

ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐỢT 1
(Đề thi gồm 04 trang)

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH (Không chuyên)
Ngày làm bài thi: 05/03/2023 – 15/03/2023

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút (Không kể thời gian phát đề)

I. PHONETICS (0.4 points)

Part 1. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

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|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. de <u>s</u> ert | B. ph <u>y</u> sics | C. plea <u>s</u> ure | D. re <u>s</u> ort |
| 2. A. w <u>i</u> cked | B. miss <u>e</u> d | C. plac <u>e</u> d | D. work <u>e</u> d |

Part 2. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that has a different stress pattern from that of the others. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

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|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 3. A. depend | B. advise | C. marker | D. intend |
| 4. A. apologize | B. musical | C. compare | D. improve |

II. USE OF ENGLISH (2.4 points)

Part 1. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

- Make sure you _____ your food properly before swallowing.
A. bite B. chew C. eat D. smash
- Tuan is a(n) _____ boy. He always has amazing stories to tell others.
A. interesting B. interested C. boring D. bored
- It is commonly believed that lack of leisure time _____ lower learning performance.
A. leads onto B. stems from C. ends up with D. results in
- All medicines should be kept out of children's _____.
A. reach B. touch C. contact D. keep
- Ella is not going to write an appeal letter, _____ she?
A. aren't B. is C. isn't D. will
- The movie plot is so confusing that _____ people understand it.
A. few B. little C. most D. not lot
- According to the boss, Jameson is the most _____ for the position of executive secretary.
A. caring B. suitable C. supportive D. comfortable
- It is very nice _____ you to help me with my schoolwork.
A. to B. for C. from D. of
- James: "How did Jenna wear her hair?" – Mary: "She _____ into a bun."
A. has styled it B. had it styled C. has had it styled D. had been styled it
- Where is Jacob? He assured me that he would _____ at the party.
A. show up B. get on C. turn out D. come up

Part 2. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is incorrect. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

- It took her six years to complete the novel which it made her famous.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- Every student I have spoken to tell me that studying a foreign language is beneficial.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- Are you familiar of the latest scientific advances in biology?
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- The children were surprised when the teacher suddenly had them to close their books.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

Turn over
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Part 3. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

Lovesick, head over heels, butterflies in the tummy. We all have ways of describing what love feels like, but what is actually (15) _____ in our brains when we fall in love? And how do we know how to (16) _____ lust from love? According to Helen E Fisher from Rutgers University, there are three aspects (17) _____ romantic love. Often lust (18) _____ first, but not always. For some people who are asexual, it may not happen at all. But for those who do experience lust, it's driven (19) _____ the hormones - oestrogen and testosterone. They (20) _____ our libido, the sex drive. It may feel purely carnal, but in fact it's about the urge to mate and pass on your DNA via offspring. Without lust, it's fair to say our species would not (21) _____. The second aspect of romantic love is attraction, influenced by a neurotransmitter (22) _____ dopamine. This is a feel-good substance released in our brain that is involved in driving us towards reward. Do something, get a dopamine hit, feel good. Eventually dopamine will push us toward repeating that behaviour. This is why intense attraction feels like an addiction (23) _____ another human being. Some people get stuck (24) _____ that loop, always chasing the dopamine-soaked excitement of a new relationship.

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| 15. A. happening on | B. going on | C. going up | D. making |
| 16. A. differ | B. see | C. distinguish | D. discern |
| 17. A. of | B. for | C. to | D. from |
| 18. A. brings | B. gets | C. comes | D. stands |
| 19. A. from | B. to | C. by | D. after |
| 20. A. affect | B. turn | C. result | D. get |
| 21. A. die off | B. survive | C. go on | D. be existed |
| 22. A. said | B. coined | C. called | D. name |
| 23. A. for | B. to | C. by | D. of |
| 24. A. in | B. on | C. onto | D. over |

III. READING (4.0 points)

Part 1. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

STOP BEFORE IT GETS TOO LATE

Trying to avoid thinking about your favourite fattening food in order to shed a few pounds, are you? You might want to think again. New research has shown that banishing thoughts of eating that chocolate bar you crave so much may not be the best strategy. The study shows that just imagining eating a specific food makes you eat less of it.

Repeated exposure to food leads to habituation, which is known to occur while eating. For example, we desire the tenth bite of chocolate less than the first bite. The new research has proven that habituation can also occur due to the power of the mind alone. Study leader Carey Morewedge, a psychologist at Carnegie Mellon University, claims that, "If you just think about the food itself - how it tastes, smells and looks - that will increase your appetite. This research suggests that it might be better actually, to force yourself to repeatedly think about tasting, swallowing and chewing the food you crave to reduce cravings." Morewedge points out that this technique is food **specific** and only works with the food you have imagined. This means that imagining eating chocolate won't deter you from pigging out on another food such as cheese.

The researchers hope that the findings from this study can help them to come up with an anti-overeating technique. As **obesity** rates and related medical conditions continue to climb, **such a technique is well overdue**. Morewedge hopes that this new research may lead to behavioural techniques for people looking to control overeating or other addictive behaviours such as smoking.

