ĐỀ 4	ĐỀ ÔN THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TIẾNG ANH 9

SECTION I: LISTENING (3.0 points) (You will hear twice for each part)

Part 1. You will hear a man, David, being interviewed about his life as a professional footballer, for each question, put a tick in the correct box.

1. How long has David been a professional football play?

A. One match **B.** Two years **C.** four years

2. What is in a normal day for David?

A. Fitness training and tactics.

B. fitness training and a full match.

C. Fitness, training tactics and a full match.

3. What do the team not watch videos about?

A. The opposition. **B.** Warming up. **C.** Their own performance.

4. What does David say about the diet of a footballer?

A. it is often unpleasant and bad.

B. It has lots of rice, meat and pasta.

C. Footballers have to be careful about what they eat.

5. What is true about David's free time?

A. He spends most of his free time with his friends

B. He has very little free time, except in the summer.

C. He usually does not manage to see his family.

6. What does David say about his future ambitions?

A. He firstly wants to secure a regular place in the team.

B. He wants to play for a European team in the next two years.

C. He never thinks about playing in the World Cup.

Part 2. You will hear a woman talking on the radio about fours of historic houses in the south of England, for each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

HISTORIC TOURS

South Elmharn House. Giaoan de thitienga nh.info

Built: **(7)** ..... century by the bishops of Norwich

Improved: 16th century by a group of rich **(8)** .....

Features: many old, valuable, wall paintings.

Remains of a small Norman **(9)** .....

Tours: Including a walk 2 p.m £ 12. tea / coffee, meal bookable.

Haughley Hall

Built: 14th century outside ruined castle

Improved: 18th century.

Features: Once owned by **(10)** ..... II, currently owned by a Lord.

	Secret **(11)** ..... in the walls
	Two tunnels now closed
Tours	11.30 or 2 p.m £ with traditional **(12)** ....., £ 12 with tea. Group welcome.

Bedfield House

Built:	**(13)** .....century by the church.
Improved:	Mid 15th century.
Features	Signs that protect against witchcraft are on **(14)** .....and surfaces.
	Gardens are joins by **(15)** .....
Tours:	10.30 a.m or 2.30 p.m, £13.50 with tea/coffee and cakes. Groups welcome.

SECTION II: LEXICO – GRAMMAR (7.0 points)

Part 1: Questions from 16 to 36. (3.0 points - 0.15/ each)

Choose the best answer to each question.

16. I'm expecting to have this book_____ soon this year.

A. published **B.** publishing **C.** to publish **D.** publish

17. _____ your advice, I was able to avoid lots of trouble on my trip abroad.

A. Thanks to **B.** Despite **C.** Even though **D.** Instead of

18. We have a party tonight and Daisy is worried about _____.

A. what to wear **B.** which wearing **C.** that she wears **D.** these wearing

19. As a rule, new comers _____ a party at the end of the first month of their stay.

A. was held **B.** hold **C.** have held **D.** will hold

20. The most interesting films _____ for the festival will be shown next week.

A. are chosen **B.** having chosen **C.** chosen **D.** being chosen

21. However _____ about the results, the children still talk merrily.

A. disappointed are they **B.** disappointing they are

C. disappointment **D.** disappointed they are

22. A child _____ to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time.

A. learned **B.** learns **C.** learning **D.** to learn

23. Some businesses use famous cartoon _____ to advertise their products.

A. person **B.** people **C.** characters **D.** samples

24. The first thing you should do when you lose your bank card is to call your bank and ask them to close your _____.

A. account **B.** house **C.** loan **D.** debt

25. "Oh no! I can't find my credit card!" "_____."

A. Thank you for letting me know

B. Don't worry. They will be back very soon

C. It is a nice surprise. You should be glad about it

D. Chill out. Try to remember when you last used it

26. – "What would you like to drink? " – " _____."

A. Yes, please **B.** Milk, please **C.** No, thanks **D.** OK

27. The number of cars on the roads _____ increasing, so we need to build more roads.

A. is **B.** was **C.** were **D.** are

28. _____ the class size is our school's immediate aim.

