

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát 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. intend      B. medal      C. compete      D. defend

Question 2: A. clothes      B. bosses      C. boxes      D. couches

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 the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. solidarity      B. effectively      C. documentary      D. dedication

Question 4: A. royal      B. unique      C. remote      D. extreme

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: My purse \_\_\_\_\_ at the station while I \_\_\_\_\_ for the train.

- A. must have been stolen/was waiting      B. should have stolen/had been waiting  
C. will be stolen/am waiting      D. had to steal/would be waiting

Question 6: We should participate in Tree-Planting Campaigns \_\_\_\_\_ our city greener, fresher.

- A. organizing to make      B. organized making  
C. organized to make      D. which organize to make

Question 7: Susan has achieved great \_\_\_\_\_ in her career thanks to her hard work.

- A. successfully.      B. successful.      C. succeed.      D. success.

Question 8: \_\_\_\_\_ I heard the phone ring, I didn't answer it.

- A. Because      B. Only if      C. Even though      D. Provided that

Question 9: When are you leaving \_\_\_\_\_ Singapore? This week or next week?

- A. for      B. in      C. to      D., at

Question 10: He'd hardly finished doing his homework when you arrived, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. didn't he      B. had he      C. would he      D. hadn't he

Question 11: \_\_\_\_\_ he arrived at the bus stop when the bus came.

- A. Not until had      B. No longer had      C. Hardly had      D. No sooner had

Question 12: My mother often \_\_\_\_\_ our mistakes, whereas my father is very strict and punishes us for even the slightest one.

- A. appreciates      B. overlooks      C. avoids      D. enjoys

Question 13: Be sure to \_\_\_\_\_ a real effort to answer all the questions the interviewer asks you.

- A. hide      B. set      C. train      D. make

Question 14: We were made \_\_\_\_\_ hard when we were at school.

- A. to study      B. study      C. studying      D. studied

Question 15: Arranging flowers \_\_\_\_\_ among my sister's hobbies.

A. were                      B. have been                      C. are                      D. is

**Question 16:** We regret to tell you that the materials you ordered are\_\_\_\_\_.

A. out of stock                      B. out of reach                      C. out of work                      D. out of practice

**Question 17:** Laura didn't enjoy her first year at college because she failed to \_\_\_\_\_ her new friends.

A. come in for                      B. look down on                      C. go down with                      D. get on with

**Question 18:** If it had not rained last night, the roads in the city \_\_\_\_\_ so slippery now.

A. must not be                      B. would not be                      C. could not have been                      D. would not have been

**Question 19:** We live in a large house in \_\_\_\_\_ middle of the village.

A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. 0

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

**Question 19:** We should find ways to improve our products in terms of quality and service.

A. for considering aspects                      B. in spite of                      C. with a view to                      D. in regard to

**Question 20:** We really appreciate your help, without which we couldn't have got our task done in time.

A. depreciate                      B. are proud of                      C. feel thankful for                      D. request

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

**Question 21:** Never punish your children by hitting them. This might teach them to become hitters.

A. bring                      B. reward                      C. give                      D. accept

**Question 22:** The first year at university was probably the most challenging year of her life, which caused her plenty of troubles.

A. tricky                      B. tough                      C. difficult                      D. easy

**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 23:** John's in Hanoi and wants to change some money. He asks the local passer-by the way to the bank.

- John: "Can you show me the way to the nearest bank, please?"

- Passer-by: "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. Not way, sorry                      B. Just round the corner over there  
C. Look it up in a dictionary                      D. There's no traffic near here

**Question 24:** Rebecca's in a fashion store in Trang Tien Plaza.

- Rebecca: "How can this bag be so expensive?"

- The shop assistant: "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Yes, it's the most expensive                      B. You're paying for the brand  
C. What an expensive bag                      D. That's a good idea

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 25 to 29.

### Reasons to Not Hit Your Kids

The practice of hitting children teaches them to become hitters themselves. Extensive research data is now available to support the direct correlation (25) \_\_\_\_\_ corporal punishment in childhood and violent behavior in the teenage and adult years. Virtually, all of the most dangerous criminals (26) \_\_\_\_\_ regularly

threatened and punished in childhood.

