdot (x - 3) + 5(x - 3) = 0$

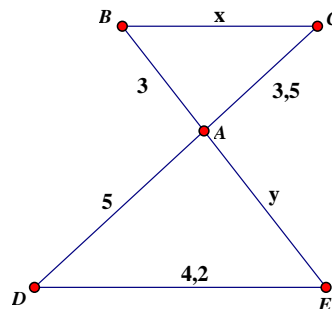
f) $x \cdot (2x - 7) + 4x - 14 = 0$

B. Hình học

Bài 1. Tính độ dài x của đoạn thẳng trong hình, biết rằng các số trên hình cùng đơn vị đo cm.



Bài 2. Cho hình vẽ bên, cho biết $BC \parallel DE$, $AB = 3\text{cm}$, $AC = 3,5\text{cm}$, $AD = 5\text{cm}$, $DE = 4,2\text{cm}$. Tính độ dài x, y của các đoạn thẳng BC, AE.



Bài 3. ΔABC có $AB = 15\text{cm}$, $AC = 20\text{cm}$, $BC = 25\text{cm}$. Đường phân giác góc BAC cắt BC tại D

a) Tính độ dài đoạn thẳng DB và DC

b) Tính tỉ số diện tích của hai tam giác ABD và ACD.

Bài 4. ΔABC có góc $A = 90^\circ$, $AB = 12\text{cm}$, $AC = 16\text{cm}$; đường phân giác góc A cắt BC tại D.

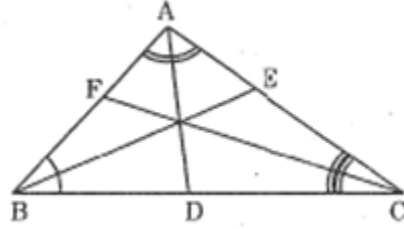
a) Tính BC, BD và DC.

b) Kẻ đường cao AH, tính AH, HD và AD.

Bài 5. Cho $\triangle ABC$ có chu vi bằng 74 dm. Đường phân giác BD chia cạnh AC thành hai đoạn thẳng tỉ lệ với 2 và 3. Đường phân giác của góc C chia cạnh AB thành hai đoạn thẳng tỉ lệ với 4 và 5. Tính độ dài 3 cạnh của $\triangle ABC$?

Bài 6. $\triangle ABC$ có các đường phân giác AD, BE, CF

Chứng minh rằng: $\frac{DB}{DC} \cdot \frac{EC}{EA} \cdot \frac{FA}{FB} = 1$:



I. Choose the word that has different stress pattern

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. chemical | B. illegal | C. physical | D. capital |
| 2. A. musical | B. heroic | C. pollutant | D. pacific |
| 3. A. historical
environment | B. activity | C. electronic | D. |
| 4. A. pollution | B. continue | C. botanic | D. classical |
| 5. A. radiation
professional | B. economic | C. residential | D. |
| 6. A. definition
radiation | B. electricity | C. contaminate | D. |
| 7. A. dramatic
groundwater | B. overhead | C. century | D. |
| 8. A. thermal | B. beneath | C. rubbish | D. earplug |
| 9. A. affect
substance | B. billboard | C. visual | D. |
| 10. A. aquatic
permanent | B. behavior | C. pollution | D. |

II. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. p <u>ad</u> dy | B. s <u>an</u> d | C. t <u>r</u> avel | D. t <u>ri</u> bal |
| 2. A. bu <u>ff</u> alo | B. ph <u>o</u> to | C. l <u>im</u> estone | D. |
| bot <u>an</u> ical | | | |
| 3. A. j <u>un</u> gle | B. l <u>u</u> ggage | C. s <u>un</u> bathe | D. s <u>ug</u> ar |
| 4. A. a <u>ro</u> und | B. v <u>ar</u> ious | C. s <u>ou</u> nd | D. |
| mount <u>ai</u> ns | | | |
| 5. A. h <u>er</u> itage | B. g <u>i</u> ant | C. g <u>a</u> rden | D. v <u>ill</u> age |
| 6. A. a <u>l</u> gal | B. aq <u>ui</u> tic | C. cont <u>a</u> minate | D. |
| per <u>ma</u> nent | | | |
| 7. A. t <u>h</u> ermal | B. t <u>h</u> ankful | C. t <u>h</u> ere | D. |
| t <u>h</u> orough | | | |
| 8. A. poll <u>u</u> tion | B. earpl <u>u</u> g | C. d <u>u</u> mp | D. d <u>u</u> st |
| 9. A. unt <u>re</u> ated | B. m <u>ea</u> sure | C. ple <u>a</u> sure | D. br <u>ea</u> d |
| 10. A. phys <u>i</u> cal | B. vis <u>u</u> al | C. mus <u>i</u> c | D. bec <u>a</u> use |

