

**Họ và tên:** ..... **Số báo danh:** .....

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. imprisoned      B. pointed      C. shouted      D. surrounded  
**Question 2.** A. farm      B. favor      C. harm      D. marble

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. answer      B. survive      C. travel      D. visit  
**Question 4.** A. national      B. beautiful      C. specific      D. humorous

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

**Question 5.** Tourists shouldn't leave litter on the beach, \_\_\_\_?  
A. can they      B. have they      C. did they      D. should they

**Question 6.** The room \_\_\_\_ at the moment.  
A. was cleaned      B. is being cleaned      C. cleaning      D. cleaned

**Question 7.** My mother gradually gets familiar \_\_\_\_ the pace of life in Western countries.  
A. on      B. with      C. of      D. to

**Question 8.** The more you study, \_\_\_\_ you will become.  
A. the smartest      B. the smarter      C. smarter      D. smartest

**Question 9.** The sword was made of a \_\_\_\_ material.  
A. purple strange metallic      B. strange purple metallic  
C. metallic strange purple      D. purple metallic strange

**Question 10.** We \_\_\_\_ the roof for Mrs. Smith, an elderly childless woman, when it poured with rain.  
A. were mending      B. is watching      C. mended      D. mends

**Question 11.** \_\_\_\_ the weatherman's forecast of rain for tomorrow, they will go camping.  
A. Although      B. Despite      C. Because of      D. Because

**Question 12.** Susan will have practised a lot \_\_\_\_ herself in the music contest.  
A. until she enrolled      B. after she had enrolled  
C. before she enrolls      D. as soon as she will enroll

**Question 13.** \_\_\_\_, the room needed some bright lights.  
A. Painted in dark colors      B. To be painted in dark colors  
C. They painted in dark colors      D. Having painted in dark colors

**Question 14.** The map of the top ten most densely \_\_\_\_ countries in the world includes Monaco, Singapore, Bahrain, Malta, and Bangladesh.  
A. populated      B. populate      C. population      D. popularly

**Question 15.** She knew she was in trouble, so she \_\_\_\_ a story about going to the movies with her friends.  
A. made up      B. found out      C. thought of      D. took up

**Question 16.** She inherited a fortune from her beloved grandmother and suddenly \_\_\_\_ a fortune.  
A. made      B. did      C. turned      D. became

**Question 17.** In college, he continued to excel, earning praise in the classroom almost as often as on the basketball \_\_\_\_.  
A. course      B. pitch      C. court      D. track

**Question 18.** I am not sure that David is telling the truth, but I am giving him the \_\_\_\_ of the doubt.  
A. drawback      B. advantage      C. disadvantage      D. benefit

**Question 19.** The pandemic circulated three times in 18 months in the \_\_\_\_ of commercial air travel.  
A. absence      B. name      C. abundance      D. eyes

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 20.** So engrossed in his writing was the young writer that he barely noticed the passing of time.  
A. delighted      B. frustrated      C. involved      D. detached

**Question 21.** It is **compulsory** for all motorcyclists to wear helmets when they travel on the roads.

A. perfunctory      B. desirable      C. rational      D. mandatory

*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 22.** There have been **significant** changes in women's lives since the women's liberation movement.

A. controlled      B. sudden      C. unimportant      D. natural

**Question 23.** We have to **come clean about** what we did before Joe gets punished for our crime.

A. conceal      B. admit      C. reveal      D. explain

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

**Question 24.** Tom and Tony are talking on the way home after school.

- Tom: "Why don't we go swimming?"  
- Tony: "\_\_\_\_\_. It's too hot here."

A. Sorry, I've got to go.      B. How lovely it is!      C. Don't do that.      D. That sounds great.

**Question 25.** Nam and Mai are talking about gender equality in employment.

- Mai: "Do you think married women should pursue a career?"

- Nam: "\_\_\_\_\_. Doing housework only is tiring and boring."

A. I don't think so      B. That's for sure  
C. Keep up the good work!      D. It's not a walk in the park

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.*

Although many students are sick and tired of putting on their school uniform day after day, a uniform does have its advantages. For a start, students have no need to worry about what to put on when they get up in the morning. Students know that in uniform they look more or less the same as their classmates. As a result, their parents don't feel under pressure to provide a huge wardrobe of clothes for them to wear. (26) \_\_\_\_\_, it seems that children wearing the same colours and styles of clothing gain a sense of belonging, something (27) \_\_\_\_\_ improves morale at school and reduces levels of violence.

This theory has been supported by a study at a school in Long Beach, California. Staff members there have noticed that since school uniform became compulsory, the number of arguments amongst pupils has dropped by as much as 91%. This suggests that students who are all dressed in the same simple school shirts and trousers are less likely to disagree with one (28) \_\_\_\_\_. On the other hand, Cozette Buckley, an Education Officer from Chicago, holds a rather different view, based on experience in her schools. In her opinion, school uniforms are not a permanent solution but only a (29) \_\_\_\_\_ aid to playground problems because they do not address the real source of conflict between children. It seems, therefore, (30) \_\_\_\_\_ by these conflicting findings, that the school uniform debate isn't closed yet!

