

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. wicked B. watched C. stopped D. cooked

Question 2: A. substantial B. initiate C. participant D. attention

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

Question 3: A. disappear B. arrangement C. opponent D. contractual

Question 4: A. comfortable B. necessary C. community D. memorable

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

Question 5: Inadequate supply of oxygen to the blood can cause death within minutes.

A. Sufficient B. Nonexistent C. Rich D. Useful

Question 6: If she passes the exam, her parents will be walking on air.

A. disgusted B. promising C. upset D. hopeful

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

Question 7: Tom is the black sheep of the family, so he is never welcomed there.

A. a beloved member B. a bad and embarrassing member
C. the only child D. the eldest child

Question 8: He was brought up in a well-off family. He can't understand the problems we are facing.

A. poor B. broke C. wealthy D. kind

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

Question 9: - Waitress: "Hi, may I take your order, madam?"

- Mrs. Brown: "_____"

A. I don't want to do anything. I've really had enough.
B. OK, here is my bill
C. Yes, I'd like some fish and chips
D. Sure, it's delicious

Question 10: - Mai: "Oops! I'm sorry for stepping on your foot" - Hoa: "_____"

A. Never mind B. You don't mind
C. You're welcome D. That's fine

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

Question 11: If you put your money in a bank now, you may get 8% _____ annually.

A. interest B. profit C. money D. income

Question 12: Many animal species are now on the _____ of extinction.

A. danger B. border C. verge D. margin

Question 13: _____, he received a big applause.

A. Finishing his presentation
B. His presentation has been finished
C. After he finishes his presentation

D. When finished his speech

Question 14: I gave the waitress a \$50 note and waited for my _____.

A. change **B.** supply **C.** cash **D.** cost

Question 15: They are always on good _____ with their next-door neighbors.

A. will **B.** friendship **C.** terms **D.** relations

Question 16: In the end, he lost his _____ and started gabbling incoherently.

A. head **B.** mind **C.** brain **D.** intelligence

Question 17: Governments should _____ some international laws against terrorism.

A. bring up **B.** bring about **C.** bring in **D.** bring back

Question 18: Students can _____ lots of information by attending lectures regularly.

A. absorb **B.** provide **C.** read **D.** transmit

Question 19: The size and shape of a nail depend primarily on the function _____ intended.

A. which it is **B.** for which it is **C.** which it is for **D.** for which is

Question 20: _____ we have!

A. What awful weather **B.** How awful is the weather
C. How awful the weather **D.** What an awful weather

Question 21: I think that married couples should be financially independent _____ their parents.

A. to **B.** of **C.** with **D.** on

Question 22: Many ambulances took _____ injured to a nearby hospital.

A. an **B.** a. **C.** the **D.** Ø

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 23 to 27.

The use of computers has meant that students can study language programmes (23) _____ their own speed when and for how long they want. What's more, in the virtual classrooms of the future the student will put on their headset, and be transported into an imaginary school, choose their class, take the books they need off the shelf and hold conversations with other computerised students. They might instead choose to pay a visit to the supermarket or the train station, the bank or the restaurant. At the (24) _____ of a button they would be transported to (25) _____ realistic settings where they could practice their English, maybe getting a hand from a virtual English companion. All this perhaps, at the computer, from the comfort of their home: no (26) _____ to catch the bus to college, or a plane to England. Exciting? Certainly, and it's an interesting alternative to traditional classroom lessons. But would it ever (27) _____ the classroom? Hopefully not. Surely the need to relate to real people talking about real issues and generally learning a little more about others will always lead language learners to use at least a little of their time with real people.

Question 23: **A.** on **B.** in **C.** at **D.** of

Question 24: **A.** force **B.** hit **C.** depress **D.** push

Question 25: **A.** so **B.** such **C.** like **D.** alike no

Question 26: **A.** role **B.** duty **C.** obligation **D.** need

Question 27: **A.** replace **B.** restore **C.** succeed **D.** recover

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 28 to 34.

The main difference between urban growth in Europe and in the American colonies was the slow evolution of cities in the former and their rapid growth in the latter. In Europe they grew over a period of centuries from town economies to their present urban structure. In North America, they started as wilderness communities and developed to mature urbanism's in little more than a century.

In the early colonial day in North America, small cities sprang up along the Atlantic Coastline, mostly in what are now New America, small cities sprang up along the Atlantic United States and in the lower Saint Lawrence valley in Canada. This was natural because these areas were nearest England and France, particularly England, from which most capital goods (assets such as equipment) and many consumer goods were imported. Merchandising establishments were, accordingly, advantageously located in port cities from which goods could be readily distributed to interior settlements. Here, too, were the favored locations for processing raw materials prior to export. Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, and other cities flourished, and, as the colonies grew, these cities increased in importance.

This was less true in the colonial South, where life centered around large farms, known as plantations, rather than around towns, as was the case in the areas further north along the Atlantic coastline. The local isolation and the economic self-sufficiency of the plantations were antagonistic to the development of the towns. The plantations maintained their independence because they were located on navigable streams and each had a wharf accessible to the small shipping of that day. In fact, one of the strongest factors in the selection of plantation land was the desire to have it front on a water highway.

When the United States became an independent nation in 1776, it did not have a single city as large as 50,000 inhabitants, but by 1820 it had a city of more than 10,000 people, and by 1880 it had recorded a city of over one million. It was not until after 1823, after the mechanization of the spinning and weaving industries, that cities started **drawing** young people away from farms. Such migration was particularly rapid following the Civil War (1861-1865).

Question 28: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Factors that slowed the growth of cities in Europe.
- B. The evolution of cities in America
- C. Trade between North American and European cities
- D. The effects of the United States' independence on urban growth in New England.

