

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh:.....

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

Question 1: A. snackss B. follows C. titles D. writes

Question 2: A. chamber B. ancient C. danger D. ancestor

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

Question 3: A. inspire B. resign C. danger D. exchange

Question 4: A. delegate B. fabulous C. external D. slippery

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

Question 5: Neither of the boys came to school yesterday, _____?

A. didn't he B. does he C. did he D. doesn't he

Question 6: Unless you _____ all of my questions, I can't do anything to help you.

A. answered B. answer C. would answer D. are answering

Question 7: Peter _____ a book when I saw him.

A. is reading B. reading C. read D. was reading

Question 8: I won't change my mind _____ what you say.

A. whether B. no matter C. because D. although

Question 9: This book provides students _____ useful tips that help them to pass the coming exam.

A. at B. about C. for D. with

Question 10: The Perfect Pet Parlor is a chain of stores ----- a large selection of pet food and pet accessories at a reasonable price with excellent sales support.

A. sell B. sells C. sold D. selling

Question 11: You should eat more, ____.

A. you'll make yourself ill B. you making yourself ill

C. or you'll make yourself ill D. if you'll make yourself ill

Question 12: You can't get a soda from that machine. There's a sign on it says that "_____".

A. Out of job B. Out of hand C. Out of order D. Out of mind

Question 13: I find it quite _____ to talk in front of a group of people.

A. embarrassingly B. embarrassing C. embarrassment D. embarrassed

Question 14: Who will _____ the children while you go out to work?

A. look for B. look up C. look after D. look at

Question 15: We need _____ information before we can decide.

A. further B. farther C. far D. furthest

Question 16: My car isn't _____. It's always letting me down.

A. believable B. reliable C. colorable D. conceivable

Question 17: He left the country _____ arrest when he returned.

A. in fear that B. with fear of C. under threat of D. with threat of

Question 18: When she looked in her purse she found that her money had been _____.

A. stolen B. broken C. thieved D. robbed

Question 19: I have visited _____ Portugal but I have never been to _____ Netherlands.

A. the-the B. □-the C. a-the D. a/ an

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

Question 19: After a long lunch hour, business resumes as usual.

A. continues B. resurfaces C. delays D. responds

Question 20: He was asked to account for his presence at the scene of crime.

A. complain B. exchange C. explain D. arrange

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

Question 21: The situation in the country has remained relatively stable for a few months now.

A. constant B. changable C. objective D. ignorant

Question 22: My cousin tends to look on the bright side in any circumstance.

A. be optimistic B. be pessimistic C. be confident D. be smart

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 23: *John:* "I didn't pass my driving test." - *Anna:* "_____!"

A. Better luck next time B. So poor

C. Congratulations

D. That was nice of them

Question 24: Mary: "It's a nice day today. Let's play a game of tennis."

Linda: "_____"

A. Will we not play?

B. Why not do we play?

C. Why not?

D. Shall not we play?

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 from 25 to 29.

The warming of the Pacific Ocean has created weather patterns (25) _____ strongly affect the world. When the water is warm, the amount of rainfall in Indonesia and surrounding regions decreases. Australia could (26) _____ experience a drought in many parts. On the other hand, Chile (which borders the Pacific Ocean) is preparing for severe rainstorms. In Pakistan and northwestern India, the weather pattern makes the rainy season weaker and makes the area much drier.

This happening is called El Nino and is used (27) _____ weather forecasters to make long-range weather predictions. They also know that El Nino will bring unusually rain to the southwestern part of the United States and make the central part of the country drier at the same time.

According to research, weather forecasters (28) _____ know about the coming weather with certainty. Now everything has become completely different.

El Nino itself used to be predictable. It would occur every two to seven years. But now this weather pattern is becoming more frequent. We cannot say when and how often tornadoes or cyclones occur. Scientists are unsure of the reason for this (29) _____ on the global scale either.

Question 25: A. what

B. when

C. that

D. whether

Question 26: A. even

B. ever

C. nevertheless

D. however

Question 27: A. on

B. by

C. to

D. at

Question 28: A. used to

B. get used to

C. are used to

D. used to be

Question 29: A. change

B. transfer

C. transformation

D. shift

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 from 30 to 34.

Today, more and more women are actively participating in social activities both in urban and rural areas. Specially, **they** have shined brightly in even many fields commonly regarded as the man's areas such as business, scientific research and social management. In some areas, women even show more overwhelming power than men. The image of contemporary Vietnamese women with creativeness, dynamism, success has become

popular in Vietnam's society. The fact reveals that the gender gap has been remarkably narrowed and women enjoy many more opportunities to pursue their social careers and obtain success, contributing to national socio-economic development. According to Ms Le Thi Quy, Director of the Gender and Development Research Centre under the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Hanoi National University, gender equity in Vietnam has reached a high level over the past decade. The rate of Vietnamese women becoming National Assembly members from the 9th term to the 11th term increased 8.7%, bringing the proportion of Vietnamese women in authority to 27.3%, the highest rate in Southeast Asia. There is no big gap in the level of literacy and schooling between men and women. Women account for about 37% of university and college graduates, 19.9% of doctoral degree holders and 6.7% of professors and associate professors.

The legitimate rights of women and children are ensured more than ever before with more complete legal documents including laws, conventions and national action plans, among which the laws on "gender equity" mark a turning-point in the empowerment of women.

