

Họ và tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh:.....

TIÊU CHUẨN

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

**Question 1.** It is \_\_\_\_\_ easy for newcomers to pick off the most lucrative business and ignore the rest.

- A. relative                      B. relation                      C. relate                      D. relatively

**Question 2.** Shutdowns were a turning point in the American economy, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. was it                      B. didn't they                      C. weren't they                      D. did they

**Question 3.** The Post Office says it hopes the two sides can \_\_\_\_\_ to an agreement at a branch meeting this evening.

- A. approach                      B. come                      C. arrive                      D. reach

**Question 4.** Parents refuse to let children play outdoors \_\_\_\_\_ fear of over-hyped risks, and in so doing, deny their access to the outer world.

- A. with                      B. to                      C. in                      D. for

**Question 5.** Christmas is always a hassle for me. I have to \_\_\_\_\_ my brains every year to find ideas for presents.

- A. rack                      B. pick                      C. have                      D. get

**Question 6.** Mark never gives his mother a hand in housework \_\_\_\_\_ she has a lot of free time.

- A. despite                      B. because of                      C. because                      D. although

**Question 7.** After coming home from Japan, my father bought me a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ T-shirt.

- A. expensive Japanese blue                      B. blue Japanese expensive  
C. Japanese expensive blue                      D. expensive blue Japanese

**Question 8.** Red is used to signify danger because it \_\_\_\_\_ among other colours.

- A. stands out                      B. settles down                      C. takes off                      D. stands by

**Question 9.** I \_\_\_\_\_ my bike in the countryside when I caught sight of a long snake.

- A. was riding                      B. am riding                      C. ride                      D. rode

**Question 10.** \_\_\_\_\_, she will be able to drive to school every day.

- A. When Rita gets her driver's license                      B. When Rita got her driver's license  
C. When Rita had got her driver's license                      D. When Rita was getting her driver's license

**Question 11.** They were all talking so loudly that I didn't get a chance to make my \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. debate                      B. opinion                      C. point                      D. voice

**Question 12.** These days, many film stars have \_\_\_\_\_ themselves more carefully because they have to put up with a lot of pressure from the media.

- A. conducted                      B. done                      C. acted                      D. considered

**Question 13.** The store has promised that my TV set \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

- A. would deliver                      B. will deliver                      C. will be delivered                      D. are delivered

**Question 14.** \_\_\_\_\_ advanced technology, the manufacturer successfully optimized its products.

- A. Applied                      B. Having applied                      C. To apply                      D. Having been applied

**Question 15.** The less time you spend on smartphones, \_\_\_\_\_ you will be.

- A. the more active                      B. more active                      C. active                      D. the most active

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

**Question 16.** *Tim and his Dad are watching TV.*

- Dad: "Why are you always turning on this channel, Tim?"

- Tim: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. We should save electricity                      B. I'm crazy about soccer  
C. Commercials are so boring                      D. I need to buy a car

**Question 17.** *Silas is talking to his roommate, Salah, about the Olympic Games.*

- Silas: "Do you think our country can host the Olympic Games some day in the future?"

- Salah: "\_\_\_\_\_. We can't afford such a big event."

- A. You can say that again                      B. I can't agree with you more  
C. Yes, you're right                      D. No, I don't think so

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

**Question 18.** A. habitat                      B. atmosphere                      C. salary                      D. probation

**Question 19.** A. prefer                      B. defeat                      C. begin                      D. follow

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

**Question 20.** A. appeared                      B. threatened                      C. breathed                      D. expected

**Question 21.** A. natural                      B. danger                      C. ancient                      D. change

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

**Question 22.** Don't be afraid to talk the problem over with him because he is a very approachable man.

- A. rude                      B. polite                      C. confident                      D. friendly

**Question 23.** Because Amazon collaborates with many different retailers from around the globe, it offers a wide variety of merchandise to suit any budget.

- A. works together                      B. gets together                      C. stands together                      D. puts together

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

**Question 24.** The police officers came up against a brick wall when they couldn't find any witnesses to the crime.

- A. were unable to make any progress                      D. were able to accept a bad situation  
C. were unable to improve the situation                      D. were able to make more progress

**Question 25.** One of the main goals of ASEAN is to promote peace and stability through respect for justice in the relationship between countries in the region.

- A. inequity                      B. balance                      C. equality                      D. discrimination



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

**Question 26.** Learning never stops. It is in progress during the Covid-19 school closures in Vietnam.

- A. Not for one moment is learning paused during the Covid-19 school closures in Vietnam.
- B. Little does learning go on during the Covid-19 school closures in Vietnam.
- C. At no time learning discontinues during the Covid-19 school closures in Vietnam.
- D. Under no circumstance should education continue during the Covid-19 school closures in Vietnam.

