

PRONUNCIATION

Question 1: A. intend

B. medal

C. compete

D. defend

Question 2: A. clothes

B. bosses

C. boxes

D. couches

STRESS

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 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: The handwriting is completely _____. This note must have been written a long time ago.

A. inedible

B. indelible

C. illegible

D. unfeasible

Question 7: I suggest our rooms _____ before Tet Holiday.

A. should decorate

B. is decorated

C. were decorated

D. be decorated

Question 8: The curriculum at this public school is as good _____ of any private school.

A. as or better that

B. as or better than that

C. as or better than those

D. better than

Question 9: The authority _____ down that building to build a supermarket.

A. knocked

B. came

C. went

D. fell

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

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined bold word(s)***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. deprecate B. are proud of C. feel thankful for D. request

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined

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. undemanding

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response

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. No 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 to choose the word or phrase that best fits

Reasons to Not Hit Your Kids

The practice of hitting children teaches them to become hitters themselves. Extensive research data is now making it (25)_____ to support the direct correlation between corporal punishment in childhood and violent behavior in the teenage and adult years. Virtually, all of the most dangerous criminals (26)_____ 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. (28)_____, it is difficult for him to find meaningful friendships.

Children learn best through parental modeling. Punishment gives the message that hitting is an (29)_____ way to express one's feelings and to solve problems. If the child rarely sees the parents (30)_____ problems in a creative and positive way, he can never learn how to do that himself.

Question 25: A. possible B. able C. capable D. available

Question 26: A. used to B. used to being C. were used to D. used to be

Question 27: A. jealousy B. compassion C. greediness D. appreciation

Question 28: A. Nevertheless B. In addition C. As a result D. Otherwise

Question 29: A. sensible B. sensitive C. sensational D. senseless

Question 30: A. find out B. make up C. handle on D. work out

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer

As heart disease remains the leading cause of death in the United States, researchers have become increasingly concerned about 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.

For example, heart failure tends to follow 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.

Birthdays and bachelorhood have also been implicated as risk factors in earlier research. 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 31: 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 32: In line 2, the word “potential” could best be replaced by which of the following?

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

Question 33: The phrase “susceptible to” could best be replaced by

A. aware of **B.** affected by **C.** vulnerable to **D.** accustomed

Question 34: 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 35: 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.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction

Question 36: I saw (A) the blind woman (B) crossed the busy road (C) without any (D) help.

Question 37: (A) A paragraph is a portion of a text (B) consists of one or more (C) sentences related (D) to the same idea.

Question 38: (A) While the campaign, young volunteers helped **(B) build** bridges, **(C) roads** and houses for some of Viet Nam's most **(D) disadvantaged** families.

Question 39: Do not start a book (A) unless you can see (B) from the first few pages that (C) it is one you can (D) easy read and understand.

Question 40: (A) We're having (B) a new carpet (C) lied (D) in the hall next week.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning

Question 41: Had he known more about the information technology, he would have invested in some computer companies.

A. Not knowing about the information technology help him invest in some computer company.

- B. He didn't know much about the information technology and he didn't invest in any computer companies.
- C. Knowing about the information technology, he would have invested in some computer companies.
- D. He would have invested in some computer companies without his knowledge of the information technology.

Question 42: My uncle didn't recognize me until I spoke.

- A. My uncle recognized me not until I spoke.
- B. Only when my uncle recognized me did I speak.
- C. Not until I spoke did my uncle recognize me.
- D. When I spoke, my uncle didn't recognize me.

Question 43: "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.

Read the passage and choose the correct answer



Millions of people use contact lenses worldwide. They were made to replace glasses and are very useful because sometimes glasses are inconvenient. In sports, for instance, many athletes wear contact lenses instead of using obnoxious sports goggles because they are much safer. Contact lenses can also be used to correct some conditions that glasses are not capable of fixing. People also use them if they want to change the color of their eyes. One can wear contact lenses every day, or they can

- 10 be used only once, for example, to have red eyes with a vampire costume.

The idea of wearing contact lenses for better vision was first thought of by Leonardo da Vinci in the 1500s. He made sketches but there is no evidence that his design was ever realized. Throughout the 1800s many scientists played with the idea of contact lenses but no one perfected the use of them. The first models were very uncomfortable so they could not 15 be worn for long periods of time. They were not flexible and did not let oxygen get to the eyes so in some cases they caused more problems than they fixed. The earlier versions were also very fragile and expensive, which made them not usable for many people.

It wasn't until the late 1900s that contact lenses started to be effective and affordable enough for everyone to use. They became more and more popular as people became aware 20 that there was an alternative to wearing glasses. In recent years, people have been developing even more advanced contact lenses. Now they can not only fix poor vision, but can improve good vision. Although contact lenses have become extremely popular over the last few decades, laser technology now allows people to improve their eyesight through a relatively quick, inexpensive, and painless procedure. One day, this technology may phase 25 out contact lenses.

Question 44: Why does the author mention athletes in the paragraph 1?

- A. To explain that some sports do not allow glasses
- B. To show that athletes are concerned about their eye sights.
- C. To illustrate the development of today's contact lenses.
- D. To give an example of usefulness of contact lenses.

Question 45: The word “**alternative**” is closest in meaning to _____

- A. option
- B. upgrade
- C. solution
- D. purchase

Question 46: The word “they” refers to _____

- A. the eyes
- B. the scientists
- C. the drawings
- D. the first models

Question 47: The author's main purpose is to _____

- A. give a brief history of contact lenses
- B. persuade readers of the convenience of contact lenses
- C. explain how contact lenses improve people's vision
- D. prove the risk of wearing contact lenses for better looks

Question 48: The last sentence “One day, this technology may phase out contact lenses” means _____

- A. The new technology may support contact lenses.
- B. The new technology may get rid of contact lenses.
- C. The new technology may be replaced by contact lenses.
- D. Contact lenses may become less convenient than the new technology

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: You have just passed your final examination. This makes your parents happy

- A. Having just passed your final examination, your parents are happy.
- B. You have just passed your final examination makes your parents happy.
- C. That you have just passed your final examination makes your parents happy.
- D. You have just passed your final examination which it makes your parents happy.

Question 50: You cannot completely avoid stress in your life. You need to find ways to cope with it

- A. As long as you can completely avoid stress in your lives, you need to find ways to cope with it
- B. After you can completely avoid stress in your life, you need to find ways to cope with it.
- C. Because stress can completely be avoided in your life, you need to find ways to cope with it
- D. As you cannot completely avoid stress in your life, you need to find ways to cope with it

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