

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 that of the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Câu 1. A. laughed B. sacrificed C. cooked D. explained

Câu 2. A. meat B. bean C. sweat D. meaning

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.

Câu 3. A. support B. slogan C. icon D. motto

Câu 4. A. dominate B. disagree C. disrespect D. interfere

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

Câu 5. Nobody called me yesterday, .....?

A. didn't it B. do they C. didn't they D. did they

Câu 6. This house \_\_\_\_\_ in 1970 by my grandfather.

A. built B. was built C. was build D. has built

Câu 7. What do you know..... him?

A. on B. about C. with D. for

Câu 8. The more I tried my best to help her, .....she became.

A. less lazy B. the lazier C. the more lazy D. lazier

Câu 9. She has just bought.

A. an interesting French old painting B. an old interesting French painting  
C. a French interesting old painting D. an interesting old French painting

Câu 10. When the boss walked into the office, his secretary \_\_\_\_\_.

A. has been typing B. was typing C. is typing D. had typed

Câu 11. She got the job the fact that she had very little experience.

A. although B. because of C. despite D. because

Câu 12. \_\_\_\_\_ to help, we will have finished the work.

A. By the time John comes B. Since John comes  
C. When John comes D. Until John comes

Câu 13. the distance was too far and the time was short, we decided to fly there instead of going there by train.

A. To discover B. Discovered C. To have discovered D. Discovering

Câu 14. She was pleased that things were going on \_\_\_\_\_.

A. satisfied B. satisfactorily C. satisfying D. satisfaction

Câu 15. I was late for work because my alarm clock did not \_\_\_\_\_.

A. turn off B. put off C. send off D. go off

Câu 16. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ a better understanding of Algebra than we do.

A. makes                      B. has                      C. takes                      D. gives

**Câu 17.** The sight of his pale face brought \_\_\_\_\_ to me how ill he really was.

A. place                      B. house                      C. life                      D. home

**Câu 18.** The children had to \_\_\_\_\_ in the principal's office after they took part in a fight.

A. hit the right notes      B. beat around the bush  
C. play second fiddle      D. face the music

**Câu 19.** In the formal interview, it is essential to maintain good eye\_ with the interviewers.

A. contact                      B. touch                      C. link                      D. connection

*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.*

**Câu 20.** The factory is fined for discharging dangerous chemicals into the river.

A. releasing                      B. increasing                      C. decreasing                      D. keeping

**Câu 21.** The new college is intended to improve the life chances of children in the inner city.

A. productions                      B. communities                      C. opportunities                      D. questions

*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.*

**Câu 22.** Children brought up in a caring environment tend to grow more sympathetic towards others.

A. loving                      B. dishonest                      C. healthy                      D. hateful

**Câu 23.** It's quite disappointing that some people still turn a blind eye to acts of injustice they witness in the street.

A. take no notice of      B. have no feeling for  
C. show respect for      D. pay attention to

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

**Câu 24.** Janet wants to invite Susan to go to the cinema.

- Janet: "Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening?" - Susan: "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. I don't agree, I'm afraid      B. You're welcome  
C. That would be great      D. I feel very bored

**Câu 25.** - Baker: "In my opinion, women often drive more carefully than men."

- Barbara: "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. Never mind                      B. What nonsense                      C. Absolutely                      D. Yes, please

*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 26 to 30.*

Urban development is having a direct impact on the weather in (26) \_\_\_\_\_ cities worldwide. It has been noticed that the difference in temperature is usually greater at night and the phenomenon occurs in both winter and summer. Experts agree that this is due to urban development, when open green spaces are replaced with asphalt roads and tall brick or concrete buildings. These materials retain heat generated by the Sun and release it through the night. In Atlanta, in the US, this has even led to thunderstorms (27) \_\_\_\_\_ occur in the morning rather than, as is more common, in the afternoon.

