

Họ, tên thí sinh:
Số báo danh:

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

Question 1: I think mobile phones are _____ for people of all ages.

- A. usage B. use C. usefully D. useful

Question 2: I'm getting better at this job, _____?

- A. am I B. am not I C. isn't I D. aren't I

Question 3: Mr Nam knows Hanoi City like the back of his
for 10 years.

He used to be a taxi driver there

- A. head B. mind C. hand D. life

Question 4: It was so noisy outside that she couldn't concentrate _____ her work.

- A. in B. at C. with D. on

Question 5: A _____ of \$10,000 has been offered for the capture of his murderer.

- A. prize B. gift C. bounty D. award

Question 6: Children are encouraged to read books _____ they are a wonderful source of knowledge.

- A. because of B. in spite of C. because D. although

Question 7: Indiana University, one of the largest ones in the nation, is located in a _____ town.

- A. small beautiful Midwestern B. beautiful Midwestern small
C. Midwestern beautiful small D. beautiful small Midwestern

Question 8: Mary met her second husband not long after her first marriage _____.

- A. broke in B. broke down C. broke up D. broke off

Question 9: When I got home I found that water _____ down the kitchen walls.

- A. ran B. was running C. has run D. had been running

Question 10: _____, I will complete every exercise in my textbook.

- A. When I master English B. The moment I have mastered English
C. As soon as I had mastered English D. Before I have mastered English

Question 11: Don't go without _____ goodbye to me, will you?

- A. talking B. saying C. telling D. speaking

Question 12: He has read a lot of books and _____ a lot of knowledge.

- A. achieved B. won C. acquired D. requested

Question 13: Stephen William Hawking _____ on 8th January, 1942 in Oxford, England.

- A. born B. has born C. is born D. was born

Question 14: _____ in this town for a long time, Mary doesn't want to move to another place.

- A. Living B. To live C. Having lived D. Lived

Question 15: The larger the apartment is, the _____ its price is.

- A. expensive B. more expensive C. expensively D. most expensive

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

Question 16: "I've called many times but the plumber hasn't come yet."

- " _____ "

- A. Wait a minute, please.
B. We do apologise for this matter. We'll fix it soon.
C. He's maybe busy now.
D. The problem has been fixed already.

- A. Jessica could have been very upset when you left.
- B. Jessica must be very upset when you left.
- C. Jessica may be very upset when you left.
- D. Jessica must have been very upset when you left.

Question 32. "What a novel idea for the farewell party" said Nam to the monitor.

- A. Nam exclaimed with admiration at the novel idea for the farewell party of the monitor.
- B. Nam admired the novel idea for the farewell party.
- C. Nam thought over the novel idea of the farewell party.
- D. Nam said that it was a novel idea of the monitor for the farewell party.

Question 33. *She last visited her home country ten years ago.*

- A. She hasn't visited her home country for ten years.
- B. She didn't visit her home country ten years ago.
- C. She has visited her home country for ten years.
- D. She was in her home country for ten years.

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 26 to 30.

Spectacular, played today on all kinds of surfaces by tens of millions of people, for fun or in competition, tennis has spread (34) _____ over the world. Designed and codified in England in the 1870s, it is the direct descendant of *jeu de paume*, invented in France in the 11th century. The developments of this mediaeval (35) _____, originally practised with bare hands, like the invention of the racket in the 16th century and the special scoring system (15, 30, 40, game), led directly to tennis, (36) _____ its name, from the French word "tenez!" (in the sense of "here it comes!"), which you said to your opponent as you were about to serve.

The popularity of tennis in England quickly (37) _____ that of croquet. Indeed, barely three years passed between the publication of *A Portable Court of Playing Tennis* by Welsh Major Walter Clopton Wingfield in 1874, the defining work in terms of codifying lawn tennis, and the holding of the first Wimbledon tournament in 1877. The decisive element introduced by Wingfield was the use of a rubber ball, (38) _____ could bounce on grass.

(Adapted from <https://www.olympic.org/>)

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|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| Question 34: A. each | B. any | C. all | D. every |
| Question 35: A. score | B. screw | C. smoke | D. sport |
| Question 36: A. including | B. before | C. without | D. except |
| Question 37: A. pretended | B. overtook | C. pressured | D. guided |
| Question 38: A. which | B. that | C. what | D. where |

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 39 to 43

Being repeatedly late may just be accidental - or could it show a deeply rooted psychological desire to express your own superiority? when I worked in an office, meetings would often start late, usually because of a certain individual. Then they would overrun and the whole day lost its shape. But the individual was high-ranking and self-important: nobody challenged. So, what are the ethics of lateness?

