Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others

18. A. potential B. eventual C. marvelous D. persistent

19. A. considerate B. economic C. territorial D. continental

Part 2. LEXICO – GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best completes each of the following sentences.

20. My wallet _____ 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

21. Hardly ever _____ get a good job these days without a good education.

A. people might B. people do C. people can D. do people

22. These days _____ everybody is aware of the danger of smoking.

A. almost B. most C. mostly D. most of

23. Is it necessary that I _____ here tomorrow?

A. am being B. were C. be D. would be

24. My decision to leave university after a year is the one I now _____ regret.

A. harshly B. keenly C. painfully D. heavily

25. He _____ so much harm on the nation during his regime that it has never fully recovered.

A. indicted B. inferred C. induced D. inflicted

26. The scientists are encountering the difficulties of _____ of radioactive waste.

A. depleting B. disposing C. eliminating D. preserving

27. Is an inexperienced civil servant _____ to the task of running the company.

A. capable B. suited C. skilled D. eligible

28. My father is forever finding _____ with the way I dress.

A. error B. mistake C. blemish D. fault

29. Because of the social support of other group members – it is very strong _____ the case of religious groups.

A. by B. for C. in D. with

30. I was _____ the impression that you liked Indian food.

A. under B. on C. with D. over

31. If you pay the restaurant bill with your credit card, we'll _____ with you later.

A. settle up B. pay back C. settle down D. pay up

32. Silence _____ the theatre as the audience awaited the opening curtain with expectation and excitement.

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A. dropped out B. fell down C. hung over D. came between

Part 3: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

33. Not only have you caused me to waste valuable time by not filling in the paper, but I also feel personally **affronted**.

A. affable B. confronted C. afflicted D. insulted

34. She never thought that the duties of motherhood could be so **onerous**.

A. multible B. unjust C. burdensome D. infamous

Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

35. I am **profoundly** grateful for all the support I have received.

A. unmistakably B. insignificantly C. indisputably D. inconsistently

36. The purpose of our new **affiliation** is to grow the business.

A. severance B. leadership C. ancestry D. commerce

Part 4. LANGUAGE FUNCTION

Choose the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

37. **Jane**: Thank you for a lovely evening. – **Barbara**: _____.

A. You are welcome B. Have a good day C. Thanks D. Cheer!

38. **John**: A cup of coffee? – **Mary**: No, but thanks _____.

A. not at all B. for all C. all the same D. you for all

39. **Henry**: The planes were delayed and the hotel was awful. – **David**: But _____ we still had a good time.

A. on the contrary B. on top of all that C. for all that D. by the same token

40. – **Rose**: Governments should enforce strict environmental regulations and promote sustainability.

– **Sue**: _____. Raising awareness is also essential.

A. Absolutely! B. Virtually! C. Mindfully! D. Mostly!

Part 5: WORD FORM

Supply the correct form of the word in capital letters to complete each sentence.

41. John made an unusually _____ remark about his wife's new dress. **(COMPLIMENT)**

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42. Yesterday morning, he was _____ the time of the meeting, arriving an hour late. **(INFORM)**

43. The boss is rather _____ to our needs. He only seems to be interested in his own good. **(CONSIDER)**

44. Optimists have a variety of attributes which enable them to withstand the setbacks they encounter, like confidence in their _____ and the sense to break up sizeable goals into attainable objectives. **(RESOURCE)**

45. The mother looked in on the baby _____ to check that it was all right. **(PERIOD)**

Part 6: ERROR CORRECTION

There are 5 errors in the following passage. Identify the errors, write the line number and the corrections. Number (00) is done as an example.

00. continue => continues

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) **continue** to reshape the global workforce, a growing number of young people – particularly from Generation Z – is questioning the true value of a university degree. With AI now capable of performing tasks once reserving for trained professionals, such as basic coding, data interpretation and content creation, many fear that their academic qualifications are becoming obsoletely even before they enter the job market. Earning a degree is once seen as a guaranteed gateway to stable employment and upward mobility. Today, however, that certainty has been replaced by anxiety – especially in light of the soaring price of education.

SECTION C: READING (3.0 pts)

Part 1. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits each blank in the following passage.

In the first half of the 19th century, a massive expansion of the urban agglomeration known as New York took place. Several (51) _____ were at work, including the (52) _____ of immigrants from Europe and the opening up of important routes into the (53) _____ of the continent. This era saw significant advances in transportation. In 1825, the Erie Canal gave New York a direct link with the Great Lakes, and in 1832, the first railway was completed. Meanwhile, trade from the port, fortuitously positioned on one of the world's largest natural harbors, was steadily increasing.