Punishment gives the message that "might make right," that it is okay to hurt someone smaller and less

powerful than you are. The child then feels it is appropriate to mistreat younger or smaller children, and when he becomes an adult, feels little (27) \_\_\_\_\_ for those less fortunate or powerful than he is, and fears those who are more so. Thus it is difficult for him to find (28) \_\_\_\_\_ friendships.

Children learn best through parental modeling. Punishment gives the message that hitting is an appropriate way to express one's feelings and to solve problems. If the child rarely sees the parents handle anger and solve problems in a creative and positive way, he can never learn how (29) \_\_\_\_\_ that himself. Thus inadequate parenting continues into the next generation.

(Adapted from "*Reasons to Not Hit Your Kids*" by Jan Hunt)

- Question 25:** A. among      B. about      C. between      D. above  
**Question 26:** A. were      B. be      C. could      D. might  
**Question 27:** A. jealousy      B. compassion      C. greediness      D. appreciation  
**Question 28:** A. meaningless      B. meaning      C. meaninglessly      D. meaningful  
**Question 29:** A. to do      B. do      C. doing      D. done

*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 30 to 34.*

As heart disease continues to be the number-one killer in the United States, researchers have become increasingly interested in identifying the potential risk factors that trigger heart attacks. High-fat diets and „life in the fast lane” have long been known to contribute to the high incidence of heart failure. But according to new studies, the list of risk factors may be significantly longer and quite surprising.

Heart failure, for example appears to have seasonal and temporal patterns. A higher percentage of heart attacks occur in cold weather, and more people experience heart failure on Monday than on any other day of the week. In addition, people are more susceptible to heart attacks in the first few hours after waking. Cardiologists first observed this morning phenomenon in the mid-1980s and have since discovered a number of possible causes. An early-morning rise in blood pressure, heart rate, and concentration of heart-stimulating hormones, plus a reduction of blood flow to the heart, may all contribute to the higher incidence of heart attacks between the hours of 8:00 A.M and 10 A.M.

In other studies, both birthdays and bachelorhood have been implicated as risk factors. Statistics reveal that heart attack rates increase significantly for both females and males in the few days immediately preceding and following their birthdays. And unmarried men are more at risk for heart attacks than their married counterparts. Though stress is thought to be linked in some way to all of the aforementioned risk factors, intense research continues in the hope of further comprehending why and how heart failure is triggered.

**Question 30:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. cardiology in the 1980s      B. risk factors in heart attacks  
C. diet and stress as factors in heart attacks      D. seasonal and temporal patterns of heart attacks

**Question 31:** In line 2, the word “potential” could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. possible      B. harmful      C. primary      D. unknown

**Question 32:** The phrase “susceptible to” could best be replaced by

- A. aware of      B. affected by      C. prone to      D. accustomed

**Question 33:** Which of the following is NOT cited as a possible risk factor?

- A. having a birthday      B. getting married      C. eating fatty foods      D. being under stress

**Question 34:** Which of the following does the passage infer?

- A. We now fully understand how risk factors trigger heart attacks.
- B. We recently began to study how risk factors trigger heart attacks.
- C. We have not identified many risk factors associated with heart attacks.
- D. We do not fully understand how risk factors trigger heart attacks.

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 35 to 42.

### Social networks

#### Business applications

Social networks connect people at low cost; this can be beneficial for entrepreneurs and small businesses looking to expand their contact base. These networks often act as a customer relationship management tool for companies selling products and services. Companies can also use social networks for advertising in the form of banners and text ads. Since businesses operate globally, social networks can make it easier to keep in touch with contacts around the world.

#### Medical applications

Social networks are beginning to be adopted by healthcare professionals as a means to manage institutional knowledge, disseminate peer to peer knowledge and to highlight individual physicians and institutions. The advantage of using a dedicated medical social networking site is that all the members are screened against the state licensing board list of practitioners. The role of social networks is especially of interest to pharmaceutical companies who spend approximately “32 percent of their marketing dollars” attempting to influence the opinion leaders of social networks.

#### Languages, nationalities and academia

Various social networking sites have sprung up catering to different languages and countries. The popular site Facebook has been cloned for various countries and languages and some specializing in connecting students and faculty.

#### Social networks for social good

Several websites are beginning to tap into the power of the social networking model for social good. Such models may be highly successful for connecting otherwise fragmented industries and small organizations without the resources to reach a broader audience with interested and passionate users. Users benefit by interacting with a like-minded community and finding a channel for their energy and giving.

