

Câu 1: 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.

(A) According to a team of scientists, (B) there are evidence (C) that Mount Everest is still (D) rising.

A:A B:B C:C D:D

Câu 2: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Lan and her family had a _____ trip to their home village.

A:two-days trip B:two-day trip C:day-two trip D:days trip

Câu 3: 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.

Kate: "How lovely your cats are!"

David: "_____"

A:Thank you. It's nice of you to say so. B:I love them, too.

C:Really? They are. D:Can you say it again?

Câu 4: 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.

Ellen: "_____?"

Tom: "He's tall and thin with blue eyes"

A:How is John doing? B:Who does John look like?

C:What does John like? D:What does John look like?

Câu 5: Mark letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

He is sorry he cannot speak English well

A:He wishes he can speak English well.

B:He wishes he could speak English.

C:He wishes he could speak English well.

D:He wishes he couldn't speak English well.

Câu 6: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

They are living in a house that _____ in 1930.

A:is built B:was building C:built D:was built

Câu 7: Mark letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the meaningful sentence from the cues given.

We/ used/ wear/ uniforms/when/we/be/school.

A:We used to wear uniforms when we were in school.

B:We used to wear uniforms when we were at school.

C:We used to wearing uniforms when we were at school.

D:We used wear uniforms when we were at school.

Câu 8: 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.

A:follow B:carbon C:woman D:begin

Câu 9: Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underline word(s) in each of the following questions

The guests at Japanese Embassy reception enjoyed it very much but refused to eat the raw fish

A:uncooked B:fresh C:rotten D:stale

Câu 10: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

She'd love to take part in the evening class. _____, she has to look after the baby in the evening.

A:However B:Therefore C:Although D:but

Câu 11: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

The children felt _____ when their mother was coming back home.

A:exciting B:excitement C:excitedly D:excited

Câu 12: Mark the letter A, B, C, 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.

A:clearing B:heading C:fear D:realize

Câu 13: Mark letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

The girl is very lovely. She lives next door to us

A:The girl who lives next door to us is very lovely. B:The girl whose lives next door to us is very lovely.

C:The girl lives next door to us is very lovely. D:The girl which lives next door to us is very lovely.

Câu 14: Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underline word(s) in each of the following questions

When we travel overseas we hope to go to Iceland.

A:to foreign lands B:By water C:With foreigners D:On the sea

Câu 15: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

He can't buy that bicycle because he has _____ money.

A:much B:a lot of C:little D:a few

Câu 16: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

You _____ better if you took this medicine.

A:would feel B:felt C:feel D:will feel

Câu 17: 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 can be shown in facts and figures that cycling is the cheapest, most convenient, and most environmentally desirable form of transport (23) _____ towns, but such cold calculations do not mean much on a frosty winter morning. The real appeal of cycling is that it is so (24) _____. It has none of the difficulties and tensions of other ways of travelling so you are more cheerful after a ride, even though the rush hour.

The first thing a non-cyclist says to you is: "But isn't it (25) _____ dangerous?". It would be foolish to deny the danger of sharing the road with motor vehicles and it must be admitted that there are alarming (26) _____ of accidents involving cyclists. However, although police records (27) _____ that the car driver is often to blame, the answer lies with the cyclist. It is possible to ride in such a way as to reduce risks to a minimum.

Question 23: A:to B:on C:in D:at

Câu 18: Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underline word(s) in each of the following questions

There were so many members of the political party who had gone against the leader that he had to resign.

A:opposed B:invited C:supported D:insisted

Câu 19: Mark letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the meaningful sentence from the cues given.

He/read/book/his room/when/he/hear/big explosion/.

A:He was reading books on his room when he heard a big explosion.

B:He read books in his room when he heard a big explosion.

C:He was reading books in his room when he was hearing a big explosion.

D:He was reading books in his room when he heard a big explosion.

Câu 20: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

How can scientists predict earthquakes? Earthquakes are not scattered anywhere but happen in certain areas. They happen in places where pieces of the Earth's surface meet. For example, earthquakes often occur on the west-coast of North and South America, around the Mediterranean Sea, and along the Pacific coast of Asia.

Another way to predict earthquakes is to look for changes in the earth's surface, like a sudden drop of water level in the ground. Some people say animals can predict earthquakes. Before earthquakes, people have seen chickens sitting in trees, fish jumping out of the water, snakes leaving their holes and other animals acting strangely.

After an earthquake happens, people can die from lack of food, water, and medical supplies. The amount of destruction caused by an earthquake depends on where it happens, what time it happens, and how strong it is. It also depends on types of buildings, soil conditions and population. Of the 6000 earthquakes on the earth each year, only about fifteen cause great damage and many deaths.

