**Test 1**

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

**Câu 1.** **A.** tangle **B.** dangerous **C.** battle **D.** calculate

**Câu 2.** **A.** begged **B.** canned **C.** booked **D.** buttoned

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.**

**Câu 3.** **A.** erode **B.** involve **C.** reduce **D.** product

**Câu 4.** **A.** discussion **B.** assistant **C.** character **D.** expensive

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**Câu 5.** There is no use persuading her to join us because her parents_____ her to return home after the last game _____ over.

**A.** had told/was **B.** have told/is **C.** told/had been **D.** tell/has been

**Câu 6.** If anyone _____, tell them I'm not at home.

**A.** call **B.** calls **C.** called **D.** should call

**Câu 7.** All the applicants for the post are thoroughly _____ for their suitability.

**A.** searched **B.** vetted **C.** investigated **D.** scrutinized

**Câu 8.** They knew that it was just not feasible _____ such a small firm to compete with the big boys.

**A.** in **B.** at **C.** for **D.** about

**Câu 9.** If we lose the case we may be _____ for the costs of the whole trial.

**A.** compatible **B.** liable **C.** available **D.** accessible

**Câu 10.** _____ is someone who can reduce spending without hurting morale.

**A.** What is needed **B.** What needs **C.** Being needed **D.** That needs

**Câu 11.** We were so looking forward to stretching out on the beach in the sunshine, but it _____ the whole time we were there.

**A.** poured with rain **B.** rained dogs and cats

**C.** dropped in the bucket **D.** made hay while the sun shined

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**Câu 12.** She made as if _____ but then stopped.

**A.** to speak **B.** speaking **C.** spoken **D.** speak

**Câu 13.** _____ the ability to delay normal cognitive decline as we age, there are significant social benefits to lifelong learning.

**A.** Aside from **B.** In addition **C.** Moreover **D.** Furthermore

**Câu 14.** _____ massage relieves pain and anxiety, eases depression and speeds up recovery from medical problems.

**A.** a **B.** the **C.** 0 **D.** some

**Câu 15.** Since the situation was so bad, she should _____ care of much earlier.

**A.** have taken **B.** have been taken **C.** be taken **D.** take

**Câu 16.** The committee is _____ of well-known mountaineers.

**A.** contained **B.** comprised **C.** included **D.** consisted

**Câu 17.** It is desirable that the hotel manager remember to call the _____ staff every 6 months to clean up the air conditioners.

**A.** maintaining **B.** maintain **C.** maintainable **D.** maintenance

**Câu 18.** He made all sorts of beautiful plans for his tour without taking into consideration the possibility _____ an entry visa.

**A.** of refusing **B.** of being refused **C.** of refusal of **D.** to be refused

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

**Câu 19.** While Tom Spinkler was travelling along Wagon Wheel Road in Big Cypress Swamp in South Florida, he **came across** a young snake.

**A.** run up **B.** run down **C.** run into **D.** run out

**Câu 20.** The aboriginal people of Australia are experts at survival in an environment with **scanty** resources.

**A.** ordinary **B.** limited **C.** abundant **D.** natural

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

**Câu 21.** I was going to have a go at parachuting but **lost my nerve** at the last minute.

**A.** was determined to go ahead **B.** lost my temper

**C.** was discouraged from trying **D.** grew out of it

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**Câu 22.** Overpopulation in big cities has **severely** affected the air and water quality.

**A.** seriously **B.** insignificantly **C.** largely **D.** commonly

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the (23) _____ between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are old-fashioned, possessive and dominant; that they do not trust their children to deal with obstacles; (24) _____ they talk too much about certain problems and that they have no sense of humor, at least in parent-child relationships. I think it is true that parents often (25) _____ their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. (26)_____they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

If you plan to control your life, co-operation can be part of that plan. You can charm others, especially parents, into doing things the ways you want. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and (5) _____, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

*(Source: https://www.woyaosouti.com/topic/107813763)*

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Câu 23.** | **A.** misunderstandings | **B.** debates | **C.** conflict | **D.** understanding |
| **Câu 24.** | **A.** that | **B.** which | **C.** who | **D.** why |
| **Câu 25.** | **A.** overestimate | **B.** underestimate | **C.** impose | **D.** dominate |
| **Câu 26.** | **A.** However | **B.** Besides | **C.** Despite | **D.** Therefore |
| **Câu 27.** | **A.** initiation | **B.** initiate | **C.** initiative | **D.** initial |

