

SECTION TWO: PHONETICS AND LEXICO-GRAMMAR (30 pts)

Part 1: For questions 21-23, pick up the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. (3 pts)

21. A. <u>meas</u> ure	B. <u>plea</u> sure	C. <u>conclu</u> sion	D. <u>pensi</u> on
22. A. <u>was</u>	B. <u>walk</u>	C. <u>water</u>	D. <u>wall</u>
23. A. <u>weight</u>	B. <u>height</u>	C. <u>eighty</u>	D. <u>sleigh</u>

Part 2: For questions 24-25, choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others in each group. (2 pts)

24. A. cancer	B. treatment	C. tissue	D. disease
25. A. biologist	B. generally	C. obedient	D. relationship

Part 3. For questions 26-35, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the following questions. (10 pts)

26. We must hurry. There's _____ time left.

A. a little	B. a few	C. little	D. few
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27. Let's get ready _____ 10 a.m. We are meeting Dr. Saito at 10.15.

A. by	B. in	C. for	D. on
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28. _____ music is _____ popular pastime at many schools.

A. Ø/a	B. The/the	C. A/the	D. The/Ø
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29. The bigger the supermarket is, _____.

A. the choice is wide	B. the wider the choice is
C. the more the choice is	D. the wider the choice it is

30. - Mai: "Of all the seasons, autumn is the most beautiful." - Linh: "_____."

A. You're welcome.	B. You can say that again.
C. It's my pleasure.	D. I hope so.

31. When he _____ here tomorrow, he will tell us about the meeting.

A. comes	B. will come	C. come	D. came
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32. All the boys are good at cooking, but _____ is as good as the girls.

A. either	B. none	C. neither	D. every
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33. A _____ makes you disappear and then you reappear in another place seconds later.

A. scooter	B. solowheel	C. spaceship	D. teleporter
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34. _____ I tried, I could not finish my essay on time.

A. No matter hard

B. No matter how hard

C. No matter harder

D. No matter what hard

35. You look tired. Let me help you with your heavy bag, _____?

A. can I

B. do I

C. may I

D. will I

Part 4. For questions 36-40, supply the correct form of each word given in the brackets. (5 pts)

36. We must remember to eat _____. (SENSE)

37. The cards in the library are in _____ order. (ALPHABET)

38. The film was so _____; therefore, we knew exactly how it was going to end. (PREDICT)

39. My stomachache _____ after I took the tablet. (APPEAR)

40. Many _____ of the older generation were there. (REPRESENT)

Part 5. For questions 41-45, put the verbs given in the brackets into the appropriate tenses or forms. (5 pts)

41. She locked the door so as (not/disturb) _____.

42. "Can I help you?" - "No, thanks. I (just/look) _____."

43. A new bridge (build) _____ in our city soon.

44. Nobody was in the car even though the engine (run) _____.

45. I can't help (complain) _____ about the lecture I attended yesterday.

SECTION THREE: READING COMPREHENSION (25 pts)

Part 1. For questions 51-60, fill in each blank with ONE suitable word to complete the passage. (10 pts)

Nem Ran or Cha Gio (Fried Spring Roll)

This (51) _____ is called Nem Ran by northerners and Cha Gio by southerners.

In Ha Noi, (52) _____ introduction of Nem Ran dates back to a time (53) _____ Cha Ca had not existed. Although it ranks among Vietnam's specialty dishes, Nem Ran is very (54) _____ to prepare. Consequently, it has long been a preferred food on (55) _____ occasions such as Tet and other family festivities.

Ingredients used (56) _____ Nem Ran comprise of lean minced pork, crabs or unshelled shrimps, two kinds of edible mushrooms (Nam Huong and Moc Nhi), (57) _____ onion, duck egg, pepper, salt and different (58) _____ of seasoning. All are (59) _____ thoroughly before being wrapped with transparent rice paper into small rolls. These rolls (60) _____ then fried in boiling oil.

Part 2. For questions 61-70, read the passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap.

