TRUONG THCS I	LË HÖNG PHONG	ĐỀ THI HỌC SI	NH GIOI CẤP TRƯỚNG
		NĂM H	IQC 2014 – 2015
Họ và tên:		MÔN: TI	ÉNG ANH - LÓP 7
Lớp: 7		Thời gian	làm bài: 120 phút
I. LISTENING: (2m	18)		
1. Listen to the pass	age and fill in the missing	g words: (1m)	
Mrs. Robins	son goes to a (1)	and buys	s a packet of envelopes at 2,000
dong and a pen at (2))	dong. She also buys a (3) at
3,000 dong. Then she	e goes to the post office an	nd buys five stamps at 50	0 dong each and a 50,000 dong
(4)	Add up how much	Mrs. Robinson spends (5	i)
2. Listen to the pass	age and circle the letter A	A, B, C or D indicating t	the correct answer: (1m)
1. For lunch, both La	n and Hoa had		
A. fruit	B. juice	C. food	D. fish
2. Lan had	with noodles and vegeta	ables.	
A. pork	B. beef	C. fish	D. meat
3. Ba drank some			
A. coke	B. milk	C. juice	D. water
4. Nga chose	and vegetables.		
A. rice	B. fish	C. beef	D. noodles
5. Hoa had noodles a	nd some		
A. juice	B. fruit	C. pork	D. fish
II. PHONETICS: (2	2ms)		
1. Choose the word	which has underlined pa	rt pronounced different	ly from others. (1m)
1. A-w <u>a</u> nt	B-basketball	C-f <u>a</u> mily	D-camp
2. A-passage	B-teen <u>age</u>	C-cottage	D-village
3. A-ploughed	B-weighed	C-cough <u>ed</u>	D-borrow <u>ed</u>
4. A-c <u>a</u> ble	B-st <u>a</u> tion	C- <u>a</u> nswer	D-l <u>a</u> test
2. Choose the word	which has different stress	s from the others. (1m)	
1. A-material	B-ocean	C-dolphin	D-yesterday
2. A-appear	B-explain	C-polish	D-perform
3. A-neglect	B-appointment	C-remember	D-hygiene

4. A-sensible B-continue C-example D-contestant

III. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES: (6.5 ms)

1/ Circle the letter A, B, C or	D indicating the	best option for the answer	: (4ms)
1. Their new apartment is	the other s	ide of Hanoi.	
A. at	B. to	C. on	D. in
2. Who the first	typewriter?		
A-did invent	B-invented	C-did he invent	D -invents
3. How heavy are you?			
A-How much weight do you	ı have? B-	How many kilos are you he	eavy?
C-How much do you weigh	? D-	What is the heaviness?	
4. One way to stop tooth decay	y is 10	ess sugar.	
A-you ate	B-to eat	C-for eating	D- you are eating
5. Sugar adds taste	the food we eat.		
A-for	B-with	C-to	D-in
6. He never likes durians and .			
A-so do I	B-neither do I	C-I didn't either	D-I do too
7. What would you like, coke	or milk?		
A-Yes, please	B-No, thanks		
C-Coke, please	D-No coke for	me, please	
8. She loves her job because sl	ne meets a lot of		
A-people very interesting		B-the ver	ry interesting people
C- very interesting peoples		D- very i	interesting people
9. In a game of singles, two pl	layers play	each other.	
A-with	B-against	C-opposite	D-for
10. With scuba-diving, we can	n take a	look at marine life.	
A-closer	B-nearer	C-more careful	D-clearer
11. His parents are very strict.	him.		
A-with	B-on	C-to	D-at
12. Playing chess after dinner	sounds	to me.	
A-boring	B-bored	C-boredly	D-boringly
13. Excuse me I s	see your student car	rd?	
A-Do	B-Will	C-Can	D-Shall
14. I am very surprised	passing the	driving test.	

A-of	B-at		C-with		D-for
15. I'm sorry you can't s	see Mai. She	's	. at the momen	t	
A-outside	B-ou	ıtdoors	C-out		D-out of the house
16. I'm so hungry. Is the	ere	to eat?			
A-some thing	B-an	y thing	C- a thing		D-all are incorrect
2/ Find the word/ phras	se that need	ls correcting	and then corre	ect it: (1.5 ms)	
1. She <u>found</u> that <u>socialis</u>	ze with her	friends was e	enjoyable and co	st nothing.	
A	В		C	D	
=>		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
2. This is the postcard m	y uncle send	<u>ls</u> me <u>from</u> B	angkok one yea	r ago.	
A B	C	D			
=>					
3. Hans Christian Ander	sen became	most famous	with the fairy ta	ales he <u>wrote</u> be	tween 1835 <u>and</u> 1872
		A	В	C	D
=>					
4. You should take a te	<u>n-minute</u> re	st after <u>every</u>	hour of play ga	ames	
A	В	C	D		
A =>			_		
	•••••				
=>	•••••				
=>5. The <u>math</u> homework in	is so <u>difficul</u> B	<u>t that</u> I don't C	think I <u>can't</u> do	it.	
=>	s so <u>difficul</u> B	<u>t that</u> I don't C	think I <u>can't</u> do D	it.	
=>	s so <u>difficul</u> B	t that I don't C to the waiting	think I <u>can't</u> do D	it.	
=>	s so <u>difficul</u> B go back in	t that I don't C to the waiting	think I <u>can't</u> do D ng room.	it.	
=>	s so <u>difficul</u> B go back in B	t that I don't C to the waiting	think I <u>can't</u> do D ng room.	it.	
=>	s so <u>difficul</u> B go back in B C	t that I don't C to the waiting I rd in bracket	think I <u>can't</u> do D ng room. D	it.	
=>	s so difficul B go back in B O n of the wor	t that I don't C to the waiting I rd in bracket	think I can't do D ng room. C ts: (1m) in my	school. (COM)	 РЕТЕ)
=>	s so difficul B go back in B of the wor	t that I don't C to the waiting I din bracket	think I can't do D ng room. ts: (1m) in my ade me forget all	school. (COM)	 РЕТЕ)
=>	s so difficul B go back in B on of the wor	t that I don't C to the waiting The din bracket evening. It many	think I can't do D ng room. ts: (1m) in my ade me forget all ly for the job. (C	school. (COM) my sadness. (T	 РЕТЕ)
=>	s so difficul B go back in B on of the wor	t that I don't C to the waiting The din bracket evening. It many	think I can't do D ng room. ts: (1m) in my ade me forget all ly for the job. (C	school. (COM) my sadness. (T	 РЕТЕ)
=>	s so difficul B go back in B of the wor a running g. She wants	t that I don't C to the waiting The din bracket evening. It many that is a second to app	think I can't do D ng room. ts: (1m)	it. school. (COM) my sadness. (TCOURAGE) BIG)	PETE) TERRIFY)