A. Reduces **B.** Reduce **C.** Reducing **D.** Reduced

29. He _____ being given a receipt for the bill he had paid.

A. asked to **B.** demanded **C.** insisted on **D.** required

30. Some_____ actions have been taken to help protect wildlife at this national park.

A. survival **B.** disposal **C.** postal **D.** remedial

31. The demand for energy is _____more rapidly than ever.

A. exported **B.** decreased **C.** raising **D.** increasing

32. His performance was_____; the audience was delighted.

A. unmarked **B.** faultless **C.** worthless **D.** imperfect

33. But why did the police suspect you? It just does not make_____ to me.

A. reason **B.** right **C.** sense **D.** truth

34. In the end I _____the form in disgust, and threw it away.

A. filled in **B.** worked out **C.** tore up **D.** put off

35. His company, _____him with a car and samples of their products.

A. gives **B.** supplies **C.** replies **D.** places

Part 2: Questions from 36 to 45. (2 points - 0.2/ each)

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following sentences.

36. These high-heeled shoes are ..... for such rough terrain. **SUIT**

37. Colds are caused by viruses, so in the ..... of a virus, you can't catch a cold. **ABSENT**

38. You're too young. This film is ..... for children your age. **APPROPRIATE**

39. ..... now think that we may have viruses in our bodies already. **SCIENCE**

40. In cold weather, for example, blood vessels in the nose get smaller to stop heat escaping. ....., this also allows the cold virus to attack the nose or throat more easily. **FORTUNATE**

41. Victoria Falls in Africa is one of the most ..... sights in the world. **SPECTACLE**

42. It's also an ..... place for water sports. **CREDIBLE**

43. We need you to provide an accurate ..... of the situation. **DESCRIBE**

44. On arrival, it's the noise that makes the greatest ..... **IMPRESS**

45. The ..... landscape is also well worth a visit. **SURROUND**

Part 3: Questions from 46 to 50.(1 point - 0.2/ each)

Each of the following sentences has an error. Find the errors and correct them.

46. Hung really wishes that he can take part in the game.

47. They're going to get their house decorate for the May Day.

48. I used to sit next to a man who name is Almed.

49. I'd rather typing this letter than write it because it's faster.

50. He drives too fast that no one likes to ride with him.

Part 4: Questions from 51 to 55.(1 point - 0.2/ each)

Fill in each of the sentences with correct prepositions.

51. It's about time you told him the truth!

52. The soccer player was ejected because he had done something that was against the rules.

53. Being a nurse is hard work, especially if you're on call all the time.

54. You'll have to work very hard if you want to catch up with the rest of your classmates.

55. I came across my lost earring while I was sweeping in the floor.

SECTION III: READING (6.0 points)

Part 1. Questions 56 – 65 (2 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question.

The first question we might ask is: What can you learn in college that will help you in being an employee? The schools teach a (**56**) _____ many things of value to the future accountant, doctor or electrician. Do they also teach anything of value to the future employee? Yes, they teach the one thing that it is perhaps most valuable for the future employee to know. But very few students bother (**57**) _____it. This basic is the skill ability to organize and express ideas in writing and in speaking. This means that your success as an employee will depend on your ability to communicate, with people and to (**58**) _____ your own thoughts and ideas to them so they will (**59**) _____ understand what you are driving at and be persuaded.

Of course, skill in expression is not enough (**60**) _____ itself. You must have something to say in the first place. The effectiveness of your job depends (**61**) _____ your ability to make other people understand your work as they do on the quality of the work itself.

Expressing one's thoughts is one skill that the school can (**62**) _____ teach. The foundations for skill in expression have to be (**63**) _____ early: an interest in and an ear (**64**) _____ language; experience in organizing ideas and data, in brushing aside the irrelevant, and above all the habit of verbal expression. If you do not lay these foundations (**65**) _____ your school years, you may never have an opportunity again.