III. Put the verbs in brackets in conditional sentence type 1 or type 2

1. If you come with me, I (do) _____ the shopping with you.
2. Jimmy (help) _____ his mother in the garden if she reads him a story this evening.
3. If it (rain) _____, I will stay at home.
4. Our teacher will be happy if we (learn) _____ the poem by heart.
5. If they had enough money, they (buy) _____ a new car.
6. We (pass) _____ the exam if we studied harder.

7. If Pat (repair) _____ his bike, he could go on a bicycle tour with us.
8. She would get 100 pounds if she (sell) this old shelf.
9. If I were you, I (invite) _____ Jack to the party.
10. If the weather (be) _____ fine, the children can walk to school.
11. If Tracy had a mobile phone, she (phone) _____ all her friends.
12. I will be very angry with Nick if he (forget) _____ my CD again.
13. If the boys win this match, their coach (invite) _____ them to a barbecue.
14. If you (not/ read) _____ these articles, you will not know the facts about Africa.
15. You (get) _____ very wet if you walked in this rain.
16. The engine (not/ start) _____ if Ben connected these two cables.
17. If he (have) _____ time, he will buy her some sweets.
18. Maria would play in the school orchestra if she (practice) _____ the trumpet more often.
19. We (not/ fetch) _____ something to drink if Jim does not bring some sandwiches.
20. If he (carry) _____ the rucksack, I would pull the suitcase.

IV. Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. What's a _____? It's a substance that contaminates something. (POLLUTE)
2. Scientists say that exhaust fumes are _____ our city. (POISON)
3. Many seabirds were _____ because of the oil spill. (DIE)
4. Waste from households will gradually _____ the lake.
(CONTAMINATION)
5. Trees can't grow here because the soil is too _____. (POLLUTE)
6. That fierce storm left behind badly _____ buildings. (DAMAGE)
7. The _____ chemical waste is dumped into the river. (POISON)
8. Do you know what _____ cause air pollution? (POLLUTE)
9. The _____ fish are floating in the water. (DIE)
10. Don't drink that water. It's _____. (CONTAMINATE)
11. The acid rain has caused _____ to the trees in this area. (DAMAGED)
12. If we _____ the air, more people will have breathing problems.
(POLLUTION)
13. The soil becomes _____ because of the use of so many pesticides and fertilizers. (CONTAMINATE)
14. _____ waste spills can contaminate groundwater. (INDUSTRY)
15. In many developing countries, water pollution is usually a leading cause of _____. (DIE)
16. _____ elements have been found in both ground and underground water sources. (POLLUTE)
17. Fish and many other animals are killed by _____ in their habitat. (POLLUTE)
18. Astronomers are concerned about light pollution because they have _____ in viewing activities in the sky and outer space. (DIFFICULT)
19. _____ habitats have been destroyed in recent years. (NATURE)
20. A number of cleaning products contain _____ chemicals. (HARM)
21. Water samples collected at these villages were seriously _____ with bacteria.
(CONTAMINATE)

22. People believe that the _____ water has brought cancer to the local resident. (POLLUTE)
23. Light pollution makes us _____ to see the stars in the sky. (ABLE)
24. Noise is considered as _____ pollution. (ENVIRONMENT)
25. These whales were found _____ one week ago, and the cause of their _____ has not been known yet. (DIE)
26. Plastic waste has entangled many marine creatures and _____ their population. (REDUCE)
27. The river has been _____ with toxic waste from local factories. (POLLUTE)
28. A lot of trees have been cut to make way for this new _____ area. (RESIDENT)
29. After the flood, there was a(n) _____ of cholera in the region and the underlying cause was linked to foods consumed that failed to meet the minimum hygiene standards. (BREAK)
30. You can have a say for our ocean by _____ this project. (JOIN)
31. Marine life is being _____ due to the huge amount of plastic waste dumped into our sea every day. (THREAT)
32. This factory has pumped _____ sewage into the sea, causing masses of fish to die in the past two months. (TREAT)
33. My uncle doesn't want to live in the city center, because he cannot stand too much artificial lighting. He prefers country life where at night he can have peace and quiet with _____ moonlight. (NATURE)
34. Trucks _____ tons of garbage here every day. (DUMP)
35. My aunt lives in Kellyville, a big suburb of Sydney. It's a nice, peaceful and green _____ area. (SUBURB)

V. Make conditional sentences type 2 from the clues.

1. If/ I / be/ you/, I/ plant/ vegetables/ garden.

.....
 2. More/ tourist/ come/ here/ if/ beach/ be/ cleaner.