Large cities around the world are adopting strategies to combat this issue, (28) \_\_\_\_\_ it is not uncommon to find plants growing on top of roofs or down the walls of large buildings. In Singapore, the government has (29) \_\_\_\_\_ to transform it into a "city within a garden" and, in 2006, they held an international competition calling for entries to develop a master plan to help bring this about. One outcome was the creation of 18 "Supertrees" – metal constructions resembling very tall trees. Each one is



a vertical freestanding garden and is (30) \_\_\_\_\_ to exotic plants and ferns. They also contain solar panels used to light the trees at night and also containers to collect rainwater, making them truly self-sufficient.

**Câu 26.** A. one                      B. many                      C. each                      D. much

**Câu 27.** A. which                      B. where                      C. what                      D. when

**Câu 28.** A. however                      B. for                      C. otherwise                      D. and

**Câu 29.** A. committed                      B. pledged                      C. confessed                      D. required

**Câu 30.** A. land                      B. house                      C. place                      D. home

*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 31 to 35.*

Edward Patrick Egan was born on April 26th 1897 in Denver, Colorado, and his father died in a railroad accident when Egan was only one year old. He and his four brothers were raised by his mother, who earned a small income from teaching foreign languages.

**Inspired** by Frank Marriwell, the hero of a series of popular novels for boys, Egan pursued an education for himself and an interest in boxing. He attended the University of Denver for a year before serving in the U.S. army as an artillery lieutenant during World War I. After the war, he entered Yale University and while studying there, won the US national amateur heavyweight boxing title. He graduated from Yale in 1921, attended Harvard Law School, and received a Rhodes scholarship to the University of Oxford where he received his A.M. in 1928.

While studying at Oxford, Egan became the first American to win the British amateur boxing championship. Egan won his first gold medal as a light heavyweight boxer at the 1920 Olympic Games in Antwerp, Belgium. Egan also fought at the 1924 Olympics in Paris as a heavyweight but failed to get a medal. Though he had taken up the sport just three weeks before **the competition**, he managed to win a second gold medal as a member of four-man bobsled team at the 1932 Olympics in Lake Placid, New York. Thus, he became the only athlete to win gold medals at both the Summer and Winter Olympics.

*(Adapted from "Peteson's Master TOEFL Reading Skills")*

**Câu 31.** What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Egan's life shows that a man can be an athlete and a well-educated person.
- B. Egan's life shows that military experiences make athletes great.
- C. Egan's life shows how a wealthy student can achieve as much as a poor one.
- D. Egan's life shows how easy it is to win two gold medals in different Olympic sports.

**Câu 32.** According to the passage, who was Frank Merriwell?

- A. A teacher at Yale                      B. A student at Oxford
- C. A fictional character                      D. A bobsledder at the Olympics

**Câu 33.** The word "**Inspired**" in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stopped                      B. challenged                      C. calmed                      D. stimulated

**Câu 34.** According to the passage, Egan won all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. British amateur boxing championship                      B. U.S. national amateur heavyweight boxing title
- C. Heavyweight boxing, Olympic gold medal                      D. Light heavyweight boxing, Olympic gold medal

**Câu 35.** The word "**the competition**" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sport                      B. 1932 Olympics                      C. gold medals                      D. Summer Olympics

*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 36 to 42.*



It is estimated that by 2050 more than two-thirds of the world's population will live in cities, up from about 54 percent today. While the many benefits of organized and efficient cities are well understood, we need to recognize that this rapid, often unplanned urbanization brings risks of profound social instability, risks to critical infrastructure, potential water crises and the potential for devastating spread of disease. These risks can only be further exacerbated as this unprecedented transition from rural to urban areas continues.

How effectively these risks can be **addressed** will increasingly be determined by how well cities are governed. The increased concentration of people, physical assets, infrastructure and economic activities mean that the risks materializing at the city level will have far greater potential to disrupt society than ever before.

Urbanization is by no means bad by itself. It brings important benefits for economic, cultural and societal development. Well managed cities are both efficient and effective, enabling economies of scale and network effects while reducing the impact on the climate of transportation. As such, an urban model can make economic activity more environmentally-friendly. Further, the proximity and diversity of people can **spark** innovation and create employment as exchanging ideas breeds new ideas.