56.	**A.** large	**B.** great	**C.** far	**D.** lots
57.	**A.** learning	**B.** to learn	**C.** with learning	**D.** learn
58.	**A.** interpret	**B.** give out	**C.** transfer	**D.** present
59.	**A.** both	**B.** not	**C.** as well	**D.** either
60.	**A.** on	**B.** for	**C.** by	**D.** in
61.	**A.** on most	**B.** most on	**C.** much on	**D.** on much

62.	**A.** quite	**B.** hardly	**C.** truly	**D.** really
63.	**A.** lied	**B.** laid	**C.** lain	**D.** lay
64.	**A.** by	**B.** in	**C.** for	**D.** of
65.	**A.** during	**B.** of	**C.** for	**D.** when

Part 2. Questions 66 – 75 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niépce needed pictures for his business. He was not a good artist, so he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his yard. That was the first photograph. The next important date in the history of photography was 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his studio. He used a new kind of camera and a different process. In his
pictures, you could see everything clearly, even the smallest details. This kind of photograph was called a daguerreotype.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's process. Travelers brought back daguerreotypes from all around the world. People photographed famous buildings, cities, and mountains.

In about 1840, the process was improved. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. The process was not simple and photographers had to carry lots of film and processing equipment. However, **this** did not stop photographers, especially in the United States. After 1840, daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities.

Matthew Brady was one well-known American photographer. He took many portraits of famous people. The portraits were unusual because they were **lifelike** and full of personality. Brady was also the first person to take pictures of a war. His 1862 Civil War pictures showed dead soldiers and **ruined** cities. They made the war seem more real and more terrible.

In the 1880s, new inventions began to change photography. Photographers could buy film ready-made in rolls, instead of having to make the film themselves. Also, they did not have to process the film immediately. They could bring it back to their studios and develop it later. They did not have to carry lots of equipment. And finally, the invention of the small **handheld** camera made photography less expensive.

With a small camera, anyone could be a photographer. People began to use cameras just for fun. They took pictures of their families, friends, and favorite places. They called these pictures "snapshots".

Documentary photographs became popular in newspapers in the 1890s. Soon magazines and books also used them. These pictures showed true events and people. They were much more real than drawings.

Some people began to think of photography as a form of art. They thought that photography could do more than show the real world. It could also show ideas and feelings, like other art forms.

66. The first photograph was taken with _____.

A. a small handheld camera **B.** a very simple camera

C. a daguerreotype **D.** new types of film

67. Daguerre took a picture of his studio with _____.

A. a new kind of camera **B.** a very simple camera

C. special equipment **D.** an electronic camera

68. The word "**this**" in the passage refers to the _____.

A. carrying of lots of film and processing equipment

B. stopping of photographers from taking photos

C. fact that daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities

D. taking of pictures of people and moving things

69. The word "**ruined**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

A. poorly-painted **B.** heavily-polluted **C.** terribly spoiled **D.** badly damaged

70. The word "**lifelike**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

A. moving **B.** realistic **C.** touching **D.** manlike

71. The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of _____.

A. handheld cameras **B.** processing equipment

C. daguerreotypes **D.** rolls of film

72. The word "**handheld**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

A. handling manually **B.** held by hand **C.** controlling hands **D.** operated by hand

73. Matthew Brady was well-known for _____.

A. inventing daguerreotypes **B.** the small handheld camera

C. taking pictures of French cities **D.** portraits and war photographs

74. As mentioned in the passage, photography can _____.

A. print old pictures **B.** convey ideas and feelings

C. show the underworld **D.** replace drawings

75. Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

A. Different Steps in Film Processing **B.** Story of Photography

C. Photography and Painting **D.** Story of Famous Photographers

Part 3: Questions 76 – 85 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the text and fill in one word which best fits each gap.

SAFE CAMPING

Camping in the country is usually great fun, but sometimes things can go wrong. Accidents can happen, so it is essential to think about safety both before you go (**76**) .... while you are there. This will prevent your fun camping trip turning (**77**) ..... something less pleasant.

Firstly, you need to plan ahead. Check out the weather (**78**) ..... a few days in advance and watch out for any reports of fires in the area you are thinking of going to. Bring an

emergency kit in (**79**) ..... you or anyone with you has an accident or illness while you are there.

Choose your camp (**80**) ..... carefully, avoiding any places where there is risk of flooding before you put up your tent, make (**81**) ..... there are no sharp objects on the ground, or ants' or wasps' nests nearby.

In order to keep insects out of the tent, close it whenever you go in or out. If you need a camp (**82**) ..... for cooking, be careful not to build it anywhere near your tent, and before you go to bed, remember to put it (**83**) ..... completely, preferably with lots of water.