.....
 3. What/ happen/ if/ there/ be/ no/ car/ world?

.....
 4. If/ I/ be/ his mother/, I/ ask/ tidy/ room/ every day.

.....
 5. If/ there/ be/ no/ war/, people/ live/ more/ happy.

.....
 6. Soil/ not/ be/ so/ polluted/ if/ farmers/ not use/ much/ chemical/ fertilizer.

VI. Combine each pair of sentences, using conditional sentences type 1.

1. A person looks at the sky at night. He is not able to see the Milky Way by naked eye.

.....
 2. Noise pollution gets more serious in the future. It affects the development of economy and society.

.....

3. Australia has invested in water in Viet Nam with good results. Half of the population in the rural areas has access to fresh water.

4. You use compact light bulbs. You save a lot of energy.

5. We have more space. We plant more trees.

6. The land is polluted. The farmers are unable to grow crops.

7. There is visual pollution. People build too many telephone poles and overhead power lines.

8. People use contaminated water for cooking. Their health is badly affected.

9. We place dustbins in many places. People don't throw rubbish everywhere.

10. The industrial waste is well- treated. The factory installs a new filtration system.

VII. Combine each pair of sentences, using conditional sentences type 2

1. People don't really care about the environment. They dump waste into the lake.

2. I cannot hear you clearly. It is too noisy here.

3. Farmers use too many pesticides and herbicides. The soil is polluted.

4. My father is ill. He can't join our tree planting activity.

5. Many tourists don't come here. The beach is dirty.

6. He lives far from the office. He doesn't cycle to work.

7. She doesn't clean her room. Her parents are unhappy.

8. The noise from the music club is loud. We don't sleep well.

9. The city view looks unattractive. There are many overhead power lines across the streets.

10. The water is contaminated. People don't raise fish in this lake.

11. The factory is located near our village. There is air pollution and noise pollution.

12. The local people have to use water from the polluted river. They don't have fresh water.

13. Trees and grass cannot grow here. The soil is badly polluted.

14. Mr. Quang works in a noisy environment. His hearing becomes worse.

15. There is serious water pollution. The factory doesn't treat its waste well.

VIII. Rewrite the following sentences so that their meaning stays the same, using the words given

1. The noise from the music club is loud, so the residents of the street cannot sleep. (because of)

2. Vy had a stomachache because she ate a big dinner. (since)

3. Because it rained heavily, the road in front of my house was flooded. (due to)

4. His room is untidy, so his mother is unhappy. (because)

5. Global warming happens when there is too much carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere. (causes)

6. Noise pollution happens. There is a change in animals' living pattern. (causes)

7. Radioactive pollution is very dangerous. It can cause abnormal growth. (since)

8. The area is uninhabitable. The Chernobyl nuclear accident happened. (made)

9. Fossil fuels such as coal or oil are burned. Acid gases are produced. (so)

10. Acid rain is dangerous. Trees' leaves are damaged. (because of)

11. Leaves are damaged. The tree cannot get enough food energy to stay healthy. (because)

12. There is asthma, allergies and other respiratory illness when air pollution happens. (lead to)

13. Aquatic life suffers or dies because there is thermal pollution. (because of)

14. Water in the Cau River becomes brown and has terrible smell because the waste water is released from the paper mill in Thai Nguyen City. (so)

15. People use too much herbicide to treat weeds, so water in rivers, canals, lakes are extremely polluted and has bad effects on people's health. (because)

16. Many fish in the river die due to the increased temperature of water. (because)

17. Because plastic bags take so long to decompose, nearly all of them still exist in the environment today. (so)

18. We are unable to see the stars in the sky. Light pollution occurs. (makes)

19. Glass panels, windows, lawns and roofs make light pollution worse. They reflect both artificial and sun light. (because)

20. All sounds are not noise. Noise is any sound that is unwanted and goes beyond its certain limit, for example, above 80 decibels. (because)

21. More and more noise is created by modern civilization. It has now become a major environmental pollutant, especially in urban areas. (so)

