

ĐỀ CƯƠNG CUỐI KHÓA

Dạng câu hỏi 1: 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.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. support | B. suffer | C. suggest | D. succeed |
| 2. A. comfortable | B. necessary | C. community | D. memorable |
| 3. A. adorable | B. ability | C. impossible | D. entertainment |
| 4. A. engineer | B. corporate | C. difficult | D. different |
| 5. A. popular | B. position | C. horrible | D. positive |
| 6. A. selfish | B. correct | C. purpose | D. surface |
| 7. A. permission | B. computer | C. million | D. perfection |
| 8. A. scholarship | B. negative | C. develop | D. purposeful |
| 9. A. ability | B. acceptable | C. education | D. hilarious |
| 10. A. document | B. comedian | C. perspective | D. location |

Dạng câu hỏi 2: 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.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ould</u> | B. <u>oulder</u> | C. <u>poultry</u> | D. <u>souvenir</u> |
| 2. A. <u>warned</u> | B. <u>decided</u> | C. <u>played</u> | D. <u>borrowed</u> |
| 3. A. <u>clapped</u> | B. <u>attracted</u> | C. <u>learned</u> | D. <u>needed</u> |
| 4. A. <u>coughed</u> | B. <u>phoned</u> | C. <u>booked</u> | D. <u>stopped</u> |
| 5. A. <u>grasses</u> | B. <u>stretches</u> | C. <u>comprises</u> | D. <u>potatoes</u> |
| 6. A. <u>proofs</u> | B. <u>regions</u> | C. <u>lifts</u> | D. <u>rocks</u> |
| 7. A. <u>sacrifice</u> | B. <u>determine</u> | C. <u>involve</u> | D. <u>different</u> |
| 8. A. <u>hand</u> | B. <u>demand</u> | C. <u>happy</u> | D. <u>hat</u> |
| 9. A. <u>valentine</u> | B. <u>imagine</u> | C. <u>discipline</u> | D. <u>determine</u> |
| 10. A. <u>machine</u> | B. <u>chef</u> | C. <u>champion</u> | D. <u>champagne</u> |

Dạng câu hỏi 3: Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

- We left New York when I was six, so my memories of it are rather faint.
A. explicable B. clear C. ambiguous D. dark
- The government is encouraging everyone to save water by not washing their cars.
A. conserve B. waste C. avoid D. collect
- School uniforms are compulsory in most of Vietnamese schools.
A. depended B. optional C. obligatory D. required
- Professional athletes take part in intense training sessions, in which they work extremely hard.
A. serious B. supervised C. modern D. relaxing
- He decided to make Hanoi his permanent home.
A. intermittent B. solitary C. frivolous D. temporary
- He was so insubordinate that he lost his job within a week.
A. fresh B. disobedient C. obedient D. understanding

7. It is very difficult to tell him to give in because he is so big-headed.
 A. wise B. generous C. modest D. arrogant
8. As a newspaper reporter, she always wanted to get information at first hand.
 A. indirectly B. directly C. easily D. slowly
9. The doctor advised Peter to give up smoking.
 A. stop B. go on C. finish D. consider
10. She had a disadvantaged childhood with little education and money.
 A. difficult B. comfortable C. hard D. poor

Dạng câu hỏi 4: Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions

1. Jenny is a friendly girl. She gets on with most of her colleagues.
 A. gets along with B. argues with
 C. keeps in touch with D. suffers from
2. The new cow boy-film catches the fancy of the children.
 A. attracts B. amuses C. satisfies D. surprises
3. We can use either verbal or non-verbal forms of communication.
 A. using gesture B. using speech
 C. using verbs D. using facial expressions
4. The most important thing is to keep yourself occupied.
 A. relaxed B. comfortable C. possessive D. busy
5. My uncle, who is an accomplished guitarist, taught me how to play.
 A. skillful B. famous C. perfect D. modest
6. Parents interpret facial and vocal expressions as indicators of how a baby is feeling.
 A. translate B. understand C. read D. comprehend
7. Dozens of valuable works of art disappeared during shipment to the US.
 A. authority B. security C. activity D. delivery
8. The football final has been postponed until next Sunday due to the heavy snowstorm.
 A. cancelled B. changed C. delayed D. continued
9. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to interrupt you. Please, go on and finish what you were saying
 A. talk B. quit C. continue D. stop
10. As tourism is more developed, people worry about the damage to the flora and fauna of the island.
 A. fruits and vegetables B. flowers and trees
 C. plants and animals D. mountains and forests