After meals, pick up any bits of food that may (**84**) ..... left on the ground, as these can attract insects – or larger creatures. It also makes senses, for the same reason, to keep unused food in closed containers away from the camp. You don't want a hungry bear or another (**85**) ..... suddenly appearing in your tent!

SECTION IV: WRITING (4.0 points)

Part 1: Questions from 86 to 90. (2 point- 0.4/ each)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

86. The result of the match was never in doubt.

✍ At no.....

87. I didn't know you were coming, so I didn't wait for you.

✍ If I.....

88. When I picked up my pen I found that the nib hadbroken

✍ On.....

89. Sally finally managed to get a job.

✍ Sally finally succeeded.....

90. Fiona was so disappointed that she could not keep on working.

✍ Such .....

Part 2: Questions from 91 to 92.(2 pointS - 0.4/ each)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

91. I haven't decided to continue my study in a foreign country. **made**

✍ I haven't ..... my study in a foreign country.

92. I can't understand Doris and what she has done. **sense**

→ I can't ..... Doris and what she has done.

93. I think you should complain about that horrible meal. **WERE**

✍ If I ..... a complaint about that horrible meal.

94. I have a good relationship with my neighbors. **ON**

✍ My neighbors ..... together

95. I don't usually remember people's surnames. **MEMORY**

✍ I don't ..... people's surnames.

ĐÁP ÁN

SECTION I: LISTENING (3.0 points) (You will hear twice for each part)

Part 1. You will hear a man, David, being interviewed about his life as a professional footballer, for each question, put a tick in the correct box.

1. How long has David been a professional football play

A. One match **B.** Two years **C.** four years

2. What is in a normal day for David?

A. Fitness training and tactics.

B. fitness training and a full match.

C. Fitness, training tactics and a full match.

3. What do the team not watch videos about?

A. The opposition. **B.** Warming up. **C.** Their own performance.

4 . What does David say about the diet of a footbalier?

A. it is often unpleasant and bad.

B. It has lots of rice, meat and pasta.

C. Footballers have to be careful about what they eat.

5. What is true about David's free time?

A. He spends most of his free time with his friends

B. He has very little free time, except in the summer.

C. He usually does not manage to see his family.

6. What does David say about his future ambitions?

A. He firstly wants to secure a regular place in the team.

B. He wants to play for a European tearn in the next two years.

C. He never thinks about playing in the World Cup.

Part 2. You will hear a woman talking on the radio about fours of historic houses in the south of England, for each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

HISTORIC TOURS

South Elmharn House.

Built:	**(7) 13th** century by the bishops of Norwich
Improved:	16th century by a group of rich **(8) Lords**
Features:	many old, valuable, wall paintings.
	Remains of a small Norman **(9) church**
Tours:	Including a walk 2 p.m £ 12. tea / coffee, meal bookable.

Haughley Hall

Built:	14th century outside ruined castle

Improved:	18th century.
Features:	Once owned by **(10) King Henry** II, currently owned by a Lord.
	Secret **(11) hiding places** in the walls
	Two tunnels now closed
Tours	11.30 or 2 p.m £ with traditional **(12) lunch**, £ 12 with tea. Group welcome.
Bedfield House	
Built:	**(13) 12th** century by the church.
Improved:	Mid 15th century.
Features	Signs that protect against witchcraft are on **(14) ceilings** and surfaces.
	Gardens are joins by **(15) five bridges**
Tours:	10.30 a.m or 2.30 p.m, £13.50 with tea/coffee and cakes. Groups welcome.

SECTION II: LEXICO – GRAMMAR (7.0 points)

Part 1: Questions from 16 to 36. (3.0 points - 0.15/ each)

Choose the best answer to each question.

16. I'm expecting to have this book_____soon this year.

A. published **B.** publishing **C.** to publish **D.** publish

Causative form have sth done

17. _____ your advice, I was able to avoid lots of trouble on my trip abroad.