22. Contamination in the air happens. There is acid rain which damages soil, vegetation and aquatic life of the region. (causes)

23. Noise pollution is one of the major causes of stress and anxiety. People suffer from stress and anxiety. (because of)

24. The oil spill resulted in the death of thousands of fish in this sea. (make)

25. All the roads were flooded because it had been raining heavily. (due to)

26. Jimmy ate a lot of fast food, so he put on 10 kilograms within just two months. (because)

27. My father got upset because I repeatedly left on the lights I was not using. (so)

28. The contaminated drinking water caused the outbreak of cholera in the village. (due to)

29. Human activity is to blame for many forms of pollution on earth. (result in)

30. The tsunami happened. Many people in this area became homeless. (made)

IX. Circle the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. The storms have caused a lot of _____ to the crops.

- A. damage B. pollution C. improvement D. conservation

2. I was not able to sleep last night because my neighbor was playing his music so _____.

- A. loud B. quietly C. raw D. well

3. My eyes really hurt when I see these bunches of dazzling lights _____ this time of the night.

- A. to B. at C. for D. in

4. Continued trade in these bear products is a threat to the _____ of the species.

- A. survival B. survive C. survivor D. survived

5. What is thermal pollution? Well, it's a kind of pollution _____ by human activity that changes the surrounding temperature.

- A. led B. raised C. done D. caused

6. New laws have been passed to _____ wildlife in the area.

- A. conservation B. conserve C. conservationist D. conserved

7. We are trying to reduce the _____ fumes that are polluting our cities.

- A. exhausting B. exhausted C. exhaustion D. exhaust

8. _____ pollution occurs when radioactive waste is released into the air, water and earth, as a result of human activities.

- A. Light B. Soil C. Radioactive D. Visual

9. These days people tend to buy organic foods that are free of _____ though they are much more expensive.

- A. herbs B. herbicides C. herbal D. herb

10. Great efforts have been made to reduce levels of environmental _____.

- A. pollution B. biodegrading C. protection D. awareness

11. Too much _____ light is a form a light pollution.

- A. natural B. artificial C. beautiful D. dim

12. The new policy has led _____ three major strikes in the city today.

- A. to B. in C. for D. at

13. The Chernobyl disaster, which happened _____ 26 April 1986, was one of the most tragic nuclear fallouts in human history.
 A. at B. in C. on D. under
14. Industrial waste from a nearby factory is the main source _____ pollution in this suburb.
 A. of B. for C. with D. on
15. Due _____ a delay in responding to the email, she lost the job.
 A. of B. for C. in D. to
16. I couldn't sleep because _____ the noise from the party next door.
 A. in B. at C. of D. with
17. By being a responsible consumer, we can reduce the damage littering causes _____ the environment.
 A. in B. for C. at D. to
18. During the process of cooling down the equipment, this factory has discharged _____ a large amount of cold water into the surrounding river, causing the temperature to change.
 A. at B. of C. with D. to
19. Thirteen beaches in Hong Kong have been closed due to a palm oil spill that was caused _____ a recent ship collision.
 A. in B. to C. by D. with
20. Frequent exposure _____ high levels of radiation can put you at greater risks of all sorts of cancer.
 A. for B. with C. on D. to
21. There are too many telephone lines, power lines, and advertising billboards _____ this street. It's sad that visual pollution is getting in people's life almost everywhere.
 A. on B. at C. with D. by
22. It was a heart-breaking sight at the lake. The children cried when seeing their beloved ducks lying dead, uncared of on shore. The reason _____ their death is still unknown.
 A. for B. with C. in D. at
23. _____ water is one of the factors that have driven many species to the verge of extinction.
 A. Contaminating B. Contaminate C. Contamination D. Contaminated
24. It's recommended that we become more concerned _____ the environment around us.
 A. of B. to C. with D. about
25. The _____ use of pesticides and herbicides has led to contamination of groundwater in some areas.
 A. widespread B. occasional C. general D. experimental
26. Air _____, together with littering, is causing many problems in our cities today.
 A. pollute B. pollution C. polluting D. polluted
27. Many people in this city have received medical _____ for the disease.
 A. support B. treatment C. help D. assistance
28. The reduction in air pollution was _____ last year.