But these utopian concepts are threatened by some of the factors driving rapid urbanization. For example, one of the main factors is rural-urban migration, driven by the prospect of greater employment opportunities and the hope of a better life in cities. But rapidly increasing population density can create severe problems, especially if planning efforts are not sufficient to cope with the influx of new inhabitants. The result may, in extreme cases, be widespread poverty. Estimates suggest that 40% of the world's urban expansion is taking place in slums, exacerbating socio-economic disparities and creating unsanitary conditions **that** facilitate the spread of disease.

The Global Risks 2015 Report looks at four areas that face particularly daunting challenges in the face of rapid and unplanned urbanization: infrastructure, health, climate change, and social instability. In each of these areas we find new risks that can best be managed or, in some cases, transferred through the mechanism of insurance.

**Câu 36.** The word "**that**" in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. urban expansion
- B. socio-economic disparities
- C. disease
- D. unsanitary conditions

**Câu 37.** According to paragraph 3, what is one of the advantages of urbanization?

- A. It minimizes risks for economic, cultural and societal development.
- B. It makes water supply system both efficient and effective.
- C. Weather and climate in the city will be much improved.
- D. People may come up with new ideas for innovation.

**Câu 38.** Which statement is TRUE, according to the passage?

- A. Urbanization brings important benefits for development as well.
- B. 54% of the world's population will live in cities by 2050.
- C. Risks cannot be addressed effectively no matter how well cities are governed.
- D. Rapidly increasing population density can help solve poverty.

**Câu 39.** The word "**addressed**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. aimed at
- B. dealt with
- C. added to
- D. agreed on

**Câu 40.** What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Poverty may be a foregone conclusion of unplanned urbanization.
- B. Diseases are caused by people migrating to cities.
- C. Urbanization can solve the problem of environmental pollution in cities.

D. The increasing number of people in cities can create more employment.

**Câu 41.** Which is the most suitable title for the passage?

- A. The Risks of Rapid Urbanization in Developing Countries
- B. Infrastructure and Economic Activities in Cities
- C. The Global Risks 2015 Report on Developing Urban Areas
- D. Rapid Urbanization Put Cities in Jeopardy

**Câu 42.** The word “spark” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. need
- B. start
- C. encourage
- D. design

*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.*

**Câu 43.** The passengers, tired after a very long trip, was relaxing in every available seat in the airport lobby.

- A. The
- B. very
- C. was relaxing
- D. available

**Câu 44.** He didn't meet her even one time since they said good bye together.

- A. didn't meet
- B. even
- C. one time
- D. said

**Câu 45.** He was so exhausted that he felt asleep at his desk.

- A. so
- B. exhausted
- C. felt asleep
- D. available

*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*

**Câu 46.** She began to play the piano three years ago.

- A. She has played the piano since three years.
- B. She has played the piano for three years
- C. She doesn't play the piano now.
- D. She stops playing the piano now.

**Câu 47.** "Don't forget to submit your assignments by Thursday," said the teacher to the students.

- A. The teacher reminded the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.
- B. The teacher allowed the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.
- C. The teacher ordered the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.
- D. The teacher encouraged the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.

**Câu 48.** It's very likely that the company will accept his application.

- A. The company needs accept his application.
- B. The company might accept his application.
- C. The company must accept his application.
- D. The company should accept his application.

*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*

**Câu 49.** Marie didn't turn up at John's birthday party. I feel so sorry for that.

- A. If only Marie turn up at John's birthday party.
- B. I wish Marie had turned up at John's birthday party.
- C. I wished Marie wouldn't turn up at John's birthday party.
- D. It's a shame Marie had turned up at John's birthday party.

**Câu 50.** The government does not know what to do with household rubbish in large cities.

- A. Little does the government know what to do with household rubbish in large cities.
- B. It is unknown what to do with household rubbish in large cities by the government.
- C. Rarely the government knows what to do with household rubbish in large cities.
- D. Hardly any government knows what to do with household rubbish in large cities.

**Hết**