The amount of destruction caused by an earthquake does not depend on

A:where it happens B:types of building C:what time it happens D:air condition

Câu 21: 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.

A:opposition B:affirmative C:understanding D:exhibition

Câu 22: Mark letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the meaningful sentence from the cues given.

The case/be/ so heavy/ Nam/ could/put/ on the rack/.

A:The case was so heavy that Nam could not put it on the rack.

B:The case was so heavy that Nam could put it on the rack.

C:The case was such heavy that Nam could not put it on the rack.

D:The case was heavy that Nam could not put it on the rack.

Câu 23: 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.

My father (A) asked me (B) to pay (C) much attention to English (D) next year

A:A B:B C:C D:D

Câu 24: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

How can scientists predict earthquakes? Earthquakes are not scattered anywhere but happen in certain areas. They happen in places where pieces of the Earth's surface meet. For example, earthquakes often occur on the west-coast of North and South America, around the Mediterranean Sea, and along the Pacific coast of Asia.

Another way to predict earthquakes is to look for changes in the earth's surface, like a sudden drop of water level in the ground. Some people say animals can predict earthquakes. Before earthquakes, people have seen chickens sitting in trees, fish jumping out of the water, snakes leaving their holes and other animals acting strangely.

After an earthquake happens, people can die from lack of food, water, and medical supplies. The amount of destruction caused by an earthquake depends on where it happens, what time it happens, and how strong it is. It also depends on types of buildings, soil conditions and population. Of the 6000 earthquakes on the earth each year, only about fifteen cause great damage and many deaths.

After an earthquake, as a result of _____ people may die.

A:lack of friendship B:lack of knowledge C:lack of information D:lack of food

Câu 25: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

How can scientists predict earthquakes? Earthquakes are not scattered anywhere but happen in certain areas. They happen in places where pieces of the Earth's surface meet. For example, earthquakes often occur on the west-coast of North and South America, around the Mediterranean Sea, and along the Pacific coast of Asia.

Another way to predict earthquakes is to look for changes in the earth's surface, like a sudden drop of water level in the ground. Some people say animals can predict earthquakes. Before earthquakes, people have seen

chickens sitting in trees, fish jumping out of the water, snakes leaving their holes and other animals acting strangely.

After an earthquake happens, people can die from lack of food, water, and medical supplies. The amount of destruction caused by an earthquake depends on where it happens, what time it happens, and how strong it is. It also depends on types of buildings, soil conditions and population. Of the 6000 earthquakes on the earth each year, only about fifteen cause great damage and many deaths.

The passage mainly discusses _____

A: strange animal behaviors

B: the damage caused by earthquakes

C: water currents

D: water beneath the earth's surface

Câu 26: 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.

(A) At the moment I am (B) spending my weekend (C) go to (D) camping with my friends.

A: A

B: B

C: C

D: D

Câu 27: Mark letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

Please don't touch the things on display.

A: Would you mind if I didn't touch things on display?

B: Would you mind not touching things on display?

C: Would you mind touching things on display?

D: Would you mind if I touched things on display?

Câu 28: Mark letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the meaningful sentence from the cues given.

We/be/very/tired/last night/because/we/play/football/all the afternoon/.

A: We are very tired last night because we played all the afternoon.

B: We were very tired last night because we played all the afternoon.

C: We were very tired last night because we were playing all the afternoon.

D: We were very tired last night because we play all the afternoon.

Câu 29: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

The football match was postponed _____ the bad weather.

A: despite

B: because

C: because of

D: in spite of

Câu 30: Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underline word(s) in each of the following questions

Later that evening, when I was almost asleep, the sound of a crowd brought me back to full consciousness.

A: awake

B: aware

C: afraid

D: tired

Câu 31: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

The boy _____ eyes are brown is my friend.

A: that

B: whose

C: whom

D: who

Câu 32: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

How can scientists predict earthquakes? Earthquakes are not scattered anywhere but happen in certain areas. They happen in places where pieces of the Earth's surface meet. For example, earthquakes often occur on the west-coast of North and South America, around the Mediterranean Sea, and along the Pacific coast of Asia.

Another way to predict earthquakes is to look for changes in the earth's surface, like a sudden drop of water level in the ground. Some people say animals can predict earthquakes. Before earthquakes, people have seen chickens sitting in trees, fish jumping out of the water, snakes leaving their holes and other animals acting strangely.

After an earthquake happens, people can die from lack of food, water, and medical supplies. The amount of destruction caused by an earthquake depends on where it happens, what time it happens, and how strong it is. It also depends on types of buildings, soil conditions and population. Of the 6000 earthquakes on the earth each year, only about fifteen cause great damage and many deaths.

Earthquakes happen in certain areas where _____.

