



Cung cấp giáo viên gia sư các môn chất lượng
Cam kết chất lượng giáo viên - kiểm soát hiệu quả dạy học -
bảo hành trọn đời - món quà cho quý phụ huynh bận rộn

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao 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. serves B. hopes C. likes D. writes
Question 2: A. exact B. examine C. eleven D. elephant

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. express B. enter C. employ D. reduce
Question 4: A. preference B. attraction C. advantage D. importance

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: He rarely goes fishing, _____?
A. doesn't he B. is he C. does he D. isn't he
Question 6: Have you ever considered _____ to study in a foreign country?
A. going B. to go C. to be going D. having gone
Question 7: If I _____ in London now, I could visit British Museum.
A. were B. had been C. have been D. would be
Question 8: Since we came here, we _____ a lot of acquaintances.
A. have had B. had C. have D. are having
Question 9: They certainly knew that their task was hard _____ two previous attempts had failed.
A. because B. because of C. in spite of D. although
Question 10: As soon as I _____ a good look at the designs, I _____ them back to you.
A. have had/ sent B. have had / will send C. have / send D. will have / send
Question 11: Only a few of the many species _____ risk of extinction actually make it to the lists and obtain legal protection.
A. in B. on C. at D. with
Question 12: One man _____ outside his own country is tipped to become the new President.
A. little knowing B. to know little C. little known D. to be little known

Question 13: Some candidates failed the oral examination because they didn't have enough _____.

- A. confide B. confident C. confidential D. confidence

Question 14: What a lovely baby! He certainly _____ his father, doesn't he?

- A. looks after B. takes after C. takes care of D. looks up

Question 15: In my company, the director deputy usually _____ the responsibility for organizing meetings and conferences.

- A. makes B. gets C. becomes D. takes

Question 16: He applied for a teaching _____ at Bales University with great confidence.

- A. employment B. post C. work D. career

Question 17: People usually look through travel _____ to decide on their holiday destinations.

- A. catalogues B. brochures C. handbooks D. lists

Question 18: There's a(n) _____ of difference between liking someone and loving them.

- A. world B. earth C. whole D. entirety

Question 19: _____ Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a country with a great patriotism through its history.

- A. The B. A C. An D. ø (no article)

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 20: The whole village was wiped out in the bombing raids.

- A. changed completely B. destroyed completely C. removed quickly D. cleaned well

Question 21: If the player commits five personal fouls, the referee will eject him.

- A. defend B. include C. exclude D. object

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 22: If you are at a loose end this weekend, I will show you round the city.

- A. free B. confident C. occupied D. Reluctant

Question 23: The US troops are using much more sophisticated weapons in the Far East.

- A. expensive B. complicated
C. difficult to operate D. simple and easy to use

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 24: Thanh: "Lan's the best singer in our school".

Nadia: " _____ "

- A. Yes, tell me about it! B. I can't agree with you more!
C. That's OK! D. Yes, please.

Question 25: Linda is thanking Daniel for his birthday present.

-Linda: "Thanks for the book. I've been looking it for months." -Daniel: " "

- A.** I'm glad you like it.
B. You can say that again.
C. I like reading books.
D. Thank you for looking for it.

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.

Library is a collection of books and other informational materials made available to people for reading, study, or reference. The word library comes from liber, the Latin word for "book". (26) _____ library collections have almost always contained a variety of materials. Contemporary libraries maintain collections that include not only printed materials such as manuscripts, books, newspapers, and magazines, but also audio-visual and online databases. In addition, to maintaining collections within library buildings, modern libraries often feature telecommunications links that provide users with access to information at remote sites.

The central mission of a library is to collect, organize, preserve, and provide access to knowledge and information. In fulfilling this mission, libraries preserve a valuable record of culture that can be passed down to (27) _____ generations. Libraries are an essential link in this communication between the past, present, and future. Whether the cultural record is contained in books or in electronic formats, libraries ensure (28) _____ the record is preserved and made available for later use.

People use library resources to gain information about personal interests or to obtain recreational materials such as films and novels. Students use libraries to supplement and enhance their classroom experiences, to learn (29) _____ in locating sources of information, and to develop good reading and study habits. Public officials use libraries to research legislation and public policy issues. One of the most valued of all cultural institutions, the library (30) _____ information and services that are essential to learning and progress.

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|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Question 26: | A. Despite | B. However | C. Therefore | D. Instead |
| Question 27: | A. succeeding | B. succeed | C. successful | D. success |
| Question 28: | A. what | B. which | C. who | D. that |
| Question 29: | A. abilities | B. skills | C. talents | D. capacities |
| Question 30: | A. relates | B. applies | C. supplies | D. digests |

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 31 to 35.

Body language is a vital form of communication. In fact, it is believed that the various forms of body language contribute about 70 percent to our comprehension. It is important to note, however, that body language varies in different cultures. Take for example, eye movement. In the USA a child is expected to

look directly at a parent or teacher who is scolding him/her. In other cultures the opposite is true. Looking directly at a teacher or parent in such a situation is considered a sign of disrespect.