Mass media also highlights the continued success of women in every field and honors their great importance in modern society, helping to do away with out-dated perceptions about traditional women's duties. Many projects on reproductive health care, children protection, and family income improvement jointly conducted by various mass organizations, state agencies and non-governmental organizations have created favorable conditions for women to become involved.

Question 30: The text is about ____.

- A. the changes in the status of Vietnamese women
- B. the Vietnamese women's liberation
- C. the Vietnamese sex discrimination
- D. the discrimination that Vietnamese women have to face

Question 31: Which adjective is not used to describe Vietnamese women?

- A. successful
- B. creative
- C. narrow
- D. dynamic

Question 32: The word "**they**" in paragraph 1 is referred to _____.

- A. areas
- B. fields
- C. women
- D. activities

Question 33: Vietnamese women ____.

- A. have few opportunities to develop their intellectual ability
- B. have only shined brightly in doing housework
- C. can't do any scientific research
- D. are ensured their rights with laws, conventions and national action plans

Question 34: Which is NOT mentioned in the text as a project to create condition for Vietnamese women?

- A. Traditional women's duties
- B. Reproductive care
- C. Children protection
- D. Family income improvement

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 from 35 to 42.

Rachel Carson was born in 1907 in Springsdale, Pennsylvania. She studied biology in college and zoology at Johns Hopkins University, where she received her master's degree in 1933. In 1936, she was hired by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, where she worked most of her life.

Carson's first book, **Under the Sea Wind**, was published in 1941. It received excellent reviews, but sales were poor until it was reissued in 1952. In that year, she published *The Sea Around Us*, which provided a fascinating look beneath the ocean's surface, emphasizing human history as well as geology and marine biology. Her imagery and language had a poetic quality. Carson consulted no less than 1,000 printed sources. She had voluminous correspondence and frequent discussions with experts in the field. However, she always realized the limitations of her non-technical readers.

In 1962, Carson published **Silence Spring**, a book that sparked considerable controversy. It proved how much harm was done by the uncontrolled, reckless use of insecticides. She detailed how they poison the food supply of animals, kill birds, and contaminate human food. At that time, spokesmen for the chemical industry mounted personal attacks against Carson and issued propaganda to indicate that her findings were flawed. However, her work was vindicated by a 1963 report of the President's Science Advisory Committee.

(Source: TOEFL Reading)

Question 35: The passage mainly discusses Rachel Carson's work _____.

- A. at college
- B. at the US Fish and Wildlife Service
- C. as a researcher
- D. as a writer

Question 36: According to the passage, what did Carson primarily study at Johns Hopkins University?

- A. Oceanography
- B. Zoology
- C. Literature
- D. History

Question 37: When she published her first book, Carson was closest to the age of _____.

- A. 26
- B. 29
- C. 34
- D. 45

Question 38: It can be inferred from the passage that in 1952, Carson's book *Under the Sea Wind*

A. was outdated

B. became more popular than her other books

C. was praised by critics

D. sold many copies

Question 39: Which of the following was NOT mentioned in the passage as a source of information for *The Sea Around Us*

A. Printed matter

B. Talks with experts

C. A research expedition

D. Letters from scientists

Question 40: The word “reckless” is closest in meaning to _____.

A. unnecessary

B. limited

C. continuous

D. irresponsible

Question 41: The word “flawed” is closest in meaning to _____.

A. faulty

B. deceptive

C. logical

D. offensive

Question 42: Why does the author of the passage mention the report of the President’s Science Advisory Committee?

A. To provide an example of government propaganda.

B. To support Carson’s ideas.

C. To indicate a growing government concern with the environment.

D. To validate the chemical industry’s claims

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

Question 43: He bought a lot of books, none of them he has ever read.

A. bought

B. none

C. them

D. has ever read

Question 44: There is few evidence that the children in language classrooms learn foreign languages any better than adults in similar classroom situation.

A. few evidence
situation

B. in language classrooms

C. any better

D. classroom

Question 45: The theory isn’t sounding persuasive anymore because it had been opposed by many scholars.

A. isn’t sounding

B. anymore

C. had been opposed

D. scholars

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46: How well you’ll understand the lesson depends on how much you pay attention.

A. The better you’ll understand the lesson, the more you pay attention.

B. The more you pay attention, the worse you’ll understand the lesson.

C. The much you pay attention, the good you’ll understand the lesson.

D. The more you pay attention, the better you’ll understand the lesson.

Question 47: Tom said to the girl: "When did you have this picture taken?"

- A. Tom asked the girl when you had that picture taken.
- B. Tom said to the girl when she had that picture taken.
- C. Tom asked the girl when she had that picture taken.
- D. Tom asked the girl when she had had that picture taken.

Question 48: It is possible that one of the men died on the mountain.

- A. One of the men must have died on the mountain.
- B. One of the men could have died on the mountain.
- C. One of the men should have died on the mountain.
- D. One of the men may have died on the mountain.

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

Question 49: She helped us a lot with our project. We couldn't continue without her.

- A. Unless we had her contribution, we could continue with the project.
- B. But for her contribution, we could have continued with the project.
- C. If she hadn't contributed positively, we couldn't have continued with the project.
- D. Provided her contribution wouldn't come, we couldn't continue with the project.

Question 50: I didn't realize her illness when I came into the class.

- A. Had I come into the class, I would have realized her illness.
- B. Not until I came into the class did I realize her illness.
- C. No sooner did I come into the class than I realized her illness.
- D. Only when I realized her illness did I come into the class.

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