Dạng câu hỏi 5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Vocabulary

1. Because of his poor health, it took him a long time to _____ his bad cold.
 A. throw over B. throw off C. throw away D. throw down
2. Liban never goes in lifts. He suffers from _____.

- A. claustrophobia B. agoraphobia C. glossophobia D. arachnophobia
3. I've never really enjoyed going to the ballet or the opera; they're not really my _____.
A. piece of cake B. sweets and candy C. biscuit D. cup of tea
4. When Jack's father passed away in an accident, his girlfriend showed great _____ towards his family.
A. sympathy B. sympathetic C. sympathise D. sympathize
5. The government is taking steps to _____ business development in economically distressed areas.
A. stimulate B. inflate C. stretch D. exaggerate
6. His _____ was destroyed when he was caught stealing some money.
A. standard B. aspect C. reputation D. title
7. She is so _____ to her children that she has decided to quit her job to stay at home and look after them.
A. persistent B. kind C. responsible D. devoted
8. My mum and I are great friends but I don't _____ with my father very well.
A. get off B. get on C. get lost D. get better
9. Housework should be _____ shared between husbands and wives.
A. equal B. equalizing C. equality D. equally
10. I have been working so hard lately that I am really _____ a relaxing holiday by the sea.
A. looking down on B. looking forward to
C. getting on with D. making up for
11. The _____ at the football match became violent when their team lost.
A. spectators B. groups C. observers D. customers
12. COVID-19 is a _____ illness and is largely spread via droplet in the air.
A. respiratory B. breath C. respiration D. breathing
13. The information-office at the station _____ that all trains were running about one hour behind time.
A. advertised B. decided C. explained D. promised
14. The plain occupies the west, south and central parts of the continent, though considerable variations are to be found over so _____ an area.
A. expensive B. expansive C. extensive D. defensive
15. Is there time to _____ swim before we go home?
A. have a B. take C. go D. belong

Grammar

1. Peter was going _____ the steps and _____ the church when I saw him.
A. down/ into B. up/ into C. along/ onto D. on/ under
2. What would you do if you _____ a million dollars?
A. would win B. win C. had won D. won
3. It's a pity you didn't ask because I _____ you.
A. could help B. could have helped
C. should help D. should have helped
4. She had never _____ the song before, but she did it beautifully.

- B. sings B. sang C. sung D. sing
5. That's _____ story I have ever heard.
A. a ridiculous B. the ridiculous
C. the more ridiculous D. the most ridiculous
6. This is the first time I _____ such a famous person.
A. have ever met B. ever met C. ever meet D. had ever met
7. I'd rather you _____ the kids drop bits of pizza all over my new sofa.
A. won't let B. didn't let C. don't let D. aren't letting
8. _____, we tried our best to complete it.
A. Thanks to the difficult homework B. Despite the homework was difficult
C. Difficult as the homework was D. As though the homework was difficult
9. There were signs everywhere _____ people to keep out of the grass in the park.
A. to tell B. tell C. telling D. to telling
10. He pretended _____ ill, but he wasn't really.
A. be B. was C. to be D. being
11. She was _____ blue earrings and _____ a red handbag.
A. wearing/ carrying B. carrying/ wearing
C. having/ wearing D. carrying/ having
12. You _____ the air pressure in your tires if you do not want to get a flat tire on your trip.
A. need checking B. mustn't check
C. should check D. don't have to check
13. If he had listened to my advice, he _____ in trouble now.
A. won't be B. wouldn't be C. weren't D. wouldn't have been
14. Jim Springer likes baseball and _____ does Jim Lewis. Also, Jim Lewis doesn't like basketball and _____ does Jim Springer.
A. nor/ either B. both/ neither C. as/ either D. so/ neither
15. We _____ up the hill for half an hour when we realized we _____ in the direction of the castle.
A. were walking/ haven't been going B. had been walking/ weren't going
C. have been walking/ didn't go D. had walked/ wouldn't be going