When you (61) _____ a new car, you should start by using consumer magazines. You can find them in the (62) _____ section of a library. You can read about the advantages and disadvantages of each new car and get (63) _____ of how much you should pay. When you decide (64) _____ which make and (65) _____ you want to buy, you should go to a dealer and test-drive the car to see (66) _____ you like it. The salesperson will tell you the sticker price. You should bargain with the salesperson and make (67) _____ based on what you learned from the consumer magazines. Then you should go to one or two other dealers to see if you can get a better price. Sometimes you have to go back and forth several times between dealers to bargain for the best price.

When you agree on a price with a salesperson, you usually have to leave a small (68) _____. The salesperson writes up a contract that you both have to sign. When the dealer (69) _____ the car, you have to pay the balance or get a loan. Most people make a down payment and take out a loan for the rest. You can get a loan from the bank or sometimes from the auto company. You can (70) _____ the loan over a period of time, usually from two to five years.

61. A. shop for	B. purchase for	C. afford for	D. get for
62. A. reference	B. auto	C. science	D. fiction
63. A. a thought	B. a consideration	C. an idea	D. a value
64. A. at	B. on	C. by	D. out
65. A. structure	B. shape	C. model	D. pattern
66. A. as	B. that	C. when	D. if
67. A. an offer	B. a price	C. a payment	D. a judgement
68. A. a tip	B. deposit	C. gift	D. payment
69. A. drives	B. delivers	C. orders	D. presents
70. A. cover	B. give away	C. carry out	D. pay off

Part 3. For questions 71-75, read the passage and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each question. (5 pts)

Movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid. Most movies are made so that they can be shown on big screens at movie theatres. After movies are shown on movie screens for a period of time (ranging from a few weeks to several months), movies are shown on pay television or cable television, and sold or rented on DVD disks or videocassette tapes, so that people can watch the movies at home. You can also download or stream movies. Later movies are shown on television stations.

A movie camera or video camera takes pictures very quickly, usually at 24 or 25 pictures (frames) every second. When a movie projector, a computer, or a television shows the pictures at that rate, it looks like the things shown in the set of pictures are really moving. Sound is either recorded at the same time, or added later. The sounds in a movie usually include the sounds of people talking (which is called dialogue), music (which is called the “soundtrack”), and sound effects, the sounds of activities that are happening in the movie (such as doors opening or guns being fired). In the 20th century the camera used photographic film. The product is still often called a “film” even though there usually is no film.

71. Where are movies shown first?

- A. at movie theatres
- B. on pay television
- C. at home
- D. on television stations

72. As we can learn from the first paragraph, which of the following types of movies can make people laugh?

A. adventure B. comedy C. horror D. action

73. According to the second paragraph, how many pictures can a video camera take in two seconds?

A. 24 or 25 B. 48 or 50 C. 24 to 48 D. 25 to 50

74. As we can learn from the second paragraph, which type of sound is a dog barking?

75. According to the text, movies are called films because

- A. movie makers use photographic films for their movies
- B. the cameras still use photographic film in the 21st century
- C. films are easier to call than movies
- D. in the 20th century, the camera used photographic film, and now people are used to calling it

SECTION FOUR: WRITING (25 pts)

Part 1. For questions 76-85, finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (10 pts)

76. Laura is a more confident teacher of pronunciation than I am.

→ Laura teaches ...

77. Couldn't you get a bus to the station?

→ Wasn't 3

78. "You shouldn't get up until you feel better," the doctor said to my father.

→ The doctor advised.....

79. Without Tom's help, Bill couldn't have finished the work.

→ If it

80. Although the road was slippery, the bus driver managed to stop safely.

→ Despite

81. Laura was so disappointed that she could not keep on walking.

→ Such

82. They can shorten trousers for you at the cleaners.

→ You can

83. Mr. Lam teaches English. Mr. Hai teaches Math.

→ Mr. Hai doesn't

84. The price of gold has risen sharply this month.

→ There

Part 2. For questions 86-90, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given in brackets. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. You must use between TWO AND FIVE words, including the word given. (5 pts)

86. Susan said that she was willing to work late. (**MIND**)

→ Susan said that

87. My father doesn't smoke anymore. (**RID**)

→ My father

88. The manager failed to persuade Karen to take the job. (**SUCCEED**)

→ The manager Karen to take the job.

89. Her mobile phone is just like the one I own. (**FROM**)

→ My mobile phone

90. When he is asked about his past, he doesn't like it. (**HATES**)

→ He past.