



**Cung cấp giáo viên gia sư các môn chất lượng**  
Cam kết chất lượng giáo viên - kiểm soát hiệu quả dạy học -  
bảo hành trọn đời - món quà cho quý phụ huynh bận rộn

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

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

Question 1. A. pressure                      B. future                      C. enthusiasm                      D. resume

Question 2. A. played                      B. tried                      C. smiled                      D. wanted

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in each position of primary stress in each of the following questions.*

Question 3. A. critical                      B. motivate                      C. horizon                      D. dominant

Question 4. A. mistake                      B. unite                      C. wonder                      D. behave

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.*

Question 5. The company will only employ competent engineers, so they want to see evidence of their work as well the references from previous employers.

A. ambitious                      B. unqualified                      C. proficient                      D. inconvenient

Question 6. The protesters were angry with the council's plan to do away with a lovely old building and put a car park there instead.

A. destroy                      B. replace                      C. remain                      D. keep

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.*

Question 7. Unfortunately, the sunny intervals we were promised have been few and far between.

A. unusual                      B. extraordinary                      C. rare                      D. frequent

Question 8. On Saturday wearing uniform is optional, so I often choose T-shirt and shorts.

A. acceptable                      B. compulsory                      C. uncomfortable                      D. voluntary

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*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.*

**Question 9:** A number of tourists is going to return the evaluation form distributed by the travel agent.

A B C D

**Question 10:** After teaching English in Vietnam for one year, Philip decided to buy a house and

A B C

spending the rest of his life there.

D

**Question 11:** The head teacher emphasized the need for fairness and equality between the

A B C

teachers of the school.

D

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

**Question 12.** His clothes are in a mess because he \_\_\_\_\_ the house all morning.

A. will be painting      B. has been painting      C. will have painted      D. had been painting

**Question 13.** \_\_\_\_\_ proficiency in German would be of much help, it is not requirement for the advertised position.

A. Despite      B. Otherwise      C. Regarding      D. Although

**Question 14.** Although David was \_\_\_\_\_ after a day's work in the office, he tried to help his wife the household chores.

A. exhaust      B. exhaustively      C. exhaustion      D. exhausted

**Question 15.** The old woman still recalls clearly \_\_\_\_\_ by her teacher when she was late on her first day at school.

A. to be criticised      B. to have criticised      C. being criticised      D. criticising

**Question 16.** We have just visited disadvantaged children in an orphanage\_\_in Bac Ninh Province.

A. located      B. locating      C. which locates      D. to locate

**Question 17.** If you plant these seeds in May, you \_\_\_\_\_ a garden full of flowers in October.

A. would have      B. had      C. will have      D. were having

**Question 18.** Patients at highest \_\_\_\_\_ of complications can be detected based on artificial intelligence techniques.

A. danger      B. risk      C. chance      D. threat

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**Question 19.** If we didn't\_ any measures to protect whales, they would disappear forever.

- A. use                      B. make                      C. take                      D. do

**Question 20.** The new management board is often described as the \_\_\_\_\_ force behind the company's rapid expansions.

- A. driving                      B. leading                      C. rising                      D. heading

**Question 21.** My uncle was \_\_\_\_\_ ill last month; however, fortunately, he is now making a slow but steady recovery.

- A. fatally                      B. heavily                      C. deeply                      D. seriously

**Question 22.** I believe that judges should be independent \_\_\_\_\_ the government.

- A. to                      B. of                      C. with                      D. on

**Question 23.** \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we arrived at the restaurant.

- A. All of the food\_ has been sold                      B. All of the food had been sold  
C. All of the food was sold                      D. All of the food was being sold

**Question 24.** Apart from those three very cold weeks in January, it has been a very \_\_\_\_\_ winner.

- A. plain                      B. pale                      C. mild                      D. calm

**Question 25.** Mary hardly ever cooks, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. did she                      B. didn't she                      C. does she                      D. doesn't she

**Question 26.** In most \_\_\_\_\_ developed countries, up to 50% of \_\_\_\_\_ population enters higher education at some time in their lives.

- A. the                      B. a                      C. no article                      D. an

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closet in meaning to each of the following questions.*

**Question 27.** "What have you done to your hair?" she said to her son.

- A. She asked her son what to do to his hair.  
B. She wanted her son to know what he had done to his hair.  
C. She wanted to know what did her son do to his hair.  
D. She asked her son what he had done to his hair.