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

**Câu 28.** It was reported that a policeman was badly injured in the explosion.

**A.** was reported **B.** a **C.** badly **D.** injured

**Câu 29.** The Principal demanded that the heaters repair immediately. Winter is coming!

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**A.** The **B.** demanded **C.** repair **D.** is coming

**Câu 30.** The accident seemed to have destroyed completely his confidence.

**A.** The **B.** seemed **C.** to have **D.** destroyed completely

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

There was a man who had four sons. He wanted his sons to learn not to judge things too quickly. So he sent them each on a quest, in turn, to go and look at a pear tree that was a great distance away. The first son went in the winter, the second in the spring, the third in summer, and the youngest son in the fall. When they had all gone and come back, he called them together to describe what they had seen.

The first son said that the tree was ugly, bent, and twisted. The second son said no – it was covered with green buds and full of promise. The third son disagreed, he said it was laden with blossoms that smelled so sweet and looked so beautiful, it was the most graceful thing he had ever seen. The last son disagreed with all of them; he said it was ripe and drooping with fruit, full of life and fulfilment.

The man then explained to his sons that they were all right, because they had each seen but one season in the tree's life. He told them that you cannot judge a tree, or a person, by only one season, and that the essence of who they are – and the pleasure, joy, and love that come from that life – can only be measured at the end, when all the seasons are up. If you give up when it's winter, you will miss the promise of your spring, the beauty of your summer, fulfilment of your fall.

Don't judge a life by one difficult season. Don't let the pain of one season destroy the joy of all the rest.

*(source: https://www.beliefnet.com)*

**Câu 31.** Which best serves as the title for the passage?

**A.** The Seasons of Life **B.** The Observation of a Tree

**C.** Father and Four Sons **D.** Love all the Seasons in a Year

**Câu 32.** According to the paragraph 2, what did the second son see in his turn?

**A.** The tree was gloomy, withered and crooked.

**B.** The tree was in buds and teeming with vigor.

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**C.** The tree was blossoming and gave off a sweet scent.

**D.** The tree was bountifully fruitful, brimming with life force.

**Câu 33.** The word "**laden**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

**A.** loaded **B.** decorated **C.** enhanced **D.** given

**Câu 34.** The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

**A.** the four sons **B.** green buds **C.** trees, people **D.** the pleasure, joy and love

**Câu 35.** According to the paragraph 4, what is the lesson the father wanted to impart to his children?

**A.** Moral lessons can come from the most unexpected and ordinary things.

**B.** No matter what season it is outside, you always have to cherish it.

**C.** The old age of humans is similar to the winter of nature.

**D.** Persevere through the difficulties and better times are sure to come sometime sooner or later.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

Times are tough. The nightly news is filled with stories of people who have lost their jobs due to the economic crisis, or lost their homes in a fire or natural disaster. Have you ever seen people who have just endured an awful situation? Some focus on what they have lost, and this is easy to understand. But other people focus on what they did not lose, and they start thinking about a better future.

One good piece of advice to remember is that you cannot always control situations or other people. The only thing you can control is your own personal reaction to bad situations. Sometimes a situation may really be overwhelming. However, in many cases, you really can influence our own moods by the way you think about negative situations.

Imagine two families: Both have lost their homes and all their belongings in a devastating storm. One family cannot mask their **grief**. They feel that everything they hold dear has been destroyed. They cannot imagine how they will ever be able to replace things and start over again. Their normal life seems to have been completely lost. In contrast, a second family is crying with joy. All of the people in their family are unharmed and safe. This family is just happy that everyone has survived. This family is already trying to figure out how they can recover. You can't really

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blame the first family for experiencing a very normal reaction to a terrible situation. However, the second family certainly seems to be better off. **They** are thinking about making progress rather than focusing on the tragic events.

Though this **scenario** is extreme, everyone experiences setbacks that seem just awful at the time. This could be a job loss, illness, or problems with family members. Nobody gets through life without having some bad things happen. In these situations, try to focus on the steps you can take to remedy the situation, instead of how awful the setback is. By doing this, you will be laying the foundation for a better tomorrow. And you will not suffer as much pain today.

Actually, controlling how you feel and trying to maintain a positive attitude can help you through many tough situations. The bottom line is, no matter what the problem is, you are more likely to fix it if you can stay positive and work out a plan. Also, never be afraid to seek help when you need it. The advice of a friend, family member, or even a professional may be all it takes to get back on track.