A. Thanks to **B.** Despite **C.** Even though **D.** Instead of

thank to (prep) nhờ vào

18. We have a party tonight and Daisy is worried about _____.

A. what to wear **B.** which wearing **C.** that she wears **D.** these wearing

Preposition + Noun / noun phrase

19. As a rule, new comers _____ a party at the end of the first month of their stay.

A. was held **B.** hold **C.** have held **D.** will hold

20. The most interesting films _____ for the festival will be shown next week.

A. are chosen **B.** having chosen **C.** chosen **D.** being chosen

21. However _____ about the results, the children still talk merrily.

A. disappointed are they **B.** disappointing they are

C. disappointment **D.** disappointed they are

22. A child _____ to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time.

A. learned **B.** learns **C.** learning **D.** to learn

23. Some businesses use famous cartoon _____ to advertise their products.

A. person **B.** people **C.** characters **D.** samples

24. The first thing you should do when you lose your bank card is to call your bank and ask them to close your _____.

A. account **B.** house **C.** loan **D.** debt

25. "Oh no! I can't find my credit card!" "_____."

A. Thank you for letting me know

B. Don't worry. They will be back very soon

C. It is a nice surprise. You should be glad about it

D. Chill out. Try to remember when you last used it

Chill out = become quiet or calm, especially after a state of agitation

26. – "What would you like to drink? " – " _____."

A. Yes, please **B.** Milk, please **C.** No, thanks **D.** OK

27. The number of cars on the roads _____ increasing, so we need to build more roads.

A. is **B.** was **C.** were **D.** are

28. _____ the class size is our school's immediate aim.

A. Reduces **B.** Reduce **C.** Reducing **D.** Reduced

29. He _____ being given a receipt for the bill he had paid.

A. asked to **B.** demanded **C.** insisted on **D.** required

insist (v.) on doing sth = nhất quyết làm gì

30. Some_____ actions have been taken to help protect wildlife at this national park.

A. survival **B.** disposal **C.** postal **D.** remedial

remedial (adj.) = mang tính chữa trị, sửa chữa, để khắc phục (remedial actions/measures = các hành động/ biện pháp nhằm sửa chữa)

31. The demand for energy is _____more rapidly than ever.

A. exported **B.** decreased **C.** raising **D.** increasing

increase (v.) = tăng decrease = giảm export (v.) sth = xuất khẩu cái gì; raise (v.) sth = tăng, nâng cái gì lên

32. His performance was_____; the audience was delighted.

A. unmarked **B.** faultless **C.** worthless **D.** imperfect

faultless (adj.) = perfect = không có lỗi, hoàn hảo

imperfect = không hoàn hảo;

worthless (adj.) = không có giá trị, vô dụng;

unmarked (adj.) = không được đánh dấu, không có biển hiệu

33. But why did the police suspect you? It just does not make_____ to me.

A. reason **B.** right **C.** sense **D.** truth

make sense = có lý, có nghĩa hiểu được

34. In the end I _____the form in disgust, and threw it away.

A. filled in **B.** worked out **C.** tore up **D.** put off

tear (v.) (tore/ torn) sth up = xé nát cái gì (Cuối cùng, tôi ghê tởm.. xé nát tờ đơn, vặn vứt nó đi);

fill in a form = điền vào một mẫu đơn;

work sth out = tính toán cái gì;

put sth off = trì hoãn cái gì

35. His company, _____him with a car and samples of their products.

A. gives **B.** supplies **C.** replies **D.** places

supply (v.) sb with sth = cung cấp cho ai cái gì

Part 2: Questions from 36 to 45. (2 points - 0.2/ each)

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following sentences.

36. These high-heeled shoes are **unsuitable** for such rough terrain. **SUIT**

37. Colds are caused by viruses, so in the **absence** of a virus, you can't catch a cold. **ABSENT**

38. You're too young. This film is **inappropriate** for children your age. **APPROPRIATE**

39. Scientists now think that we may have viruses in our bodies already. **SCIENCE**

40. In cold weather, for example, blood vessels in the nose get smaller to stop heat escaping. **Unfortunately**, this also allows the cold virus to attack the nose or throat more easily. **FORTUNATE**

41. Victoria Falls in Africa is one of the most **spectacular** sights in the world. **SPECTACLE**

42. It's also an **incredible** place for water sports. **CREDIBLE**

43. We need you to provide an accurate **description** of the situation. **DESCRIBE**

44. On arrival, it's the noise that makes the greatest **impression**. **IMPRESS**

45. The **surrounding** landscape is also well worth a visit. **SURROUND**

Part 3: Questions from 46 to 50.(1 point - 0.2/ each)

Each of the following sentences has an error. Find the errors and correct them.