The impressive increase in population was principally (54) _____ the immigration of Germans and Irish which had (55) _____ before the Civil War. Then, toward the end of the 19th century, they were joined by people of many (56) _____ nationalities and cultural backgrounds. This (57) _____ from other countries reached its peak in the early years of the 20th century. With the growing population came (58) _____ expansion. Until 1874, the city was entirely within the confines of

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Manhattan Island. Soon, however, as transportation facilities were extended, new residential districts grew on the neighboring islands and mainland. Today, the greater metropolitan area of New York is one of the largest in the world.

51. A. factions	B. fractions	C. features	D. factors
52. A. course	B. flood	C. downpour	D. crescendo
53. A. peak	B. base	C. interior	D. exterior
54. A. in view of	B. by cause of	C. on behalf of	D. due to
55. A. commenced	B. ascended	C. stretched	D. extended
56. A. distant	B. marginal	C. muddled	D. disparate
57. A. flow of immigration	B. increase in urbanization	C. rate of colonization	D. outpouring of crowds
58. A. physical	B. visceral	C. corporeal	D. organic

Part 2. OPEN CLOZE

Read the following passage, and fill each of the following numbered blank with ONE suitable word.

Clothes have become more and more international, and as trends cut across borders it is becoming increasingly difficult to identify people's nationality from the (59) _____ they dress. Fashion has become yet (60) _____ aspect of our lives that has been affected by globalisation. Even the least fashion-conscious among us, those who make a determined (61) _____ to ignore the latest craze, are insidiously influenced by fashion. Our favourite jacket takes on a dowdy air as we become brainwashed by what we see in shop windows and around us in the street. We begin to suspect that fashion gurus with degrees in psychology are conspiring against us, trying to come up with ways to separate (62) _____ from our hard-earned money (63) _____ producing cunning new fashions which are subtly different each year. Young people are especially vulnerable as they, in (64) _____, feel the need to be accepted by their peers and not be excluded. However disagreeable this may be to consumers, (65) _____, it is a good thing for the millions of people who are employed in the fashion industry and would find themselves out of work before long if the present state of affairs (66) _____ to change radically.

Part 3. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question below.

Leakey's Achievement

Although he made his name with his archeological finds of early humans, Richard Leakey became famous as the conservationist who turned the tide against elephant poaching. Bringing the slaughter of Kenya's elephants under control required a military solution, and Leakey was not afraid to apply it. Many poachers were killed, giving Leakey a reputation for being a cold-blooded obsessive who put animals before people.

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Moreover, his efforts to eradicate corruption in Kenya's wildlife management system won him many enemies.

But the birth of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), the eradication of elephant poaching and the ban on the international trade in ivory are his legacy, and they form the basis of Wildlife Wars. This surprisingly personal memoir has much to tell about the **fragile** relationships between conservationists and governments. It is a story not only of Kenya, but of the continuing cost of trying to save the world's wildlife from extinction.

Life for the average person in Africa is tough, and basic needs are far from being met. This is the background against which Leakey fought his war, and he constantly refers to the threat poverty poses to the preservation of Africa's spectacular wildlife. Leakey's argument, here and in recent lectures, is that national parks managed exclusively for biodiversity protection must be created, and that this protection of our wildlife heritage should be funded by international sources.

However, in the early 1990s the development agencies favoured "community-based" conservation. Leakey's stand on protection of parks was seen as a lack of respect for local communities, and used against him when he resigned as head of the KWS in 1994. Recently donors and conservationists have come to recognise the limitations of purely local conservation programmes; there is a growing consensus that the poor are unlikely to manage wildlife resources wisely for the long term because their needs are immediate.

Wildlife Wars continues where Leakey's memoir One Life left off. It spans a 13-year period, beginning in 1989 when Leakey became head of the KWS. Then the elephant slaughter was at its height across Africa; it is estimated that between 1975 and 1989 the international markets for ivory in Europe, the United States and Asia led to the death of 1.2 million elephants, slaughtered for their ivory to make piano keys, games and fashion accessories. Kenya's herds were reduced by more than 85% by armed poachers, who turned their guns on anything and anyone. To stop this killing required changing the perceptions of ivory users so as to eliminate the markets, as well as mounting an armed force against the poachers. With both humour and seriousness, Leakey explains the sacrifices he had to make in order to see his vision succeed.

