

Name:.....

Time allowance: 60 minutes

PRONUNCIATION

- Question 1. A. damaged B. practiced C. attacked D. escaped
 Question 2. A. tangle B. dangerous C. battle D. calculate

STRESS

- Question 3. A. deploy B. maintain C. focus D. attain
 Question 4. A. uncertain B. arrogant C. familiar D. impatient

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

- Question 5. Everyone was taken to hospital last night, _____?
 A. weren't they B. were they C. wasn't he D. was he
- Question 6. The application form _____ to the university before May 31st.
 A. must send B. sent C. must be sending D. must be sent
- Question 7. Brain's attitude _____ his work has always been very positive.
 A. with B. into C. at D. towards
- Question 8. The faster we walk, _____ we will get there.
 A. the soonest B. the soon C. the more soon D. the sooner
- Question 9. 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 10. The ambulance was in _____ within 20 minutes to rush all the victims to hospital.
 A. presence B. attendance C. attention D. emergency
- Question 11. _____, the young mother appeared visibly very happy after the childbirth.
 A. Tired as she was B. She was tired C. As tired D. Despite tired
- Question 12. _____, they will have done their homework.
 A. By the time you finish cooking B. By the time you finished cooking
 C. When you finish cooking D. While you finish cooking
- Question 13. While we _____ yesterday, we saw many deer.
 A. are hiking B. were hiking C. hiked D. had hiked
- Question 14. 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
- Question 15. While I was looking through my old albums the other day, I _____ this photograph of my parents' wedding.
 A. took after B. made up C. turned down D. came across
- Question 16. Due to being under pressure, he decided to _____ and let others know his true personality.
 A. bring home the bacon B. make hay while the sun shined
 C. spill the beans D. beat around the bush.
- Question 17. Last year, the company went _____ up after the one of its senior executives offered his resignation.
 A. straight B. belly C. stomach D. cloud
- Question 18. Volunteers may be required to obtain Red Cross _____ in order to serve through hospitals and healthcare organizations or provide disaster relief.
 A. diploma B. certificate C. license D. degree
- Question 19. A new TV show has sparked _____ by showing the positive side of dropping out of college.
 A. controversy B. argument C. contention D. discussion
- Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s).*
- Question 20. I knew she was only flattering me because she wanted to borrow some money.
 A. teasing B. threatening C. praising D. helping
- Question 21. An indecisive commander is unlikely to win the confidence of his men.
 A. slow B. determined C. hesitant D. reliant
- Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s).*
- Question 22. Names of people in the book were changed to preserve anonymity.

A. cover B. conserve C. consume D. reveal

Question 23. 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

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 24. Tom is in Ho Chi Minh city and asks a passer-by the way to the railway station.

- Tom: "Can you show me the way to the railway station, please?" - Passer-by: " _____ "

- A. No way. B. Just round the corner over there.
C. Look it up in a dictionary! D. There's no traffic near here.

Question 25. Two students are discussing their previous English class.

- Student 1. "I think the teacher should give us more exercises." - Student 2. " _____ "

- A. Yes, let's B. The same way I doubt
C. That's annoying D. That's exactly what I think.

Read and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each the blank.

Speech is one of the most important (26) _____ of communicating. It consists of far more than just making noises. To talk and also to be understood by (27) _____ people, we have to speak a language. That is, we have to use combinations of sounds that everyone agrees to stand for a particular object or idea. Communication would be impossible if everyone made up their own language.

Learning a language (28) _____ is very important. The basic vocabulary of English is not very large, and only about 2,000 words are needed to speak it quite well. (29) _____, the more ideas you can express, the more precise you can be about their exact meaning. Words are the main thing (30) _____ we use in communicating what we want to say. The way we say the words is also very important. Our tone of voice can express many emotions and show whether we are pleased or angry, for instance.

Question 26. A. rules B. reasons C. ways D. tests

Question 27. A. other B. another C. others D. The other

Question 28. A. easily B. accurately C. properly D. considerably

Question 29. A. Although B. Therefore C. But D. However

Question 30. A. where B. which C. who D. whom

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question.

The concept of traffic-free shopping areas dated back a long time ago. During the Middle Ages, traffic-free shopping areas known as souks were built in Middle Eastern countries to allow people to shop in comfort and safety. As far back as 2,000 years ago, road traffic was **prohibited** from central Rome during the day to allow for the free movement of pedestrians, and was only allowed in at night when shops and markets had closed for the day.