**Question 28.** Children tend to learn English better than adults.

- A. Adults tend to be the best at learning English.  
B. Children do not learn English as well as adults.  
C. Adults tend to learn English worse than children.  
D. Children tend to learn English more than adults.

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**Question 29.** The Smiths sent their first child to a boarding school, which was not a good idea.

- A. The Smiths shouldn't have sent their first child to a boarding school.
- B. The Smiths could have well sent their first child to a boarding school.
- C. The Smiths didn't need to have sent their first child to a boarding school.
- D. The Smiths can't have sent their first child to a boarding school.

*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 30:** I didn't pay attention to the teacher. I failed to understand the lesson.

- A. Although I paid attention to the teacher, I failed to understand the lesson.
- B. I would have understood the lesson if I had failed to pay attention to the teacher.
- C. I would have understood the lesson if I had paid attention to the teacher.
- D. Unless I failed to understand the lesson, I would pay attention to the teacher.

**Question 31:** Peter told us about his leaving the school. He did it on his arrival at the meeting.

- A. Only after his leaving the school did Peter inform us of his arrival at the meeting.
- B. Not until Peter told us that he would leave the school did he arrive at the meeting.
- C. Hardly had Peter informed us about his leaving the school when he arrived at the meeting.
- D. No sooner had Peter arrived at the meeting than he told us about his leaving the school.

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following questions.*

**Question 32:** Mai: "How fashionable a pair of trainers you have!"

Nam: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. Do you want to know where I bought them?
- B. Thanks for your compliment.
- C. I know it's fashionable.
- D. Yes, of course.

**Question 33:** Two friends are talking about the benefits of volunteering.

Daisy: "As far as I know, doing charity work is a really helpful thing for everyone in the society." → Mark: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. That sounds great.
- B. I couldn't agree with you more.
- C. take part in this campaign.
- D. That's fine for me.

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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 34 to 38.

### ROSES

According to fossil fuel records, roses are over 35 million years old and they were cultivated in China about 5,000 years ago. A Chinese emperor in the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. apparently had over 600 books on roses in his library, and oil was extracted from those grown in his gardens. (34) \_\_\_\_\_, only the highest members of society were allowed to use it. If anyone else was found with even a small amount, they were (35) \_\_\_\_\_ to death. Roses were also popular with the Romans, who used their petals as medicine, a source of perfume and as confetti at weddings.

Cultivated rose were only introduced to Western Europe in the 18th century. Napoleon's wife, Josephine, started a botanical garden near Paris, (36) \_\_\_\_\_ she collected all the known varieties of rose and encouraged the breeding of new ones. This led to the flowers becoming increasingly popular, and in Britain at that time roses became so (37) \_\_\_\_\_ that they were often used as currency in local markets.

All roses in Europe used to be pink or white until the first red ones arrived from China 200 years ago. These now (38) \_\_\_\_\_ love and are the world's most common cut flower.

*(Source: Face2face- Upper Intermediate – Student's Book, by Chris Redston & Gillie Cunningham)*

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|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Question 34. | A. Furthermore | B. However      | C. As a result | D. Otherwise |
| Question 35. | A. sentenced   | B. killed       | C. let         | D. made      |
| Question 36. | A. why         | B. that         | C. where       | D. who       |
| Question 37. | A. worthless   | B. valuable     | C. prosperous  | D. priceless |
| Question 38. | A. symbolise   | B. symbolically | C. symbolic    | D. symbol    |

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 39 to 43.

For many American university students, the weeklong spring break holiday means an endless party on a sunny beach in Florida or Mexico. In Panama City Beach, Florida, a city with a permanent population of around 36,000, more than half a million university students arrive during the month of March to play and party, making it the number one spring break destination in the United States. A weeklong drinking binge is not for anyone, however, and a growing number of American university students have found a way to make spring break matter. For them, joining or leading a group of volunteers to travel locally or internationally and work to show problems such as poverty, homelessness, or environmental damage makes spring break a unique learning experience that university students can feel good about. Students who participate in alternative spring break projects find **them** very rewarding. While most university students have to get their degrees before they can start helping people, student volunteers are able to help people now. On the other

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hand, the accommodations are far from glamorous. Students often sleep on the floor of a school or spend the week camping in tents. But students only pay around \$250 for meals and transportation, which is much less than some of their peers spend to travel to more traditional spring break hotspots.