Question 29: The word "they" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. North American colonies
- B. cities
- C. centuries
- D. town economies

Question 30: According to the passage, early colonial cities were established along the Atlantic coastline of North America due to

- A. an abundance of natural resources
- B. financial support from colonial governments
- C. proximity to parts of Europe
- D. a favorable climate

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Question 33: It can be inferred from the passage that, in comparison with northern, cities, most southern cities were _____.

- A. more prosperous
B. smaller
C. less self-sufficient
D. stronger

Question 34: The word “drawing” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. attracting
B. employing
C. instructing
D. representing

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.

Most desert animals will drink water if confronted with it, but many of them never have any opportunity. All living things must have water, or they will **expire**. The herbivores find it in desert plants. The carnivores slake their thirst with the flesh and blood of living prey. One of the most remarkable adjustments, however, has been made by the tiny kangaroo rat, who not only lives without drinking but subsists on a diet of dry seeds containing about 5% free water. Like other animals, he has the ability to manufacture water in his body by a metabolic conversion of carbohydrates. But he is notable for the **parsimony** with which he conserves his small supply by every possible means, expending only minuscule amounts in his excreta and through evaporation from his respiratory tract.

Investigation into how the kangaroo rat can live without drinking water has involved various experiments with these small animals. Could kangaroo rats somehow store water in their bodies and slowly utilize these resources in the long periods when no free water is available from dew or rain? The simplest way to settle this question was to determine the total water content in the animals to see if it decreases as they are kept for long periods on a dry diet. If they slowly use up their water, the body should become increasingly dehydrated, and if they begin with a store of water, this should be evident from an initial high water content. Results of such experiments with kangaroo rats on dry diets for more than 7 weeks showed that the rats maintained their body weight. There was no trend toward a decrease in water content during the long period of water **deprivation**. When the kangaroo rats were given free access to water, they did not drink water. They did nibble on small pieces of watermelon, but this did not change appreciably the water content in their bodies, which remained at 66.3 % to 67.2 % during this period.

This is very close to the water content of dry-fed animals (66.5 %), and the availability of free water, therefore, did not lead to any “storage” that could be meaningful as a water reserve. This makes it

reasonable to conclude that physiological storage of water is not a factor in the kangaroo rat's ability to live on dry food.

Question 35: What is the topic of this passage?

- A. Kangaroo rats
- B. Water in the desert
- C. Desert life
- D. Physiological experiments

Question 36: The word “**expire**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. become ill
- B. die
- C. shrink
- D. dehydrate

Question 37: Which of the following is NOT a source of water for the desert animals?

- A. Desert plants
- B. Metabolic conversion of carbohydrates in the body
- C. The blood of other animals
- D. Streams

Question 38: The author states that the kangaroo rat is known for all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. the economy with which it uses available water.
- B. living without drinking water.
- C. breathing slowly and infrequently.
- D. manufacturing water internally.

Question 39: The word “**parsimony**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. intelligence
- B. desire
- C. frugality
- D. skill

Question 40: It is implied by the author that desert animals can exist with little or no water because of _____.

- A. less need for water than other animals
- B. many opportunities for them to find water
- C. their ability to eat plants
- D. their ability to adjust to the desert environment

Question 41: The word “**deprivation**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. preservation
- B. renewal
- C. examination
- D. loss

Question 42: According to the passage, the results of the experiments with kangaroo rats showed that

- A. kangaroo rats store water for use during dry periods
- B. kangaroo rats took advantage of free access to water
- C. there was no significant change in body weight due to lack of water or accessibility to water
- D. a dry diet seems detrimental to the kangaroo rat's health

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 43: Our parents join hands to give us a nice house and a happy home.

- A. Our parents take us by the hand and lead us into a nice house and a happy home.
- B. Our parents hold our hands when they give us a nice house and a happy home.
- C. Our parents work together to give us a nice house and a happy home.
- D. Our parents shake hands when they give us a nice house and a happy home.

Question 44: My son shows a desire to put aside the status of the school child.

- A. The status of the school child makes my son happy
- B. My son is determined to put up with the other school children.
- C. My son decides to play down the status of the school child
- D. My son doesn't want to be a school child any more

Question 45: You should take regular exercises instead of sitting in front of the computer screen all day.

- A. Taking regular exercises is better than sitting in front of the computer screen all day.
- B. Sitting in front of the computer screen all day helps you take regular exercises.
- C. Sitting in front of the computer screen all day and taking exercises are advisable.
- D. Don't take regular exercises, and sit in front of the computer screen all day.

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 46: (A) Sleeping, resting, and (B) to drink fruit (C) juice are the (D) best ways to care for a cold.

Question 47: It is (A) vitaly important (B) that he (C) takes this (D) medication night and morning.

Question 48: His application (A) for a visa was turned (B) up not only because it was (C) incompletely and incorrectly filled out but also because it was written in (D) pencil.

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: He wasn't wearing a seat-belt. He was injured.

- A. If he hadn't been wearing a seat-belt, he wouldn't have been injured.
- B. If he had been wearing a seat-belt, he would have been injured.
- C. If he had been wearing a seat-belt, he wouldn't be injured.
- D. If he had been wearing a seat-belt, he wouldn't have been injured.

Question 50: Mary was not here yesterday. Perhaps she was ill.

- A. Mary needn't be here yesterday because she was ill.
- B. Because of her illness, Mary shouldn't have been here yesterday.
- C. Mary might have been ill yesterday, so she was not here.
- D. Mary must have been ill yesterday, so she was not here.

----- HẾT -----

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ĐÁP ÁN

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11-A	12-C	13-A	14-A	15-C	16-A	17-C	18-A	19-B	20-A
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41-D	42-C	43-C	44-D	45-A	46-B	47-C	48-B	49-D	50-C

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