Dạng câu hỏi 6: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

1. - Bill: "Let's stop for a drink". - Bruce: "_____".
A. Long time no see B. Nice to meet you
C. Sorry, we've got little time D. You're welcome.
2. - "Our team has just won the last football match." - "_____"
A. Good idea. Thanks for the news. B. Yes. I guess it's very good.
C. Well, that's very surprising! D. Yes, it's our pleasure.
3. "How fashionable a pair of trainers you have!" - "_____"
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.

4. Jenny is wearing a colorful dress.

- Rob: "I would like to compliment you on the dress." - Jenny: "_____"

A. That's quite all right.

B. I really don't think you can.

C. You must be kidding.

D. That's a good idea.

5. Henry is having difficulty solving a math problem.

- Henry: "I don't think I can solve this problem" - Tony: "_____"

A. That's OK. Try your best.

B. Come on. Don't give up.

C. Good luck!

D. Congratulation!

6. Jane had difficulty carrying her suitcase upstairs, and Mike, her friend, offered to help.

- Mike: "Need a hand with your suitcase, Jane?" - Jane: "_____"

A. Not a chance.

B. That's very kind of you.

C. Well done!

D. I don't believe it.

7. - Mr. Black: "I'd like to try on these shoes, please."

- Salesgirl: "_____"

A. Why not?

B. By all means, sir.

C. That's right, sir.

D. I'd love to.

8. - "I wonder if you could do something for me."

- "_____"

A. It depends on what it is.

B. What's it like.

C. No, thanks.

D. I'm afraid I won't come.

9. Jane needs to use a computer for an urgent matter.

- Jane: "Would you mind if I used your computer for a while?" - Tony: "_____"

A. Not at all. I've finished my job.

B. Yes, you can use it.

C. Of course not. I still need it now.

D. Yes, it's all right.

10. Lucy is showing Jane her new haircut.

- Jane: "What a great haircut, Lucy." - Lucy: "_____"

A. Thanks. It's very kind of you to do this.

B. It's my pleasure.

C. Oh, yes. That's right.

D. You think so? I think it's a bit too short.

Dạng câu hỏi 7: 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.