Alternative spring break trips appear to be growing in popularity at universities across the United States. Students **cite** a number of reason for participating. Some appreciate the opportunity to socialize and meet new friends. Others want to exercise their beliefs about people’s obligation to serve humanity and make the world a better place. Whatever their reason, these students have discovered something that gives them rich rewards along with a break from school work.

**Question 39.** What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Students’ travelling preferences
- B. A traditional approach to spring breaks
- C. American students’ social life
- D. Students’ alternative spring breaks

**Question 40.** How many university students travel to Panama Beach City every March for spring break?

- A. Around 10,000
- B. Around 36,000
- C. Around 500,000
- D. Around 50,000

**Question 41.** The word “*cite*” in paragraph 2 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. listing
- B. getting
- C. avoiding
- D. inventing

**Question 42.** The word “*them*” in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. degrees
- B. people
- C. projects
- D. students

**Question 43.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a problem that alternative spring break trips try to help solve?

- A. Environment damage
- B. Homelessness
- C. Poverty
- D. Overpopulation

**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 44 to 50.**

All over the country young people are entering a world of homelessness and poverty, according to a recent report by the housing group, Shelter. Nearly 150,000 young people aged between sixteen and twenty-five will become homeless this year, says Shelter. Some of the young homeless may sleep out in the open in such places as 'cardboard city' in London, where people of all ages sleep in the open air in their only homes - cardboard boxes. **Others** may find accommodation in shelters run by voluntary organizations or get a place in a hostel, which gives them board for up to ten weeks.'

But who are these people? Those who are seeking a roof over their heads are mostly not runaways but “throwaways” - people who have been thrown out of their homes or forced to leave because of parental divorce, an unsympathetic step-parent or one of many other reasons.

Take the case of one sixteen-year-old schoolgirl, Alice. She did not come from a poor home and had just passed her exams with good results. The Shelter team met her in a hostel where she was doing her physics homework. It turned out that her parents had thrown her out of her home for no other reason that she

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wanted to do Science Advanced Level exams - which her parents refused her permission to do, saying that sciences were unladylike!

Shelter says that the Government's laws do nothing to help these youngsters. Rising rents, the shortage of cheap housing and a cut in **benefits** for young people under the age of twenty-five are causing a national problem, according to Shelter. The recent changes in the benefit laws mean that someone aged between sixteen and twenty-five gets less than older people and they can only claim state help if they prove that they left home for a good reason.

Shelter believes that because of the major cuts in benefits to young people, more and more are being forced to sleep on the streets. Shelter also points out that if you are homeless, you can't get a job because employers will not hire someone without a permanent address; and if you can't get a job, you are homeless because you don't have any money to pay for accommodation. It's an impossible situation.

*(Source: FCE success workbook)*

**Question 44.** Why was Alice turned out of her home?

- A. She refused to do her homework in the evening.
- B. She didn't want to study for her Advanced Level Exams.
- C. She had not obtained desirable marks in her exams.
- D. Her parents didn't agree with what she wanted to do.

**Question 45.** According to Shelter, once young people have been forced onto the streets, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they will never go back home again
- B. their benefits will be severely cut
- C. they will encourage their friends to do the same
- D. they will find it difficult to find work

**Question 46.** The changes in the system of benefits mean that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. young people do not receive as much money as those over twenty-five
- B. anyone under twenty-five and not living at home will receive help with food and accommodation
- C. the under twenty-fives can claim money only if they have left home
- D. young people cannot claim money unless they are under sixteen or over twenty-five

**Question 47.** The word "**benefits**" in paragraph 4 are probably \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. extra wages for part-time workers
- B. financial support for those in need
- C. a law about distributing money
- D. gifts of food and clothing

**Question 48.** What is the reading passage mainly about?

- A. The problem of unemployed people all over the world
- B. Timely actions from the government to fight homelessness

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- C. The plight of young, homeless people
  - D. An increasingly popular trend among youngsters

**Question 49.** According to the passage, most young people become homeless because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. circumstances make it possible for them to live at home
- B. they do not want to live with a divorced parent
- C. they have run away from home
- D. they have thrown away any chances of living at home by behaving badly

**Question 50.** The word "*Others*" in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. voluntary organizations
- B. young people
- C. people of all ages
- D. the young homeless