It may sound like a cliché. While a positive attitude may not be the answer to every problem, it can certainly give you an advantage in surviving most of life's minor setbacks.

*(Adapted from "Select Readings – Upper Intermediate" by Linda Lee and Erik Gundersen)*

**Câu 36.** Which of the following could be the main idea of the passage?

**A.** Being optimistic is an effective way to get over bad situations.

**B.** Keeping positive or negative thoughts is the own choice of each person.

**C.** Positive thoughts are necessary conditions to be successful.

**D.** There seems to have more pessimists than optimists.

**Câu 37.** The word "**grief**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

**A.** problem **B.** sorrow **C.** disappointment **D.** damage

**Câu 38.** What does the word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refer to?

**A.** tragic events **B.** all of the people **C.** the first family **D.** the second family

**Câu 39.** It can be inferred from the third paragraph that _____.

**A.** disappointment and sadness are all people's common emotions in terrible situations.

**B.** your attitude in terrible situations is more important than how serious the problems are.

**C.** optimists often suffer less terrible situations than pessimists.

**D.** your attitude will decide the way you react to terrible situations.

**Câu 40.** The word "**scenario**" in paragraph 4 mostly means _____.

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**A.** trouble **B.** background **C.** circumstance **D.** imagination

**Câu 41.** According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?

**A.** The thing people have to remember is managing their own reaction to bad situations.

**B.** Everyone will suffer some terrible experiences in their life.

**C.** Paying attention to the solutions of the setback is better than focusing on the damage it causes.

**D.** To have a good foundation for the future, you should not undergo bad situations today.

**Câu 42.** According to paragraph 5, what is the major thing you should do when you have troubles?

**A.** Be optimistic and make out a plan. **B.** Ask other people for help when necessary.

**C.** Control your emotions. **D.** Determine how serious the problem is.

**Câu 43.** What is the main purpose of the author in the passage?

**A.** To prove that optimism is better than pessimism.

**B.** To encourage people to maintain a positive attitude in every setback.

**C.** To compare the advantages of positive attitude with those of negative ones.

**D.** To explain the emotions people have when they are in bad situations.

**Câu 44.** He should have listened to your advice.

**A.** It was essential that he listen to your advice but he didn't.

**B.** It was likely that he could have listened to your advice.

**C.** I was guess he might have taken your advice.

**D.** He needn't have listened to your advice.

**Câu 45.** Tom said: "I have already had breakfast, so I am not hungry."

**A.** Tom said he had already had breakfast, so he is not hungry.

**B.** Tom said he has already had breakfast, so he is not hungry.

**C.** Tom said he has already had breakfast, so he was not hungry.

**D.** Tom said he had already had breakfast, so he was not hungry.

**Câu 46.** As John became more successful, he had less time for his family.

**A.** The less time John had for his family, the more successful he became.

**B.** The more successful John became, the less time he had for his family.

**C.** More and more successful John achieved caused him to have less time for his family.

**D.** The more successful John achieved, the less time he had for his family.

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**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the option that best completes following exchanges.**

**Câu 47.** Two classmates are talking to each other.

**Student 1**: "How can volunteers benefit from their work?" – **Student 2**: "_____."

**A.** They earn a lot of money.

**B.** They can live better than others.

**C.** They feel happy themselves.

**D.** They don't have any worries.

**Câu 48.** Ryan finds a new job in New York and is about to move there. He doesn't want his friendship with Adriana to drift apart.

**Adriana:** "Don't forget to drop me a line when you settle down." - **Ryan:** "_____."

**A.** Oh, that's great! But I'm going to miss you.

**B.** I look forward to hearing from you soon.

**C.** Trust me. I won't. I'll keep you posted.

**D.** All right! Good luck!

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.**

**Câu 49.** We live in a world. Immediate and easy access to information is a standard expectation there.

**A.** Immediate and easy access to information in the world we live in is a standard expectation.

**B.** Immediate and easy access to information is expected to be standardized in the world we live in.

**C.** People living in this world expect that immediate and easy access to information is a standard.

**D.** It is expected that immediate and easy access to information in the world we live in is a standard.

**Câu 50.** Urban population grows and the effects of climate change worsen. Therefore, our cities have to adapt.

**A.** Our cities have to adapt if urban population grows and the effects of climate change worsen.

**B.** As the urban population grows and the effects of climate change worsen, our cities have to adapt.

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**C.** Our cities are always adaptive to urban population growth and the effects of climate changes.

**D.** Urban population growth and effects of climate changes are worsening, which make our cities more adaptive.

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