46. Hung really wishes that he **can** take part in the game. → **could**

47. They're going to get their house **decorate** for the May Day. → **decorated**

48. I used to sit next to a man **who** name is Almed. → **whose**

49. I'd rather **typing** this letter than write it because it's faster. → **type**

50. He drives **too** fast that no one likes to ride with him. → **so**

Part 4: Questions from 51 to 55.(1 point - 0.2/ each)

Fill in each of the sentences with correct prepositions.

51. It's **about** time you told him the truth!

52. The soccer player was ejected because he had done something that was **against** the rules.

53. Being a nurse is hard work, especially if you're **on** call all the time.

54. You'll have to work very hard if you want to catch up **with** the rest of your classmates.

55. I came **across** my lost earring while I was sweeping in the floor.

SECTION III: READING (6.0 points)

Part 1. Questions 56 – 65 (2 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question.

The first question we might ask is: What can you learn in college that will help you in being an employee? The schools teach a (**56**) _____ many things of value to the future accountant, doctor or electrician. Do they also teach anything of value to the future employee? Yes, they

teach the one thing that it is perhaps most valuable for the future employee to know. But very few students bother (**57**) _____it. This basic is the skill ability to organize and express ideas in writing and in speaking. This means that your success as an employee will depend on your ability to communicate, with people and to (**58**) _____ your own thoughts and ideas to them so they will (**59**) _____ understand what you are driving at and be persuaded.

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Expressing one's thoughts is one skill that the school can (**62**) _____ teach. The foundations for skill in expression have to be (**63**) _____ early: an interest in and an ear (**64**) _____ language; experience in organizing ideas and data, in brushing aside the irrelevant, and above all the habit of verbal expression. If you do not lay these foundations (**65**) _____ your school years, you may never have an opportunity again.

56.	**A.** large	**B.** great	**C.** far	**D.** lots
57.	**A.** learning	**B.** to learn	**C.** with learning	**D.** learn
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59.	**A.** both	**B.** not	**C.** as well	**D.** either
60.	**A.** on	**B.** for	**C.** by	**D.** in
61.	**A.** on most	**B.** most on	**C.** much on	**D.** on much
62.	**A.** quite	**B.** hardly	**C.** truly	**D.** really
63.	**A.** lied	**B.** laid	**C.** lain	**D.** lay
64.	**A.** by	**B.** in	**C.** for	**D.** of
65.	**A.** during	**B.** of	**C.** for	**D.** when

Part 2. Questions 66 – 75 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niépce needed pictures for his business. He was not a good artist, so he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his yard. That was the first photograph. The next important date in the history of photography was 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his studio. He used a new kind of camera and a different process. In his pictures, you could see everything clearly, even the smallest details. This kind of photograph was called a daguerreotype.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's process. Travelers brought back daguerreotypes from all around the world. People photographed famous buildings, cities, and mountains.

In about 1840, the process was improved. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. The process was not simple and photographers had to carry lots of film and processing equipment. However, **this** did not stop photographers, especially in the United States. After 1840, daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities.

Matthew Brady was one well-known American photographer. He took many portraits of famous people. The portraits were unusual because they were **lifelike** and full of personality. Brady was also the first person to take pictures of a war. His 1862 Civil War pictures showed dead soldiers and **ruined** cities. They made the war seem more real and more terrible.

In the 1880s, new inventions began to change photography. Photographers could buy film ready-made in rolls, instead of having tomake the film themselves. Also, they did not haveto process the film immediately. They could bring it back to their studios and develop it later. They did not have to carry lots of equipment. And finally, the invention of the small **handheld** camera made photography less expensive.

With a small camera, anyone could be a photographer. People began to use cameras just for fun. They took pictures of their families, friends, and favorite places. They called these pictures "snapshots".

Documentary photographs became popular in newspapers in the 1890s. Soon magazines and books also used them. These pictures showed true events and people. They were much more real than drawings.