**Question 27.** Julia is not tall enough. She can't take part in the Beauty Contest.

- A. If only Julia were tall enough, so she can take part in the Beauty Contest.
- B. Julia wishes she were tall enough so that she could take part in the Beauty Contest.
- C. If Julia is old enough, she could take part in the Beauty Contest.
- D. As long as Julia is old enough, she can take part in the Beauty Contest.

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

**Question 28.** Many students took part in the entrance examination to win a place at university every year.

- A. took
- B. entrance
- C. students
- D. win

**Question 29.** It is dangerous when a robot malfunctions and starts losing control of their behaviors.

- A. malfunctions
- B. losing
- C. of
- D. their

**Question 30.** The old man takes an intelligible approach to decision-making, rather than just following his instincts.

- A. intelligible
- B. instincts
- C. decision-making
- D. takes

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

**Question 31.** It is unnecessary for you to finish the report until tomorrow afternoon

- A. You needn't finish the report until tomorrow afternoon.
- B. You may finish the report after tomorrow afternoon.
- C. You have to finish the report until tomorrow afternoon.
- D. You should finish the report until tomorrow afternoon

**Question 32.** "I will go hiking with my friends next week" Mary said to Jane.

- A. Mary said she would go hiking with her friends the following week.
- B. Mary said I would go hiking with her friends the following week.
- C. Mary said she would go hiking with my friends the following week.
- D. Mary said she will go hiking with her friends the following week.

**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 to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each the numbered blanks.**

### Is it possible to buy an IELTS certificate?

Buying an IELTS certificate and getting rid of difficulties to achieve a high score tempts many candidates to pay (34) \_\_\_\_\_ money and avoid the hassle of taking part in the exam! But, unsurprisingly, wherever there is a demand, there are fraudsters (35) \_\_\_\_\_ are ready to take advantage of the situation in any possible way.

Is it possible to buy an IELTS certificate? The short answer is NO! One of the reasons the IELTS exam is recognized as the world's most trustworthy international language test lies in its high-security measures. That's why most (36) \_\_\_\_\_ organisations and universities around the world have full confidence in the results of this exam. (37) \_\_\_\_\_, in recent years, IELTS organisers (IDP and the British Council) have taken more drastic measures to maintain the safety and credibility of this test. Actions such as taking fingerprints and photos on the day of the exam.

Therefore, it can be said with absolute certainty that it is impossible to buy the IELTS certificate and whoever claims to sell them is definitely a con artist ready to take (38) \_\_\_\_\_ of the naivety, and sometimes greediness of candidates.

*(Adapted from <https://ielts.preptical.com>)*

- Question 34. A. much                      B. many                      C. lots                      D. few
- Question 35. A. who                      B. whose                      C. which                      D. where
- Question 36. A. non-profit                      B. health                      C. immigration                      D. governmental
- Question 37. A. Nevertheless                      B. Moreover                      C. Therefore                      D. Otherwise
- Question 38. A. turn                      B. part                      C. charge                      D. advantage

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

Learning to speak is automatic for almost all children, but learning to read requires elaborate instruction and conscious effort. Well aware of the difficulties, educators have given a great deal of thought to how they can best help children learn to read. No single method has triumphed. Indeed, heated arguments about the most **appropriate** form of reading instruction continue to polarize the teaching community.

Three general approaches have been tried. In one, called whole-word instruction, children learn by rote how to recognize at a glance a vocabulary of 50 to 100 words. Then they gradually acquire other words, often through seeing them used over and over again in the context of a story.

Speakers of most languages learn the relationship between letters and the sounds associated with them (phonemes). That is, children are taught how to use their knowledge of the alphabet to sound out words. This procedure constitutes a second approach to teaching reading – phonics.

Many schools have adopted a different approach: the whole-language method. The strategy here relies on the child's experience with the language. For example, students are offered engaging books and are encouraged to guess the words that **they** do not know by considering the context of the sentence or by looking for clues in the storyline and illustrations, rather than trying to sound them out.

Many teachers adopted the whole-language approach because of its intuitive appeal. Making reading fun promises to keep children motivated, and learning to read depends more on what the student does than on what the teacher does. The presumed benefits of whole-language instruction – and the contrast to the perceived dullness of phonics – led to its growing acceptance across America during the 1990s and a movement away from phonics.