#### Business model

Few social networks currently charge money for membership. In part, this may be because social networking is a relatively new service, and the value of using them has not been firmly established in customers' minds. Companies such as MySpace and Facebook sell online advertising on their site. Hence, they are seeking large memberships, and charging for membership would be counter productive. Some believe that the deeper information that the sites have on each user will allow much better targeted advertising than any other site can currently provide. Sites are also seeking other ways to make money, such as by creating an online marketplace or by selling professional information and social connections to businesses.

#### Privacy issues

On large social networking services, there have been growing concerns about users giving out too much personal information and the threat of sexual predators. Users of these services need to be aware of data theft or viruses. However, large services, such as MySpace, often work with law enforcement to try to prevent such incidents. In addition, there is a perceived privacy threat in relation to placing too much

personal information in the hands of large corporations or governmental bodies, allowing a profile to be produced on an individual's behavior on which decisions, detrimental to an individual, may be taken.

#### Investigations

Social network services are increasingly being used in legal and criminal investigations. Information posted on sites such as MySpace and Facebook, has been used by police, probation, and university officials to prosecute users of said sites. In some situations, content posted on MySpace has been used in court.

**Question 35:** According to the text, social networks

- A. are about friendships
- B. are being used by businesses for marketing
- C. can damage business reputations
- D. advertise on business web sites

**Question 36:** Why do advertisers like social network sites?

- A. They are cost-effective to advertise on.
- B. Detailed information on each user allows targeted ads.
- C. Most users have high disposable income.
- D. They can influence consumer behavior.

**Question 37:** What does the expression “sprung up” in the part Languages, nationalities and academia mean?

- A. The development of social networking is unplanned.
- B. Everybody is trying to copy Facebook.
- C. Social networking works in all languages.
- D. There has been rapid development of social networking sites.

**Question 38:** What does the word “Few” at the beginning of the part Business model mean?

- A. Not any
- B. Some
- C. Hardly any
- D. Only

**Question 39:** What should users not do on social networks?

- A. download viruses
- B. be too free with their personal information
- C. contact predators
- D. upload copyrighted music

**Question 40:** What does the word “deeper” in the part Business model mean?

- A. more detailed
- B. more spiritual
- C. more profound
- D. more emphatic

**Question 41:** Personal information on social network sites

- A. is sold to the government
- B. gives a good description of the user's personality
- C. is translated into many languages
- D. can be used in court

**Question 42:** Social networking is great for

- A. academic organizations
- B. people writing too much information about themselves
- C. groups of people separated over wide areas
- D. the law enforcement agencies

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:** I saw (A) the blind woman (B) crossed the busy road (C) without any (D) help.

**Question 44:** (A) A paragraph is a portion of a text (B) consists of one or more (C) sentences related (D) to the same idea.



**Question 45:** (A) While the campaign, young volunteers helped (B) build bridges, (C) roads and houses for some of Viet Nam's most (D) disadvantaged families.

**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:** *It is much more difficult to speak English than to speak French.*

A. To speak French is more difficult than to speak English.

**B. To speak English is more difficult than to speak French.**

C. Speaking English is more difficult than to speak French.

D. Speaking French is not as difficult as to speaking English.

**Question 47:** It was a mistake of you to lose your passport.

A. You shouldn't have lost your passport.

B. There must be a mistake in your passport.

C. You needn't have brought your passport.

D. Your passport must be lost.

**Question 48:** "Why don't you complain to the company, John?" said Peter.

A. Peter suggested that John should complain to the company.

B. Peter advised John complaining to the company.

C. Peter threatened John to complain to the company.

D. Peter asked John why he doesn't complain to the company.

**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 gave a great performance at the festival. We now know she has artistic talent.

A. Amazing as her artistic talent is, we don't know about her great performance at the festival.

B. But for her great performance at the festival, we wouldn't know about her artistic talent now.

C. Although she gave a great performance at the festival, we know she has artistic talent.

D. Hardly had we know about her artistic talent when she gave a great performance at the festival

**Question 50:** It was an interesting novel. I stayed up all night to finish it.

A. I stayed up all night to finish the novel so it was interesting.

B. Unless it were an interesting novel, I would not stay up all night to finish it.

C. Though it was an interesting novel, I stayed up all night to finish it.

D. So interesting was the novel that I stayed up all night to finish it.