1. A picture was stolen by art thieves. It was painted by Munch.

A. Stolen by art thieves, a picture was painted by Munch.

B. Painted by Munch, a picture was stolen by art thieves.

C. A picture painted by Munch was stolen by art thieves.

D. All are correct.

2. Mike graduated with a good degree. However, he joined the ranks of the unemployed.

A. Mike joined the ranks of the unemployed because he graduated with a good degree.

B. If Mike graduated with a good degree, he would join the ranks of the unemployed.

C. Although Mike graduated with a good degree, he joined the ranks of the unemployed.

D. That Mike graduated with a good degree helped him join the ranks of the unemployed.

3. He showed himself a good student. He proved himself a good athlete.
- A. Not only he showed himself a good student but he also proved himself a good athlete. B. He did not show himself a good student but he proved himself a good athlete.
- C. A good student not only showed him but he also proved himself a good athlete.
- D. Not only did he show himself a good student but he also proved himself a good athlete.
4. You'd better take the keys. It's possible I'll come home late.
- A. You'd better take the keys as I must come home late.
- B. I'll probably come home late so that you'd better take the keys.
- C. If I come home late, you'd better take the keys.
- D. You'd better take the keys in case I come home late.
5. Urban planners carry out projects to develop a city. They look at the needs of local people and the environment when they do this.
- A. While carrying out projects to develop a city, urban planners look at the needs of local people and the environment when they do this.
- B. While carrying out projects to develop a city, urban planners look at the needs of local people and the environment.
- C. If they carry out projects to develop a city, urban planners look at the needs of local people and the environment when they do this.
- D. As carrying out projects to develop a city, urban planners look at the needs of local people and the environment.
6. I had just come home. Then I heard the phone ringing.
- A. No sooner had I come home then I heard the phone ringing.
- B. Scarcely had I come home when I heard the phone ringing.
- C. I had barely come home than I heard the phone ringing.
- D. Hardly barely come home did I hear the phone ringing.
7. 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.
8. She tried very hard to pass the driving test. She could hardly pass it.
- A. Although she didn't try hard to pass the driving test, she could pass it.
- B. Despite being able to pass the driving test, she didn't pass it.
- C. No matter how hard she tried, she could hardly pass the driving test.
- D. She tried very hard, so she passed the driving test satisfactorily.
9. We had planned to walk right round the lake. The heavy rain made this impossible.
- A. In spite of the fact that we had planned to walk right round the lake, the heavy rain made this impossible.
- B. We had planned to walk right round the lake; therefore, the heavy rain made this impossible.
- C. We had planned to walk right round the lake, but the heavy rain made this impossible.
- D. Even though we had planned to walk right round the lake, but the heavy rain made this impossible.

10. It was an interesting novel. I stayed up all night to finish it.
- A. I stayed up all night to finish the novel so it was interesting.
 - B. Unless it were an interesting novel, I would not stay up all night to finish it.
 - C. Though it was an interesting novel, I stayed up all night to finish it.
 - D. So interesting was the novel that I stayed up all night to finish it.

Dạng câu hỏi 8: 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.

1. I asked the hotel porter to wake me up at 8 o'clock the following morning.
 - A. "Why don't you wake me up at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning?" I said to the porter.
 - B. "You had to wake me up at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning," I said to the porter.
 - C. "Would you like to wake me up at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning?" I said to the porter.
 - D. "Please wake me up at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning." I said to the porter.
2. Please arrive early because we want to be able to start our meeting early.
 - A. Please arrive early so that we can start our meeting early.
 - B. Please arrive early so that we are able to start our meeting early.
 - C. Please arrive early so that we would be able to start our meeting early.
 - D. Please arrive early for us to be able to start our meeting early.
3. We started to write to each other two years ago.
 - A. We used to write to each other for two years.
 - B. We used to write to each other since two years.
 - C. We've written to each other for two years.
 - D. We've written to each other since two years.
4. My friend prefers cooking meals to cleaning the house.
 - A. My friend likes cooking meals and cleaning the house.
 - B. My friend doesn't like cleaning the house, but cooking meals.
 - C. My friend doesn't like cleaning the house more than cooking meals.
 - D. My friend would rather cook meals than clean the house.
5. Please let me know if you wish to keep the books any longer.
 - A. Should you wish to kept the books any longer, please let me know.
 - B. Should you wish to keep the books any longer, please let me know.
 - C. If you should wish to you kept the books any longer, please let me know.
 - D. Wish you to keep the books any longer, please let me know.
6. Living in Sydney is strange to her.
 - A. She's not used to live in Sydney.
 - B. She's not used to living in Sydney.
 - C. She used to live in Sydney.
 - D. She is used living in Sydney.
7. "Could I have a cup of coffee?" she said.
 - A. She insisted on having a cup of coffee.
 - B. She asked for a cup of coffee.
 - C. She offered a cup of coffee.
 - D. She reminded me of a cup of coffee.
8. John asked if it was the blue one or the green she wanted.
 - A. "If it is the blue one or the green that you want?" John asked.

9. A film isn't worth to watch, whatever its subject, unless it engages the viewer's mind and makes him think.
- A B C
10. Some of the land in that region is so wet and hot and covered with jungle that a few people live there.
- A B C D

Dạng câu hỏi 10: 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.

Paragraph 1

The warming of the Earth is caused by exhaust gas from automobile engines, factories and power (1)_____. Carbon dioxide goes up into the atmosphere, and it forms a kind of screen that keeps or allows the sunshine in but stops the Earth heat (2)_____ getting out. It works like a greenhouse, that's why we call (3)_____ the Green House effect.