The modern, traffic-free shopping street was born in Europe in the 1960s, when both city populations and car ownership increased rapidly. Dirty exhaust fumes from cars and the risks involved in crossing the road were beginning to make shopping an unpleasant and dangerous experience. Many believed the time was right for experimenting with car-free streets, and shopping areas seemed the best place to start.

At first, there was resistance from shopkeepers. They believed that such a move would be bad for business. They argued that people would avoid streets if they were unable to get to them in **their** cars. When the first streets in Europe were closed to traffic, there were even noisy demonstrations as many shopkeepers predicted they would lose customers.

However, research carried out afterwards in several European cities revealed some unexpected statistics. In Munich, Cologne and Hamburg, visitors to shopping areas increased by 50 percent. On Copenhagen's main shopping street, shopkeepers reported sales increases of 25-40 percent. Shopkeepers in Minneapolis, USA, were so impressed when they learnt this that they even offered to pay for the construction and maintenance costs of their own traffic-free streets.

With the arrival of the traffic-free shopping street, many shops, especially those selling things like clothes, food and smaller luxury items, prospered. Unfortunately, it wasn't good news for everyone, as shops selling furniture and larger electrical appliances actually saw their sales drop. Many of these were forced to move elsewhere, away from the city centre. Today they are a common feature on the outskirts of towns and cities, often situated in out-of-town retail zones with their own car parks and other local facilities.

Question 31. What can be the best title of the passage?

- A. How traffic-free shopping streets developed
- B. How towns and cities are planned and built
- C. Removing cars and other vehicles from streets in towns and cities
- D. The difference between towns and cities now, and towns and cities in the past

Question 32. The word “**prohibited**” in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by _____.

- A. allowed
- B. banned
- C. permitted
- D. discouraged

Question 33. Why was there resistance from shopkeepers?

- A. Because they were unable to get in their cars.
- B. Because they thought their business would go down.
- C. Because they wanted to experiment with car-free streets.
- D. Because they thought that customers would shop in shopping malls.

Question 34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of traffic-free shopping areas’ achievements?

- A. There was a 50% increase in the number of shoppers in Munich, Cologne and Hamburg.
- B. Shopkeepers in Minneapolis, USA even offered to pay for the construction and maintenance costs of their own traffic-free streets.
- C. Shops selling furniture and larger electrical appliances saw their sales growths.
- D. Many clothing, food, or smaller luxury item stores thrived.

Question 35. The word “**their**” in the third paragraph refers to _____.

- A. shopkeepers
- B. people
- C. cars
- D. streets

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question.

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 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 **tackle** 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.

Question 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.

Question 37. The word “**grief**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

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

Question 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

Question 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.

Question 40. The word “**tackle**” in paragraph 4 mostly means _____.

- A. put off B. cope with C. get rid of D. go on

Question 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.

Question 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.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction

Question 43. She was disappeared three days ago, and they are still looking for her now.

- A. was disappeared B. and C. are still D. for her

Question 44. Ozone has his origin in a number of sources, a prime one being the automobile engine.

- A. his B. prime C. being D. the

Question 45. It is said that these good life skills will make young people become more reliant and responsible.

- A. is said B. these C. become D. reliant

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning

Question 46. He last visited London three years ago.

- A. He has been in London for three years. B. He hasn't visited London for three years.
C. He didn't visit London three years ago. D. He was in London for three years.

Question 47. “You’d better work harder if you don’t want to retake the exam!” the teacher said to Jimmy.

- A. The teacher advised Jimmy to work harder if he didn't want to retake the exam.
B. The teacher ordered Jimmy to work harder if he didn't want to retake the exam.
C. The teacher reminded Jimmy to work harder if he didn't want to retake the exam.
D. The teacher warned Jimmy to work harder if he didn't want to retake the exam.

Question 48. I'm sure Luisa was very disappointed when she failed the exam.

- A. Luisa must be very disappointed when she failed the exam.
B. Luisa must have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.
C. Luisa may be very disappointed when she failed the exam.
D. Luisa could have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences

Question 49. Jack dropped out of school at the age of 15. He now regrets it.

- A. If only Jack had dropped out of school when he was 15.
B. If Jack dropped out of school when he was 15, he would regret it.
C. Jack wishes he hadn’t dropped out of school when he was 15.
D. Jack regrets not having dropped out of school when he was 15.

Question 50. Linda's final exam is important. She realizes little of it

- A. Under no circumstances does Linda realize how important her final exam is.
B. Rarely does Linda realize how important her final exam is.
C. Little does Linda realize how important her final exam is.
D. Never does Linda realize how important her final exam is.

THE END