Chopsticks

What if you had no knives? What if you had no forks or spoons? And what if you couldn't pick up your food with your hands? Then how would you eat?

You might try chopsticks.

Most people in China don't use knives or porks. They use chopsticks. These sticks come in pairs. They are a little longer than a pencil. They're thinner, too. And they are made of wood or bone.

How do you use chopsticks? You hold them with the thumb and fingers of one hand. Then you trap a piece of food between the ends of the sticks. And you bring the food to your mouth

So now you know how to use chopsticks. The first time you try them, you might have trouble. Many people do. But not the people in China, Japan and Vietnam. They grew up using chopsticks. They can work them easily and quickly.

11	ney can work mem easily and quickly.	
1.	This story is mostly about	
	A-the difference between forks and chopsticks	C-chopsticks and how people eat with them.
	B- the excitement of using chposticks	D-the trouble with using chopsticks
2.	The people of China, Japan and Vietnam work	chopsticks well because
	A-they have used them all their lives	C-chopsticks come in pairs
	B-they use carved and painted chopsticks	D-chopsticks are special to the people who use them
3.	One way chopsticks and forks are alike is	
	A-both are made from the same thing	C-both are hard to use
	B-both are thinner than a pencil	D-both are used with one hand
4.	Chopsticks are not useful	
	A-for people in the West	C-when you have soup
	B-for left-handed people	D-for adults
5.	Chopsticks are special to the person who uses t	hem because
	A-noone else uses them	C-they are made of bone.
	B-they are exciting	D-he/she can't use forks or spoons
2	Dood this passage carefully and then answer	with a guardiana given helesy (1.25 mg)

2. Read this passage carefully, and then answer the questions given below. (1.25 ms)

Indians in North and South America ate popcorn thousands of years. Scientists found some ears of popcorn in New Mexico, a state in the United States. They were 5.600 years old. Farmers probably learned to raise popcorn first before they planted other kinds of corn. Farmers now *raise* popcorn in the United States, Australia, Argentina, South Africa and South Europe.

Corn was an important food for the Indians. It was also important for the religion. When Columbus and other Europeans visited the New World, they saw this. When the Indians and Europeans had their first Thanksgiving, they are popcorn. Today Thanksgiving is an important holiday in the United States, but people don't usually eat popcorn for this holiday now.

In the 1920s, people started selling popcorn at movies. Now most movie theaters in the United States sell popcorn. Popcorn and movie go together very well.

Is popcorn good for you? Yes, it is. However, some people put a lot of salt and butter or vegetable oil on it. It tastes good that way, but it is not very good for you.

1. Where did popcorn come from?
2. What does the word " <i>raise</i> " in line four closely mean?
3. When did movie theaters start selling popcorn?
4. Where do farmers grow popcorn?
5. How do popcorn and movie go together ?
3. Complete the following passage: (1.5 ms)
Yesterday morning, Hoa and her aunt (1) to the market. They wanted
to buy some meat, vegetables and fruit for their dinner. First, they went to the (2)
There was a good selection of meat on the stall: chicken, pork and beef. Hoa doesn't like pork and her
aunt doesn't (3)
So they bought some beef. Next they went to the (4) They bought some spinach
and cucumbers. Hoa likes them and (5) does her aunt. They are her aunt's
favorite vegetables. Finally, Hoa and her aunt stopped (6) a fruit stall. They
wanted to buy a papaya and a pineapple, but they weren't
ripe yet. Therefore, they bought some oranges instead.
V. WRITING: (5.5 ms)
1. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings, using the cues given. (1.5 ms)
1. My sister usually plays badminton skillfully
=> My sister
2. How much were these "chung" cakes?
=> What
3. The café has a lot of tables.
=> There
4. She likes drinking milk.
=> She is

5. Jane teaches English.
=> Jane is
6. Mary is an excellent dancer.
=> Mary
2. Complete the sentences, using the cues given. (2ms)
1. She / prefer / run/ ski / last year.
=>
2. Mai/ can/ play/ both/ guitar/ violin/ when she/ eight.
=>
3. I / not / know / to / cook / and / my brother.
=>
4. Lan / tired / when / catch / bad / cold / two days.
=>
3. Write a paragraph to describe one of your best friends (Words limited: about 50-70) (2ms)

- Good Luck To You -