Because of this effect, the Earth is getting warmer all the time. This (4)_____ in temperature will cause big changes to the world's climate. The sea level will increase as the ice (5)_____ the poles will melt.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. companies | B. factories | C. sites | D. stations |
| 2. A. from | B. up | C. against | D. away |
| 3. A. is | B. be | C. it | D. them |
| 4. A. raise | B. rise | C. drop | D. fall |
| 5. A. covering | B. covers | C. covered | D. cover |

Paragraph 2

In Germany, it's important to be serious in a work situation. They don't mix work and play so you shouldn't make jokes (1)_____ you do in the UK and USA when you first meet people. They work in a very organized way and prefer to do one thing at a time. They don't like interruptions or (2)_____ changes of schedule. Punctuality is very important so you should arrive on time for appointments. At meeting, it's important to follow the agenda and not interrupt (3)_____ speaker. If you give a presentation, you should focus (4)_____ facts and technical information and the quality of your company's products. You should also prepare well, as they may ask a lot of questions. Colleagues normally use the family names, and title - for example "Doctor" or "Professor", so you shouldn't use first names (5)_____ a person asks you to.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. while | B. as if | C. such as | D. as |
| 2. A. sudden | B. suddenly | C. abruptly | D. promptly |
| 3. A. other | B. others | C. another | D. the other |
| 4. A. on | B. to | C. at | D. in |
| 5. A. if only | B. as | C. unless | D. since |

Paragraph 3

Reading the digital way

Many of us who love reading are changing our habits. Today, a lot of us have decided to use e-readers, and so we've stopped (1)_____ traditional books.

E-readers have a number of advantages. They are very easy to carry, so they are ideal for people who like traveling. If you're abroad, and you don't have anything to read, you don't need to look for a bookshop that has books in your language - you can download it as a (2)_____ book. (3)_____ this, e-readers are very private, so you don't need to show people what you are reading. Finally, when you finish reading a book, you no longer have to find room for it on a bookshelf.

However, there are some disadvantages. Some people say their eyes hurt if they spend a long time looking at the screen. Also, you have to be careful (4)_____ your e-reader or you'll lose all your books. As well as this, if a friend would like to borrow a book you've read, you can't offer to lend it to them. With an e-reader, you can only go on reading as long as the battery lasts, so you have to (5)_____ to take your charger with you and you mustn't forget to charge the battery.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. buying | B. to buy | C. buy | D. bought |
| 2. A. academic | B. email | C. digital | D. media |
| 3. A. In addition to | B. Therefore | C. Otherwise | D. While |
| 4. A. to lose | B. losing | C. not losing | D. not to lose |
| 5. A. manage | B. remember | C. intend | D. desire |

Paragraph 4

A TECH TEEN

Randomkid.org is a website that gives children advice on how to raise funds for charity. This site was the (1)_____ of Talia Leman. Talia had been deeply affected by televised scenes of the destructions caused by Hurricane Katrina when it (2)_____ New Orleans. Talia, who was 10 years old at the time, decided she had to do something to help. Her mother offered to give her (3)_____ in setting up a website intended to raised money for victims of the disaster. The response (4)_____ the site was incredible and after one year, over \$10 million had been donated. Talia's success made her realise she could use the site to help other children raise money for similar worthy (5)_____ or charities. She does not brag about her achievements, but she believes that children shouldn't be afraid to take on ambitious projects.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. brainchild | B. brainstorm | C. offspring | D. inspiration |
| 2. A. knocked | B. struck | C. fought | D. stroked |
| 3. A. a hand | B. a head | C. a leg | D. an arm |
| 4. A. of | B. for | C. to | D. with |
| 5. A. causes | B. reasons | C. courses | D. Actions |

Dạng câu hỏi 11: 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.

Paragraph 1

Garbage is a big problem all over the world. People buy and use a lot of things nowadays. After a while, they throw them away in the garbage bin. All the garbage is later thrown away or dumped outside the city. These places are called landfill sites. In many cities, landfill sites are now full.