(Adapted from "Mastering the FCE examination" by Adrian Simmons)

**Question 26.** A. Consequently

B. Therefore

C. Moreover

D. However

**Question 27.** A. which

B. who

C. whom

D. where

**Question 28.** A. other

B. another

C. every

D. each

**Question 29.** A. current

B. present

C. contemporary

D. temporary

**Question 30.** A. judging

B. measuring

C. deciding

D. working

*Read the following 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.*

Currently, the biggest threat to Australia sea lion colonies are gillnets, which are invisible, thin mesh nets suspended in the water. Gillnets are used by commercial fisheries to capture sharks. However, Australian sea lions also get snagged in the mesh of gillnets and drown. The only solution to accidental gillnet deaths and other fishery-related deaths of sea lions is to close the areas where sea lions forage for food out at sea and prevent fishing with gillnets in those areas.

Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS) worked with the government, scientists and the fishing industry to come up with a solution to ensure sea lion colonies were protected, only brought about by the support of the Australian public.

The distribution of Australia sea lion colonies in South Australia overlaps with a fishery managed by the Federal Government agency, the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA). Due to the proximity between the fishery and sea lion colonies, fishing was killing a high number of sea lions.

The areas of sea directly around sea lion **breeding** colonies are closed to gillnet fishing, and now, every fishing boat **that** fishes anywhere near sea lion colonies has to have cameras on board to monitor what is being

caught. This means that if a sea lion gets killed, it now gets reported to AFMA. And when a sea lion does get killed, further areas are closed to all gillnet fishing to ensure sea lion colonies do not decline even further.

This means that through the activity of AMCS, our wonderful supporters and other environmental organisations, potentially hundreds of vulnerable Australian sea lions have been protected from drowning in this fishery.

(Adapted from <https://amcs.org.au/>)

**Question 31.** Which of the following best serves as the title for the article?

- A.** Australia Sea Lion Colonies and Gillnets
- B.** How to Use Gillnets to Catch Sea Lions
- C.** Threats to Australian Sea Lions
- D.** Australian Fishing Industry

**Question 32.** How to solve the problem of accidental gillnet deaths of sea lions, according to the passage?

- A.** Allow commercial fisheries to capture sharks only
- B.** Use gillnets to take care of sea lions when they are weak
- C.** Close the areas where sea lions forage for food and stop using gillnets
- D.** Increase the distance between the fishery and sea lion colonies

**Question 33.** The word “**breeding**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** offspring
- B.** fishing
- C.** fishery
- D.** sea

**Question 34.** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as someone who protects Australian sea lions?

- A.** AMCS
- B.** fishers
- C.** supporters
- D.** environmental organisations

**Question 35.** The word “**that**” in paragraph 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** gillnet fishing
- B.** fishing boat
- C.** sea lion colonies
- D.** cameras

*Read the following 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.*

The recession has brought about an abrupt change of mood on university campuses up and down the country. A five-year **boom** in the graduate job market has been stopped in its tracks and salary expectations. No wonder only one in five of 16,000 final year students questioned for a survey by High Flyers Research said that they expected to get a job for which they are qualified by the time they graduate.

Despite the gloom, the financial case for going to university remains **compelling**. International surveys continue to show the salary premium enjoyed by UK graduates over those who choose not to go to university as among the highest in the world. In the post-recession world, a university degree is likely to be even more of an advantage to job-seekers than before.

But choosing the right degree course and the right university will also be more important than ever. This does not necessarily mean that students should go only for job-related degrees, but it will put a premium on marketable skills. And it may mean that more universities can be expected to follow the lead of Liverpool John Moores University, which puts all of its undergraduates through a World of Work (WoW) course designed to give them the problem-solving and communication skills they'll need at work.

The Times Good University Guide 2010, published by HarperCollins, offers a wealth of essential information to help candidates to navigate the maze of university choice, as well as advice on students' life. **It** is the most authoritative guide to universities in the UK and is an essential and comprehensive tool for students and parents.

The online version of the Guide allows students and parents to create their own individual university rankings and to compare the strengths and weaknesses of different institutions by sorting universities according to one of the eight criteria - from student satisfaction to research quality and degree results. The table sees Oxford maintain its leadership, despite coming below Cambridge in most of the subject tables. Cambridge has the better record on student satisfaction, research, entry standards, completion and graduate destinations, but Oxford's lead in staffing levels, degree classifications and particularly in spending on libraries and other student facilities makes the difference.

(Adapted from “Reading for IELTS” by Els Van Geyte)

**Question 36.** What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A.** The guidelines for students and parents to choose the right university
- B.** High possibilities for UK undergraduates to get a job for which they are qualified
- C.** The relationship between the current economic situation and university campuses
- D.** The comparison of UK graduates' salaries with those of people without qualifications

**Question 37.** The word “**boom**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** a sudden decrease
- B.** a gradual growth
- C.** a growing imbalance
- D.** a period of success