There's a psychotherapist called Irvin Yalom who argues that all behaviour reflects psychology. Just as people who like to be on time are motivated by certain deep-seated beliefs, so those who make others wait are acting out an inner agenda, often based on an acute sense of power. There's famous footage in which Silvio Berlusconi kept Angela Merkel waiting while he made a call on his mobile. It **speaks volumes**.

But that is when all lateness is in one's control, what about when your train is cancelled or your flight is delayed or you had to wait longer for the plumber to arrive? In such cases, there's not a lot of psychology involved. Or is there? Some people will genuinely worry about the impact it will have on those left waiting, while others might secretly enjoy the power of their absence.

The essential fact is that lateness means breaking a convention - you can only be late in respect of a time agreed with other people. Regardless of psychology, **it** has a social value. And when we treat other people's time as less valuable than our own, we treat them as inferior. (Adapted from <https://www.olympic.org/>)

Question 39. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Lateness indicates superiority of important individuals.
- B. Social values of individuals are fostered through lateness.
- C. Being late can reveal a lot about people's psychology.
- D. People with high sense of power have a tendency to be late.

Question 40. What is the "speaks volumes" in paragraph 2 closest in meaning to?

- A. tells a lot
- B. makes sounds
- C. holds power
- D. talks loudly

Question 41. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The way our minds work is responsible for the way we behave.
- B. Some people control a situation for their benefit through lateness.
- C. Lateness can have an impact on other people who are made to wait.
- D. Most people react the same when lateness is out of their control.

Question 42. It can be inferred from the reading passage that _____.

- A. Berlusconi made Merkel wait as he wanted to show his importance.
- B. it is fashionable to be late to meetings because nobody challenges.
- C. the writer's daily schedule was unaffected by his colleague's lateness.
- D. nothing can be said about one's psychology if lateness is out of control.

Question 43. What does the word "it" in paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. fact
- B. lateness
- C. convention
- D. psychology

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 front 43 to 50.

Homeopathy, the alternative therapy created in 1796 by Samuel Hahnemann, and now widely used all over the world, is based on the belief that the body can be stimulated to heal itself. A central principle of the "treatment" is that "like cures like", meaning a substance that causes certain symptoms can also help to remove those symptoms. Medicines used in homeopathy are created by heavily diluting in water the substance in question and subsequently shaking the liquid vigorously. They can then be made into tablets and pills. Practitioners believe that the more a substance is diluted in this way, the greater its power to treat symptoms.

However, in a new study, a working committee of medical experts at Australia's National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) has claimed that homeopathic medicines are only as effective as placebos at treating illness. Their research, involving the analysis of numerous reports from homeopathy interest groups and the public, concluded that there is no reliable evidence that homeopathy works. Moreover, researchers uncovered no fewer than 68 ailments that homeopathic remedies had failed to treat, including asthma, sleep disturbances, cold and flu, and arthritis.

As a result of the findings, the NHMRC is urging health workers to inform their patients to be wary of anecdotal evidence that appears to support the effectiveness of homeopathic medicine. "It isn't possible to tell whether a health treatment is effective or not simply by considering the experience of one individual or the beliefs of a health practitioner" says the report. Experts believe that most illnesses said to have been cured by homeopathy would be cured by the body on its own without taking the medicine. Apparently, many illnesses are short-lived by their very nature which often leads to people believing that it is the homeopathy that cures them.

A more serious matter is highlighted by Professor John Dwyer of the University of New South Wales. As an immunologist, he is concerned about homeopathic vaccinations on offer for diseases such as HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria, none of which he considers effective. According to Professor John Dwyer, the concept that homeopathic vaccinations are just as good as traditional vaccinations is delusion, and those who believe it are failing to protect themselves and their children. (*Adapted from <https://www.olympic.org/>*)

Question 44. Which could be the best title for the passage?

- A. "Homeopathy kills" say scientists
- B. "Avoid homeopathy" say scientists
- C. Homeopathy worth trying once
- D. Unknown effects of homeopathy

Question 45. According to the reading passage, homeopathic medicines are _____.

- A. prepared similarly for different diseases
- B. made up of a variety of ingredients
- C. suitable for a wide range of symptoms

D. available only in the liquid form

Question 46. What does the word “their” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. committee B. NHMRC C. medicines D. placebos

Question 47. The Australian study reveals that homeopathy is _____.

- A. increasingly popular with the public B. helpful in the case of respiratory infections
C. ineffective in treating many diseases D. of great interest to a certain group of people

Question 48. What is the word “wary” in paragraph 3 closest in meaning to?

- A. apprehensive B. reluctant C. cautious D. observant

Question 49. People tend to believe in homeopathy because of _____.

- A. advertisements displayed in health center
B. positive feedback from a small number of people
C. reliable proof from recent medical reports
D. results of research into some alternatives therapies

Question 50. What is the word “delusion” in paragraph 4 closest in meaning to?

- A. legend B. falsehood C. imagination D. hallucination

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