We have to manage our waste and garbage better. If we throw away so many things, soon we will have no place to dump them. The best thing to do is to reduce the amount of garbage. If we use less, we throw away less. For instance, we can buy food in big boxes and packages. Then we throw away only one box every month or so. Otherwise, we throw away many small boxes or cans every day.

Similarly, we can reuse a lot of packaging. For example, we do not have to buy take-out coffee in Styrofoam cups, which are made of aluminum – a toxic material to the environment. We can bring our own cup from home and fill it with fresh coffee.

We also do not have to take the plastic bags from the supermarket. We can bring our own cloth bag from home instead. When we pack lunch, it is better to use a lunch box than a paper bag. Instead of paper plates, we can use real plates. We can clean up with a dishtowel, not a paper towel. We can use a compost bin for food scraps. In this way, the food gets back into the earth. It does not get mixed up with the regular garbage.

Finally, all paper, glass and metal we do use, we can recycle. In many countries, there are now recycling programs. In Germany, for example, people separate all glass bottles by color. Then they put the bottles into special bins that are on the street. The city collects the glass, cleans it, and reuses it. As well, in most countries, people recycle newspapers and cardboard. It is easy and efficient.

(Source: <http://mini-ielts.com/869/reading/the-garbage-problem>)

1. What is the topic word of the first paragraph?

- A. Environment B. Garbage C. Problem D. Plastic

2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

- A. People must deal with garbage better. B. People should reduce their waste.
C. People should recycle more. D. People should reuse things.

3. Why does the author say that garbage is a big problem?

- A. Because not all cities have landfill sites.
B. Because people throw away everything they buy.
C. Because landfill sites get fewer and fewer.
D. Because people buy too many things.

4. What do people throw away?

- A. Lunch box B. Wood
C. Plastic, glass and metal D. Dishtowel

5. Why does the author mention Germany at the end of the reading passage?

- A. To demonstrate that recycling works.
B. To suggest that recycling is the best solution to the garbage problem.
C. To criticize countries that do not have a recycling program.
D. To offer additional advice about how to handle waste.

6. Why should people NOT throw away Styrofoam cups?

- A. Because they can fill them again with fresh tea.
B. Because they can buy take-out coffee in them.

- C. Because they can reuse them at home and office.
 - D. Because they are toxic to the environment.
7. What advice does the author give about reusing waste?
- A. We should throw away food in the compost bin.
 - B. We should clean glasses ourselves and recycle them.
 - C. We should drink take-out coffee.
 - D. We should collect our own bags from the special bin.

Paragraph 2

The Internet started out as a limited network called the ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network). It was a network of computers that allowed communication even if computer became non-functioning. It was the academic and scientific community that **adopted** Internet, using a protocol called TCP/IP. TCP/IP allows a number of different network computers to be connected together. This is called the Internet. The Internet allows the creation the World Wide Web or the Web for short. The Web consists of Internet sites that allow data to be shared by others. Aside from making the Web possible, the Internet also makes e-mail, chat rom and file-sharing and telephoning possible. **It** even allows people to watch media and play games.

The Web can be read in a browser. A browser is simply a software program that uses HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) data transmission. This will allow you to view Web pages. HTTP let you browser read the text, graphics, animation, video and music that are on the Web page. It also enables you to click on a link on the page using the mouse. The links on a Web page that guide you to go from one Web page to another are called hyperlinks. A Web page usually contains many hyperlinks so that you can “browse” the Internet. It is much like reading a book. You can go from page to page and get new information. One example of a browser is Internet Explorer. In the address box of your browser, you can type in an address called a URL for “uniform resource locator”.

To be able to use the Internet, you must have a computer with an Internet connection and software that lets you view that Web pages. Internet connection is called a dial-up connection. It needs the use of your telephone to connect your computer to an Internet service. A faster type of connection is called broadband. This requires a cable or some other equipment. If you turn on the computer with a broadband connection, it connects you the Internet at a time.