Another form of body language that is used differently, depending on the culture, is distance. In North America people don't generally stand as close to each other as in South America. Two North Americans who don't know each other well will keep a distance of four feet between them, whereas South Americans in the same situation will stand two to three feet apart. North Americans will stand closer than two feet apart only if they are having a confidential conversation or if there is **intimacy** between them.

Gestures are often used to communicate. We point a finger, raise an eyebrow, wave an arm – or move any other part of the body – to show what we want to say. However, this does not mean that people all over the world use the same gestures to express the same meanings. Very often we find that the same gestures can communicate different meanings, depending on the country. An example of a gesture that could be **misinterpreted** is sticking out the tongue. In many cultures it is a sign of making a mistake, but in some places **it** communicates ridicule. **intimacy** misinterpreted it.

The dangers of misunderstanding one another are great. Obviously, it is not enough to learn the language of another culture. You must also learn its non-verbal signals if you want to communicate successfully.

(Adapted from "Reading Academic English" by Judy Rapoport, Ronit Broder and Sarah Feingold)

Question 31: What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Misunderstandings in communication
- B. Interpretations of gestures in different cultures
- C. The significance of non-verbal signals in America
- D. Non-verbal communication across cultures

Question 32: The word "**misinterpreted**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. mispronounced
- B. misbehaved
- C. misspelled
- D. misunderstood

Question 33: The word "**it**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. the country
- B. an example
- C. sticking out the tongue
- D. making a mistake

Question 34: As stated in the passage, in order to communicate successfully with people from another culture, it is advisable for a person _____.

- A. to use the body language of the people from that culture
- B. to learn both the language and non-verbal signals of that culture
- C. to learn only non-verbal signals of that culture
- D. to travel to as many countries as possible

Question 35: Which form of body language is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. distance
- B. posture
- C. gesture
- D. eye movement

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 36 to 42.

A useful definition of an air pollutant is a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetations, or materials **adversely**. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first *air* pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled—a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentrations of these pollutants were **altered** by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. These serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil on a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities. However, human production usually occurs in a localized area, such as a city.

In this localized regions, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycle. The result is an increased concentration of noxious chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has detectable health effects at 0.08 parts per million (ppm), which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however, as a natural level of 0.1 ppm and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15 ppm.

Question 36: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The economic impact of air pollution.
- B. What constitutes an air pollutant.
- C. How much harm air pollutants can cause.
- D. The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere.

Question 37: The word "**adversely**" is closest in meaning to _____

- A. negatively
- B. quickly
- C. admittedly
- D. considerably

Question 38: The word "**altered**" is closest in meaning to _____

- A. eliminated
- B. caused
- C. slowed
- D. changed

Question 39: Natural pollutants can play an important role in controlling air pollution for which of the following reasons?

- A. They function as part of a purification process.
- B. They occur in greater quantities than other pollutants.
- C. They are less harmful to living beings than are other pollutants.
- D. They have existed since the Earth developed.

Question 40: According to the passage, which of the following is true about human-generated air pollution in localized regions?

- A. It can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants in the localized region.
- B. It can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants.
- C. It will damage areas outside of the localized regions.
- D. It will react harmfully with naturally occurring pollutants.

Question 41: According to the passage, the numerical value of the concentration level of a substance is only useful _____

- A. the other substances in the area are known
- B. it is in a localized area
- C. the naturally occurring level is also known
- D. it can be calculated quickly

Question 42: Which of the following is best supported by the passage?

- A. To effectively control pollution local government should regularly review their air pollution laws.
- B. One of the most important steps in preserving natural lands is to better enforce air pollution laws.
- C. Scientists should be consulted in order to establish uniform limits for all air pollutants.
- D. Human activities have been effective in reducing air pollution.

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: Most workers seems (A) to be happy with (B) their new (C) working conditions (D).

- A. seems
- B. with
- C. new
- D. conditions

Question 44: Sleeping (A), resting, and to drink (B) fruit juice (C) are the best ways (D) to care for a cold.

- A. Sleeping
- B. to drink
- C. juice
- D. best ways

Question 45: The party has won (A) a (B) historical (C) victory at (D) the polls.

- A. has won
- B. a
- C. historical
- D. at

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: They understand more than we do.

- A. We don't understand as much as they do.
- B. We don't understand anything at all.
- C. They understand everything inside out.
- D. They are very intelligent.

Question 47: "Don't forget to submit your assignments by Thursday," said the teacher to the students.

- A. The teacher reminded the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.
- B. The teacher allowed the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.
- C. The teacher ordered the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.
- D. The teacher encouraged the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.

Question 48: Every student is required to write an essay on the topic.

- A. Every student might write an essay on the topic.
- B. Every student must write an essay on the topic.

C. They require every student write an essay on the topic.

D. Every student should write an essay on the topic.

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: We arrived at airport. We realized our passports were still at home.

A. It was until we arrived at the airport that we realize our passports were still at home.

B. We arrived at the airport and realized that our passports are still at home,

C. Not until had we arrived at the airport we realized our passports were still at home.

D. Not until we arrived at the airport did we realize that our passports were still at home.

_____ *The end* _____