

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. teacher B. children C. kitchen D. machine
Question 2. A. sculpture B. result C. justice D. figure

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. measure B. follow C. finish D. protect
Question 4. A. accurate B. marvelous C. sensible D. supportive

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. The vegetables _____ in this shop are grown without chemicals.
A. sells B. sell C. sold D. selling

Question 6. A holiday in the mountains is _____ than a holiday in the sea.
A. memorable B. most memorable C. the most memorable D. more memorable

Question 7. Linh will work for her father's company _____.
A. after she had graduated from university. B. after she graduated from university.
C. as soon as she graduates from university. D. by the time after she graduated from university.

Question 8. Smoking is harmful ____ our health.
A. for B. with C. to D. about

Question 9. Mary uses social networks, ____?
A. isn't she B. does she C. doesn't she D. is she

Question 10. Our planned visit to _____ United Kingdom fell through because we were unable to get the visas.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø

Question 11. Pedestrians on all streets are advised to walk on the _____.
A. road B. side C. lane D. pavement

Question 12. Paula applied for the post but she was _____.
A. turned down B. turned up C. turned off D. turned back

Question 13. I don't recommend _____ the bus in this city - it takes forever!
A. took B. to take C. taking D. take

Question 14. She's very poor, but she always gives herself airs and _____.
A. eases B. graces C. charms D. manners

Question 15. Mary and I _____ in the house when the telephone rang.
A. danced B. dancing C. was dancing D. were dancing

Question 16. In some countries, many old-aged parents like to live in a nursing home. They want to _____ independent lives.
A. give B. lead C. take D. see

Question 17. The batter _____ thoroughly until it gets smooth.
A. has been beating B. is beaten C. will be beaten D. has been beaten

Question 18. Electric lights are _____, clean, and give more light than gas.
A. economy B. economical C. economic D. economics

Question 31. A beaver uses the strong front teeth to cut down trees and peel off its bark.
A B C D

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 32. He didn't notice anything. We might have been in trouble otherwise.

- A. If he noticed anything, we would be in trouble.
- B. If he hadn't noticed anything, we couldn't have been in trouble.
- C. If he had noticed anything, we could have been in trouble.
- D. If he noticed anything, we could have been in trouble.

Question 33. The Vietnam national football team won the AFF Cup 2018. After that, thousands of fans flocked to the streets to celebrate.

- A. No sooner had thousands of fans flocked to the streets to celebrate than the Vietnam national football team won the AFF Cup 2018.
- B. Only after thousands of fans flocked to the streets to celebrate did the Vietnam national football team win the AFF Cup 2018.
- C. Hardly had the Vietnam national football team won the AFF Cup 2018 than thousands of fans flocked to the streets to celebrate.
- D. Scarcely had the Vietnam national football team won the AFF Cup 2018 when thousands of fans flocked to the streets to celebrate.

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.

THE FUTURE OF CITIES

The World Health Organisation has produced a report predicting that 9.8 billion of us will be living on this planet by 2050. Of that number, 72% will be living in urban areas - a higher proportion than ever before. Presented with this information, governments have a duty to consider how best to meet the (34) _____ of city residents, and not just for the short-term. Certain problems associated with urban living have been highlighted by research company Richmond-Carver in its latest global survey. At the top of the list, survey respondents' concerns is the fact that competition amongst tenants for rental properties has driven the median price up - so much so people need to hold down two or more jobs to meet (35) _____ their expenses.

Another issue the survey highlighted is the difficulty commuters face. Overcrowding means that seats are often not available on long journeys, but more significant is that schedules are (36) _____. Many studies have shown the effect that has on a country's productivity. Interestingly, certain problems seem more common in some cities than others: respondents from increasingly crowded European cities, including Manchester and Barcelona, commented on how their quality of life was affected by loud machinery, other people's music and car alarms. Something the survey failed to ask about was the value people placed on having access to nature in urban neighborhoods. (37) _____, some countries are already moving forward. Singapore is a prime example; its rooftop gardens make the city a far more desirable place to live. It is the Singaporean government (38) _____ is behind this push for sustainable living.

(Adapted from *IELTS Trainer 2* by Cambridge University Press)

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|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Question 34: A. ranges | B. conflicts | C. needs | D. issues |
| Question 35: A. every | B. much | C. few | D. all |
| Question 36: A. unreliable | B. independent | C. unremarkable | D. extraordinary |
| Question 37: A. However | B. Therefore | C. In addition | D. For instance |
| Question 38: A. what | B. who | C. that | D. which |

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.

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no **bounds**. It can take place where, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a reserved grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions.

People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life. Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout the country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learnt, whether **they** are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their class the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

Question 39: What does the author probably mean by using the expression “children interrupt their education to go to school”?

- A. Going to several different schools is educationally beneficial
- B. School vacations interrupt the continuity of the school year.
- C. Summer school makes the school year too long.
- D. All of life is an education.

Question 40: the word “**bounds**” is closest in meaning to

- A. rules
- B. experiences
- C. limits
- D. expectation

Question 41: the word “**they**” refers to

- A. slices of reality
- B. similar textbooks
- C. boundaries
- D. seats

Question 42: The passage supports which of the following conclusions?

- A. Without formal education, people would remain ignorant
- B. Education systems need to be radically reformed.
- C. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
- D. Education involves many years of professional training.

Question 43: The passage is organized by

- A. listing and discussing several educational problems
- B. contrasting the meanings of two related words
- C. narrating a story about excellent teachers
- D. giving examples of different kinds of schools

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.

Millions of people are using cellphones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cellphones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a means of communication - having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas. **They** say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones **potentially** harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

Question 44: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The price that comes with a technological innovation
- B. The mechanism of mobile phones
- C. The necessity of possessing a mobile phone
- D. The popularity an electronic device

Question 45: The word "**potentially**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. possibly B. sporadically C. ambivalently D. jejunely

Question 46: According to the passage, cellphones are very popular with young people because _____.
A. they make them look more stylish
B. they are worrying
C. they are a means of communication
D. they are considered unusual

Question 47: The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. doctors B. ideas C. professionals D. companies

Question 48: The phrase "**negative publicity**" in paragraph 2 most likely means _____.
A. poor ideas about the effects of cellphones
B. information on the lethal effects of cellphones
C. the negative public use of cellphones
D. widespread opinion about bad effect of cellphones

Question 49: What is **NOT MENTIONED** as the impact of excessive phone use on the salesman?
A. memory loss B. biological change
C. technology addiction D. early retirement

Question 50: According to the passage, people should _____.
A. only use mobile phones in medical emergencies
B. never use mobile phones in all cases
C. only use mobile phone in urgent cases
D. keep off mobile phones regularly

THE END