A:the soil conditions are stable

B:pieces of the earth's surface meet

C:many buildings are built

D:the population is large

Câu 33: 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.

A:books

B:stamps

C:hats

D:clubs

Câu 34: Mark letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

Although he is intelligent, he doesn't do well at school.

A:In spite of his intelligence, he doesn't do well at school.

B:In spite his intelligence, he doesn't do well at school.

C:Although his intelligence, he doesn't do well at school.

D:In spite of he is intelligence, he doesn't do well at school.

Câu 35: 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 can be shown in facts and figures that cycling is the cheapest, most convenient, and most environmentally desirable form of transport (23) _____ towns, but such cold calculations do not mean much on a frosty winter morning. The real appeal of cycling is that it is so (24) _____. It has none of the difficulties and tensions of other ways of travelling so you are more cheerful after a ride, even though the rush hour.

The first thing a non-cyclist says to you is: "But isn't it (25) _____ dangerous?". It would be foolish to deny the danger of sharing the road with motor vehicles and it must be admitted that there are alarming (26) _____ of accidents involving cyclists. However, although police records (27) _____ that the car driver is often to blame, the answer lies with the cyclist. It is possible to ride in such a way as to reduce risks to a minimum.

Question 25.

A:strangely

B:terribly

C:expectedly

D:comfortably

Câu 36: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

How can scientists predict earthquakes? Earthquakes are not scattered anywhere but happen in certain areas. They happen in places where pieces of the Earth's surface meet. For example, earthquakes often occur on the west-coast of North and South America, around the Mediterranean Sea, and along the Pacific coast of Asia.

Another way to predict earthquakes is to look for changes in the earth's surface, like a sudden drop of water level in the ground. Some people say animals can predict earthquakes. Before earthquakes, people have seen chickens sitting in trees, fish jumping out of the water, snakes leaving their holes and other animals acting strangely.

After an earthquake happens, people can die from lack of food, water, and medical supplies. The amount of destruction caused by an earthquake depends on where it happens, what time it happens, and how strong it is. It also depends on types of buildings, soil conditions and population. Of the 6000 earthquakes on the earth each year, only about fifteen cause great damage and many deaths.

Earthquakes often happen along _____.

A:the east-coast of North America

B:the Pacific coast of Asia

C:the coast of Australia

D:the east-coast of South America

Câu 37: 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 can be shown in facts and figures that cycling is the cheapest, most convenient, and most environmentally desirable form of transport (23) _____ towns, but such cold calculations do not mean much on a frosty winter morning. The real appeal of cycling is that it is so (24) _____. It has none of the difficulties and tensions of other ways of travelling so you are more cheerful after a ride, even though the rush hour.

The first thing a non-cyclist says to you is: "But isn't it (25) _____ dangerous?". It would be foolish to deny the danger of sharing the road with motor vehicles and it must be admitted that there are alarming (26) _____ of accidents involving cyclists. However, although police records (27) _____ that the car driver is often to blame, the answer lies with the cyclist. It is possible to ride in such a way as to reduce risks to a minimum.

Question 27: A:exhibit B:display C:point D:indicate

Câu 38: 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 can be shown in facts and figures that cycling is the cheapest, most convenient, and most environmentally desirable form of transport (23) _____ towns, but such cold calculations do not mean much on a frosty winter morning. The real appeal of cycling is that it is so (24) _____. It has none of the difficulties and tensions of other ways of travelling so you are more cheerful after a ride, even though the rush hour. The first thing a non-cyclist says to you is: "But isn't it (25) _____ dangerous?". It would be foolish to deny the danger of sharing the road with motor vehicles and it must be admitted that there are alarming (26) _____ of accidents involving cyclists. However, although police records (27) _____ that the car driver is often to blame, the answer lies with the cyclist. It is possible to ride in such a way as to reduce risks to a minimum.

Question 26: A:digit B:deal C:size D:number

Câu 39: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Why _____ go to the park for a change?

A:we should not B:we should C:we don't D:don't we

Câu 40: 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 can be shown in facts and figures that cycling is the cheapest, most convenient, and most environmentally desirable form of transport (23) _____ towns, but such cold calculations do not mean much on a frosty winter morning. The real appeal of cycling is that it is so (24) _____. It has none of the difficulties and tensions of other ways of travelling so you are more cheerful after a ride, even though the rush hour. The first thing a non-cyclist says to you is: "But isn't it (25) _____ dangerous?". It would be foolish to deny the danger of sharing the road with motor vehicles and it must be admitted that there are alarming (26) _____ of accidents involving cyclists. However, although police records (27) _____ that the car driver is often to blame, the answer lies with the cyclist. It is possible to ride in such a way as to reduce risks to a minimum.

Question 24: A:boring B:enjoyable C:excited D:careful