Some people began to think of photography as a form of art. They thought that photography could do more than show the real world. It could also show ideas and feelings, like other art forms.

66. The first photograph was taken with _____.

A. a small handheld camera **B.** a very simple camera

C. a daguerreotype **D.** new types of film

67. Daguerre took a picture ofhis studio with _____.

A. a new kind of camera **B.** a very simple camera

C. special equipment **D.** an electronic camera

68. The word "**this**" in the passage refers to the _____.

A. carrying of lots of film and processing equipment

B. stopping of photographers from taking photos

C. fact that daguerreotype artistswere popular in most cities

D. taking of pictures of people and moving things

69. The word "**ruined**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

A. poorly-painted **B.** heavily-polluted **C.** terribly spoiled **D.** badly damaged

70. The word "**lifelike**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

A. moving **B.** realistic **C.** touching **D.** manlike

71. The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of _____.

A. handheld cameras **B.** processing equipment

C. daguerreotypes **D.** rolls of film

72. The word "**handheld**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

A. handling manually **B.** held by hand **C.** controlling hands **D.** operated by hand

73. Matthew Brady was well-known for _____.

A. inventing daguerreotypes **B.** the small handheld camera

C. taking pictures of French cities **D.** portraits and war photographs

74. As mentioned in the passage, photography can _____.

A. print old pictures **B.** convey ideas and feelings

C. show the underworld **D.** replace drawings

75. Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

A. Different Steps in Film Processing **B.** Story of Photography

C. Photography and Painting **D.** Story of Famous Photographers

Part 3: Questions 76 – 85 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the text and fill in one word which best fits each gap.

SAFE CAMPING

Camping in the country is usually great fun, but sometimes things can go wrong. Accidents can happen, so it is essential to think about safety both before you go (**76**) **and** while you are there. This will prevent your fun camping trip turning (**77**) **into** something less pleasant.

Firstly, you need to plan ahead. Check out the weather (**78**) **forecast** a few days in advance and watch out for any reports of fires in the area you are thinking of going to. Bring an emergency kit in (**79**) **case** you or anyone with you has an accident or illness while you are there.

Choose your camp (**80**) **site** carefully, avoiding any places where there is risk of flooding before you put up your tent, make (**81**) **sure** there are no sharp objects on the ground, or ants' or wasps' nests nearby.

In order to keep insects out of the tent, close it whenever you go in or out. If you need a camp (**82**) **fire** for cooking, be careful not to build it anywhere near your tent, and before you go to bed, remember to put it (**83**) **out** completely, preferably with lots of water.

After meals, pick up any bits of food that may (**84**) **be** left on the ground, as these can attract insects – or larger creatures. It also makes senses, for the same reason, to keep unused food in closed containers away from the camp. You don't want a hungry bear or another (**85**) **animal** suddenly appearing in your tent!

SECTION IV: WRITING (4.0 points)

Part 1: Questions from 86 to 90. (2 point- 0.4/ each)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

86. The result of the match was never in doubt.

✍ At no **time was the result of the match in doubt.**

87. I didn't know you were coming, so I didn't wait for you.

✍ If I **had known you were coming, I would have waited for you.**

88. When I picked up my pen I found that the nib hadbroken

✍ On **picking up my pen, I found that the nib had broken.**

89. Sally finally managed to get a job.

✍ Sally finally succeeded **in getting a job.**

90. Fiona was so disappointed that she could not keep on working.

✍ Such **was Fiona's disappointment that she could not keep on working.**

Part 2: Questions from 91 to 92.(2 pointS - 0.4/ each)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

91. I haven't decided to continue my study in a foreign country. **made**

✍ I haven't **made a decision to continue** my study in a foreign country.

✍ I haven't **made up my mind to continue** my study in a foreign country.

92. I can't understand Doris and what she has done. **sense**

→ I can't **make (any) sense of** Doris and what she has done.

93. I think you should complain about that horrible meal. **were**

✍ If I **were you I would make** a complaint about that horrible meal.

94. I have a good relationship with my neighbors. **on**

✍ My neighbors **and I get on well with** together

95. I don't usually remember people's surnames. **memory**

✍ I don't **have a good memory of** people's surnames.