*(Adapted from <https://mini-ielts.com>)*

**Question 39.** Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. How should reading be taught?
- B. How is the whole-word instruction effective?
- C. How should the whole-language method be used?



D. How has teaching reading changed over time?

**Question 40.** The word “**appropriate**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. unsuitable                      B. proper                      C. important                      D. essential

**Question 41.** The word “**they**” in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. words                      B. books                      C. students                      D. clues

**Question 42.** According to paragraph 4, the whole-language method depends on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the child’s awareness of vocabulary                      B. the child’s engagement with books  
C. the language experience of the child                      D. the way the child pronounces words

**Question 43.** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Educators can use only one method to teach children to read.  
B. Educators have tried three approaches to teach children to read.  
C. The whole-language approach is applied because of its intuitive appeal.  
D. Most children learn to speak automatically.

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

Most parents want their sons and daughters to have equal chances of success when they grow up. Today, equality of the sexes is largely mandated by public policy and law. However, old-fashioned ideas and a lot of prejudice are still part of our culture and present challenging questions for parents.

Gender stereotypes are rigid ideas about how boys and girls should behave. We all know what these stereotypes are: A “feminine” girls should be insecure, accommodating and a little illogical in her thinking. A “masculine” boy should be strong, unemotional, aggressive, and competitive. How are children exposed to these stereotypes? According to the researchers David and Myra Sadker of the American University of Washington, D.C., boys and girls are often treated differently in the classroom. They found out that when boys speak, teachers usually offer constructive comments, when girls speech, teachers tend to focus on the behavior. It’s more important how the girls act rather than what they say.

The emphasis on differences begins at birth and continues throughout childhood. For example, few people would give pink baby’s clothes to a boy or a blue blanket to a girl. Later, many of us give girls dolls and miniature kitchenware, while boys receive action figures and construction sets. There’s nothing wrong with **that**. The problem arises when certain activities are **deemed** appropriate for one sex but not the other. According to Heather J. Nicholson, Ph.D., director of the National Resource Center for Girls, Inc., this kind of practice prevents boys and girls from acquiring important skills for their future lives.

“The fact is,” says Nicholson, “that society functions as a kind of sorting machine regarding gender. In a recent survey, fifty-eight percent of eighth-grade girls but only six percent of boys earned money caring for younger children. On the other hand, twenty-seven percent of boys but only three percent of girls earned money doing lawn work”. If we are serious about educating a generation to be good workers and parents, we need to eliminate such stereotypes as those mentioned previously.

Gender stereotypes inevitably are passed to our children. However, by becoming aware of the messages our children receive, we can help them develop ways to overcome these incorrect ideas. To **counteract** these ideas, parents can look for ways to challenge and support their children, and to encourage confidence in ways that go beyond what society’s fixed ideas about differences of sex are.

*(Adapted from <https://en.isicollective.com>)*

**Question 44.** Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Deep-seated stereotypes about genders and their effects.  
B. Different prejudice about how girls and boys should behave and be treated.  
C. The role of culture in the behavior of different genders.

D. The influence of education and society on gender stereotypes.

**Question 45.** According to paragraph 2, David and Myra Sadker of the American University of Washington, D.C found that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. schoolboys and schoolgirls are treated equally in the classroom.

B. teachers often concentrate on boys' behavior and girls' manners.

C. boys are commented usefully whereas girls are paid attention to behavior.

D. girls are taught to be insecure, accommodating and illogical while boys are strong, unemotional, aggressive, and competitive.

**Question 46.** The word "**deemed**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. celebrated

B. supposed

C. designed

D. established

**Question 47.** The word "**counteract**" in the last paragraph could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. promote

B. frustrate

C. encourage

D. inspire

**Question 48.** What does the word "**that**" in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. The differences between boys and girls begin at birth and continue throughout childhood.

B. People often give pink clothes to a boy and a blue blanket to a girl.

C. Many people give girls dolls and miniature kitchen and boys receive action figures and construction sets when they were born.

D. People give different genders of children distinct kinds of presents or clothes.

**Question 49.** Which of the following is NOT true about gender stereotypes?

A. Male and female children are expected to behave the same as what adults think they should.

B. The distinctions in treatment to boys and girls commence when they were given birth.

C. Its beneficial for children to practice fundamental skills if they are treated unequally quite early

D. Children are differently treated not only at homes but also at schools.

**Question 50.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Parents are able to help reduce the influence of gender stereotypes on their children.

B. Teachers and parents have to join hands to encourage children's confidence in social activities.

C. Society functions often categorize jobs regardless genders.

D. The problems males and females get when they are adults may originate from gender stereotypes.

THE END