1. The word “**adopted**” in paragraph 1 is closet in meaning to _____.
 A. changed B. approved C. fostered D. chose
2. The word “**It**” in paragraph 1 refer to _____.
 A. data B. the Internet C. media D. Web
3. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is TRUE of the Web?
 A. It consists of sites on which information can be enjoyed by others.
 B. It allows data to be shared but not for media or games.
 C. It makes the receiving and sending of e-mail possible.
 D. It is limited to a certain number of computers connected to the Internet.
4. Why does the author mention a book in paragraph 2?
 A. To note a reason why the World Wide Web was created

- B. To compare browsing to turning the pages of a book
 - C. To suggest that reading a book is better than browsing the Web
 - D. To provide an example of information that can be viewed on the Web
5. All of the following are true of the Web page EXCEPT _____.
- A. each Web page has its own Internet site
 - B. the Web cannot be read without software
 - C. every Web page has a uniform resource locator
 - D. Web pages contain hyperlinks that bring you to other pages
6. What can be inferred about broadband connections in paragraph 3?
- A. They do not require an Internet service provider.
 - B. They are the faster type of connection available.
 - C. They are more convenient than dial-up connections.
 - D. They require more equipment than dial-up connections.
7. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. The Internet Explorer can be used to browse the Web.
 - B. The most popular Internet programs are e-mail, chatting and games.
 - C. Equipment is needed to allow a computer to connect to the Internet.
 - D. The Internet is an invention that makes sending and receiving data possible.

Paragraph 3

University Entrance Examination is very important in Vietnamese students. High school graduates have to take it and get high results to be admitted to universities. The pressure on the candidates remains very high despite the measures that have been taken to reduce the heat around these exams, since securing a place in a state university is considered a major step towards a successful career for young people, especially **those** from rural areas or disadvantaged families. In the year 2004, it was **estimated** that nearly 1 million Vietnamese students took the University Entrance Examination, but on average only 1 out of 5 candidates succeeded. Normally, candidates take 3 exam subjects, and each lasts; 180 minutes for the fixed group of subjects they choose. There are 4 fixed groups of subjects: Group A: Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry; Group B: Mathematics, Biology, and Chemistry; Group C: Literature, History, and Geography; Group D: Literature, Foreign Language, and Mathematics.

In addition to universities, there are community colleges, art and technology institutes; professional secondary schools, and vocational schools which offer degrees or certificates from a-few-month to 2-year courses.

According to Vietnam's Ministry of Education and Training, there are currently 23 non-public universities, accounting for 11% of the total number of universities. These non-public universities are currently training 119,464 students, or 11.7% of the total number of students. The government is planning to increase the number of non-public universities to 30% by 2007.

1. University Entrance Examination in Vietnamese is very _____.
- A. interesting B. stressful C. free D. easy
2. The word "**those**" in the first paragraph refers to _____.
- A. exam subjects B. young people C. universities D. examinations

3. In 2004, the proportion of the students who got success in University Entrance Examination was about _____ percent.
A. 5 B. 10 C. 20 D. 50
4. Which sentence refers to the University Entrance Examination in Vietnam?
A. Students find it easy to get success in the University Entrance Examination.
B. Math is compulsory in the University Entrance Examination.
C. Students are not allowed to choose their exam subjects.
D. There are four fixed groups of exam subjects for students to choose.
5. The word “**estimated**” in the passage most closely means _____.
A. assessed B. expressed C. admitted D. duplicated
6. According to the passage, _____.
A. the Vietnamese government will close all non-public universities by next year
B. the Vietnamese government does not appreciate non-public universities
C. the Vietnamese government encourages the establishing of non-public universities
D. Vietnamese students have no alternative to continue their higher study besides universities
7. According the passage, which sentence is NOT correct?
A. High school graduates have to take it and get high results to be admitted to universities.
B. There are 5 groups of subjects: Group A, Group A1, Group B, Group C and Group D.
C. There are currently 23 non-public universities, accounting for 11% of the total number of universities.
D. In 2004, it was about 1 million Vietnamese students took the University Entrance Examination.