- What is the main idea of the passage?
 - Thinking of a type of food frequently may increase your appetite.
 - Imaginary chewing and swallowing can reduce craving.
 - Researchers have found a new solution for underweight people.
 - Eating chocolate while craving may not be the best strategy for weight loss.
- What is the purpose of the first paragraph?
 - Introducing the main topic
 - Asking the readers a question
 - Teaching readers how to lose weight
 - Summarizing a common belief

Turn over
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3. In the second paragraph, what is “**specific**” closest in meaning to?
- A. effective B. special C. accurate D. particular
4. What does Carey Morewedge mention about solely thinking about the food?
- A. It will decrease your cravings.
B. It will heighten your desire for that food.
C. It will help you eat the food in reality.
D. It will help you visualize the taste, smell and look of the food.
5. In the second paragraph, the recent study has shown that habituation can occur because of the influence of:
- A. The mind and the body B. The subconscious mind
C. The mind D. Intuition
6. What does Morewedge remark on the technique to reduce food cravings?
- A. It works with every kind of food.
B. It does not work at all.
C. It works only with the food that you have pictured in your mind.
D. It works only with a narrow range of food.
7. What is most likely the antonym (opposite form) of the adjective derived from the word “**obesity**” (paragraph 3)?
- A. underweight B. overweight C. malicious D. overbearing
8. In the last paragraph, what does Morewedge hope to be developed based on the result of the mentioned research?
- A. Methods to decrease excessive food intake B. Techniques to stay in shape
C. Ways to control alcohol consumption D. Mental therapies to overcome stress
9. What is the tone of the author in the passage?
- A. Negative B. Analytical C. Indifferent D. Frustrated
10. What can be inferred from the phrase “**such a technique is well overdue**” (paragraph 3)?
- A. The technique should have been discovered before now.
B. The expense for the technique is not paid in time.
C. The new technique is not as useful as the old ones.
D. This technique leads to further medical implications.

Part 2. Read the text below and decide whether the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Write in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet:

- TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement disagrees with the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this.

TAKING STEPS TO PROTECT YOURSELF

The peer-reviewed findings, published in the journal Environmental Health, show that just two hours of exposure to diesel exhaust causes a decrease in the brain's functional connectivity – a measure of how the study provides the first evidence in humans, from a controlled experiment, of altered brain network connectivity induced by air pollution.

Notably, the changes in the brain were temporary and participants' connectivity returned to normal after the exposure. Dr. Carlsten speculated that the effects could be long lasting where exposure is continuous. He said that people should be mindful of the air they're breathing and take appropriate steps to minimize their exposure to potentially harmful air pollutants like car exhaust.

"People may want to think twice the next time they're stuck in traffic with the windows rolled down," said Dr. Carlsten. "It's important to ensure that your car's air filter is in good working order, and if you're walking or biking down a busy street, consider diverting to a less busy route."

While the current study only looked at the cognitive impacts of traffic-derived pollution, Dr. Carlsten said that other products of combustion are likely a concern.

Turn over →

"Air pollution is now recognized as the largest environmental threat to human health and we are increasingly seeing the impacts across all major organ systems," says Dr. Carlsten. "I expect we would see similar impacts on the brain from exposure to other air pollutants, like forest fire smoke. With the increasing incidence of neurocognitive disorders, it's an important consideration for public health officials and policymakers."

The study was conducted at UBC's Air Pollution Exposure Laboratory, located at Vancouver General Hospital, which is equipped with a state-of-the-art exposure booth that can mimic what it is like to breathe a variety of air pollutants. In this study, which was carefully designed and approved for safety, the researchers used freshly-generated exhaust that was diluted and aged to reflect real-world conditions.

11. Dr. Carlsten presumes that sustained exposure to air pollutants can bring about short-lived impacts on the brain.
12. People should be aware of the air pollutants and avoid inhaling them.
13. When stuck in traffic, people should open the windows of vehicles.
14. People should not bike or walk on the streets.
15. Air contamination is observed to have sweeping effects across all major human organ systems.
16. Due to the rising number of cases related to eating disorders, officials and policymakers should care more about public health.
17. The study was carried out at UBC's Air Pollution Exposure Laboratory, which has a cutting-edge exposure booth.
18. Replicating what it is like to inhale many kinds of air pollutants is difficult.
19. The study at UBC's Air Pollution Exposure Laboratory is safe and meticulously designed.
20. The researchers used freshly-generated exhaust that was diluted and aged to simulate unrealistic conditions.

IV. WORD FORMATION (2.0 points)

Write the correct form of each bracketed word in each sentence in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

1. Snow lasts longer in _____ regions. [**mountain**]
2. Are these items – seasonal clothes, snacks, camping gear and multi-purpose items – _____ for your trip? [**suffice**]
3. I have never had a room of my own, so _____ space is something I haven't experienced. [**person**]
4. Her interview was _____ to the Vogue magazine. [**exclude**]
5. After the heavy flood, that path was made _____ by fallen trees. [**pass**]
6. Located on the ancestral homeland of 11 Associated Tribes, the Grand Canyon is a place of _____ beauty. [**scene**]
7. Having won the lottery, they bought an expensive villa in the _____ area. [**reside**]
8. While the common reader might find Boyd's humour a bit lacklustre, those more _____ will appreciate its subtleties. [**discern**]
9. Their 14-year-old son is at that _____ age when he's very easily led by other children. [**impress**]
10. Locusts, commonly found in hot areas, are extremely _____ to crops. [**harm**]

V. WRITING (1.2 points)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given in brackets. Do not change the word given. **You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.**

1. The news was a shock to us. (**ABACK**)
→ We _____.
2. Nothing would induce him to leave the house without locking the door. (**CIRCUMSTANCES**)
→ Under _____ without locking the door.
3. Not many people attended the last match of the season. (**TURNOUT**)
→ There was _____ of the season.
4. My salary is half what I would be in the job I was offered in June. (**TAKEN**)
→ If I had _____ in June, I would be earning twice as much as I am now.
5. As a result of the bad weather, there may be delays to some domestic flights. (**SUBJECT**)
→ Due to the bad weather, _____ delay.
6. The mechanic is going to fix our van. (**HAVE**)
→ We _____ by the mechanic.

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