Despite the **gravity** of the situation, Leakey makes light of the sometimes comical circumstances, although it is clear that his life was at risk many times and he worked under tremendous pressure. For many, however, the real question is why this paleoanthropologist should risk his life for wildlife. The answer may lie in Leakey's own depiction of himself, although obviously aggressive and driven while running KWS, as essentially reflective. Presenting in moving terms his introduction to elephant emotions and society, he describes his outrage at the moral and ethical implications of poaching and culling for ivory, arguing that elephants, apes, whales and dolphins have emotions so like those of humans that **they** deserve to be treated as such.

Hard-core wildlife groups sniggered at his 'bunny-hugging' tendencies, but they underestimated his impact. It is impossible to put a value on Leakey's work during those years. As the elephant population began to recover, Kenya's tourist industry revived to become the country's main source of revenue. An international

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awareness campaign centred on an ivory bonfire, which led to the ban on ivory trade and the collapse of ivory prices.

67. Richard Leakey is most well-known for _____.

A. increasing wildlife budgets
B. successfully stopping illegal hunting
C. removing the ban on the ivory trade
D. helping to identify man's origins

68. The word **fragile** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. delicate B. sturdy C. flimsy D. brittle

69. In paragraph 3, Leakey makes the point that _____.

A. conservation should be a global responsibility
B. a war must be fought against poverty
C. Africa's wildlife is an international attraction
D. there is sufficient money to establish parks

70. It is now becoming accepted that _____.

A. Leakey had no regard for local communities
B. conservation programs should be under local control
C. donors have not yet received sufficient recognition
D. poverty makes regional conservation programmes unreliable

71. The writer says that between 1975 and 1989 _____.

A. the perceptions of the use of ivory changed
B. elephants were used to make piano keys
C. the elephant population was decimated
D. demand for ivory began to decrease

72. The word **gravity** in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. importance B. seriousness C. weight D. force

73. What does the writer imply in the last paragraph?

A. a disease had affected elephants
B. Leakey's views are overly sentimental
C. Leakey's success is in doubt
D. Leakey's work had wide-range effects

74. The word "**they**" in paragraph 6 refers to _____.

A. emotions B. endangered animals C. humans D. implications

Part 4. GAP TEXT

You are going to read an article about changes in the world of work. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–H the one which fits each gap (75–80). There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

IS THIS THE END OF THE 9–TO–5?

For over a century, the standard working day has followed a familiar pattern: employees arrive at an

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office around 9 a.m. and leave by 5 p.m. But in recent years, that model has begun to shift. 75. _____ In its place, flexible hours, remote work, and digital platforms are becoming more common.

One reason for this shift is the rapid development of technology. 76. _____ Tools like cloud storage, instant messaging, and project management apps allow employees to collaborate from anywhere in the world.

Another factor is the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. 77. _____ When the pandemic forced millions of people to work from home, companies had to adapt quickly. Many found that productivity did not decrease — and in some cases, even improved.

Of course, not all jobs can be done remotely. 78. _____ Healthcare workers, delivery drivers, and factory employees must still be physically present to do their work. As a result, discussions about work flexibility must consider these differences.

Still, many experts believe the trend toward remote and hybrid work is here to stay. 79. _____ Some companies are even offering four-day work weeks or unlimited vacation time to attract and retain talent.

80. _____ Furthermore, critics argue that it can also blur the line between work and personal life, leading to burnout and stress.

Options:

A. The idea of going to a physical office five days a week is no longer the norm for many.

B. While this approach offers freedom, it also raises concerns about fairness and inequality.

C. These tools have allowed for more flexible and efficient ways of working.

D. This sudden shift acted as a large-scale experiment in remote working.

E. There are still concerns about how to monitor performance without constant supervision.

F. These roles often require hands-on tasks that can't be done virtually.

G. Others warn that these policies may not be sustainable in the long term.

H. Employees increasingly value work–life balance and flexible schedules.

SECTION D. WRITING (2.0 points)

Task 1: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (1.0 point – 0.2/ each)

Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

81. Various fake goods were discovered because the police officials fully investigated them.

→ But .....

82. Only the managing director and the chief chemist know the details.

→ Knowledge of .....

83. She felt she had achieved a lot in life, despite her disadvantaged background. **(SENSE)**

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→ Despite.....

84. I think you should try to be optimistic as you can. **(SIDE)**

→ .....

85. They must accept the fact that they haven't made much progress in the struggle against poverty. **(TERMS)**

→ .....

Task 2: Paragraph writing (1.0 point)

Write a paragraph (about 130–150 words) to give your opinions about the following topic:

"Why are experiential learning and the education of life skills required to be integrated into the school curriculum for Vietnamese students?"

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