

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

CÂU	101	102	103	104
1	A	A	A	B
2	D	C	A	A
3	C	B	D	D
4	D	B	D	C
5	A	C	B	D
6	C	C	D	C
7	D	C	B	A
8	D	C	C	C
9	D	D	D	B
10	B	B	B	C
11	C	C	B	A
12	B	A	B	B
13	D	C	A	B
14	D	B	D	B
15	D	C	D	C
16	B	A	C	D
17	C	D	B	B
18	A	C	A	C
19	B	D	A	D
20	C	A	A	C
21	A	D	A	D
22	A	A	B	C
23	D	A	C	D
24	B	B	A	B

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

I. LISTENING (2pts)

1.

1.A 2.C 3.D 4.B 5.C

The most endangered cat species is the Iberian Lynx, sometimes called the Spanish Lynx. Should this species die out it would be the first feline extinction since the Smilodon, commonly known as the Sabre-toothed Tiger, 10,000 years ago . Recent studies estimate the number of surviving Iberian lynx to be as **few as 100**, which is around 400 less than there were in 2000. What does an Iberian Lynx look like? Their leopard-like spots particularly distinguish it from its cousin, the Eurasian Lynx and it is also smaller, with a head and body length between 85 and 110 centimetres. Males can weigh between 12.9 and 27 kilograms ,which is about half the weight of the average Eurasian Lynx. The lynx can live up to a period of **thirteen years**. The Iberian Lynx’s size means that it typically hunts for animals no bigger than rabbits or hares. **Rabbits** would account for more than 70% of the Lynx’s food ,but due to Spain’s declining rabbit population, the lynx has been forced to attack larger mammals such as **young deer or roebuck**. The Iberian Lynx hunts alone and follows its prey even up to distances of 100 kilometres. Or it lies in wait for its prey for many hours. It uses the four sets of whiskers on its ears and chin to sense its victim. They are active at

night. They stay active in winter and their fur becomes thicker and paler. In extreme weather, they take shelter in **caves or trees**.

The Iberian Lynx was once widespread all over the peninsula but it is now restricted to very small areas, mainly mountainous areas covered with vegetation. Its recent drastic decline over recent decades is due to **loss of habitat, reduction in prey and high non-natural mortality from road kills, predator control and hunting**, although it is under legal protection and it is no longer legal to hunt them.

2. Listen to a monotalk about artificial intelligent and fill in the blank with **ONLY ONE WORD** (1pt).

1. **common**
2. **digital**
3. **perform**
4. **concerned (thiếu ed -1/2)**
5. **goals (thiếu s -1/2)**

Artificial intelligence, or AI, is any type of computer that can learn how to do tasks on its own. Artificial intelligence is starting to become very **common** in everyday life. Phones and tablets often come with intelligent **digital** assistants. Streaming platforms use AI to recommend content to their users. The type of AI we have today is called narrow AI, which means it can only **perform** very specific tasks. Researchers are trying to create something called general AI, which would be able to think and learn like a human. But many scientists are **concerned** about the future of AI. An extremely intelligent computer would be very good at accomplishing its **goals**, but it might not care very much about human life.

II. WRITING

Rewrite the sentences using suggested words or complete the sentences to have the same meaning (2pts)

1. As more people move to the city, the cost of living there gets higher.

The more people move to the city, **the higher** the cost of living there **gets/ becomes/ is**.

2. They began doing the project yesterday. They will finish it at the end of this week.

By the end of this week, they **will have finished** (doing) the project.

3. A group of workmen installed an automated gate in our garage

We got an automated gate **installed** in our garage by a group of workmen .

4. "It's not a good idea to write your passwords down", they told us.

They advised us **not to write our** passwords down.

5. "I'll cook dinner when you work night shifts" – My roommate said to me.

My roommate offered **to cook** dinner when I **worked** night shifts.