- A. drama B. dramatise C. dramatically D. dramatic
29. In many poor nations, there are frequent outbreaks of cholera and other diseases because people there _____ untreated water.
A. drink B. to drink C. drinking D. drank
30. The road in front of my office is always _____ when it rains heavily.
A. to flood B. flooding C. flood D. flooded
31. Too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere causes global _____.
A. warm B. warming C. warmly D. warmth
32. It won't be possible to save the Earth if we don't take _____ right now.
A. action B. job C. work D. duty

X. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank

The planet's water reserves are constantly polluted by (1) _____ from agriculture, industries and sewers. Since water (2) _____ always circulating through the environment, it transports the pollutants it (3) _____ from one area to the next. A pesticide that is sprayed on a field, for example, seeps into the (4) _____, finds its way to a stream and finally ends up in the ocean. These toxic (5) _____ harm aquatic plants and animals and also infect the food chain, causing certain plant and animal (6) _____ to become extinct. They can also contaminate humans (7) _____ eat fish. Even though it is strictly forbidden to (8) _____ garbage in the ocean, many countries release their untreated sewer waste and dispose of the garbage (9) _____ the water. In addition to this, more than 6 million tons of oil are accidentally (10) _____ into the ocean every year.

1. A. food B. soil C. noise D. waste
2. A. has B. is C. will D. was
3. A. consists B. reduces C. contains D. follows
4. A. layer B. surface C. body D. groundwater
5. A. products B. factors C. substances D. outbreaks
6. A. species B. beings C. numbers D. categories
7. A. how B. who C. whose D. whom
8. A. dump B. hold C. bring D. treat
9. A. with B. behind C. into D. under
10. A. sprayed B. increased C. resulted D. spilled

XI. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage

Have a walk (1) _____ a beach, listen to the sound of the sea waves, and suddenly you see a lot of rubbish on the beach. Pollution takes away all the (2) _____ of our beaches. I feel really annoyed (3) _____ I see plastic bags lying on the sand, cigarette ends buried in the sand, and soda cans floating in the sea.

There are a lot of things that we can do. (4) _____ we see rubbish, we should do our part in the protecting the land (5) _____ picking it up and throwing it in dust bins. (6) _____, we can form some kind of organization that helps (7) _____ the beaches. If everyone does their part,

the beaches will be a wonderful and beautiful place. We need to start now (8) _____ the beaches are damaged beyond repair.

1. A. on B. in C. at D. over
2. A. beauty B. beautifully C. beautiful D. being beautiful
3. A. before B. after C. when D. while
4. A. While B. Soon C. Unless D. If
5. A. by B. with C. of D. in
6. A. Nevertheless B. Moreover C. However D. Therefore
7. A. cleaning up B. cleaned up C. clean up D. clean off
8. A. when B. after C. until D. before

XII. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question

SAVING THE ENVIRONMENT: ONE HOME AT A TIME

Pollution can be seen not only throughout the world, but also in our own homes. It comes from household chemicals, the amount of water people use and the waste people produce and throw away. What can be done to stop this pollution? Surprisingly, a person can help save the environment by doing simple things.

Firstly, we need to recycle, which allows products to be used over and over again. Recycling can also reduce the number of trees cut down to produce paper products. **It** takes very little effort. It is not hard to place plastic and glass bottles, aluminum cans and paper in a bin. Anyone can do it.

Secondly, we need to watch the amount of water used at home. It can be conserved by taking short showers instead of baths, repairing leaky faucets, using the dishwasher or washing machine only when fully loaded, or simple turning the faucet off while brushing your teeth.

Thirdly, we need to reduce waste. We need to recycle whenever possible, but should also try to use this waste effectively. For example, grass clippings and food scraps can be made into compost for plants. The average person produces 4.3 pounds of waste every day, but we can reduce that amount by recycling and reusing.

If we do our part in our own homes, we can help keep the planet from becoming more polluted.

1. Pollution is caused from the following sources except_____.
 - A. water in rivers
 - B. water from households
 - C. wastes
 - D. house chemicals
2. Recycling can help us_____.
 - A. never cut down trees
 - B. produce more paper products
 - C. place garbage bins easily
 - D. use products again and again
3. In order to save water, we can do all of the following things except_____.
 - A. fully use the washing machine
 - B. repair leaky faucets
 - C. take short showers instead of baths
 - D. turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth
4. Recycling helps to reduce waste because_____.
 - A. plants need to develop
 - B. waste can be recycled and reused

C. a person can do it in his home
for plants

D. an average man produces compost

5. The word "**It**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. cutting down

B. the number

C. recycling

D. effort