



A. regulations      B. laws      C. rules      D. norms

**Question 18:** Regardless of the law, there are practices that \_\_\_\_\_ against women and in favor of men

A. discriminate      B. distinguish      C. differentiate      D. dissociate

**Question 19:** His mother had a \_\_\_\_\_ when his teacher said that he had played truant many times.

A. bee      B. cow      C. buffalo      D. deer

*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:** The impact of increased urbanization has been **harmful** to the environment and has led to the growth of greenhouse gas emissions

A. detrimental      B. beneficial      C. advantageous      D. favorable

**Question 21:** The number of students in school A increased significantly in the last 5 years. **Likewise**, that in school B experienced a substantial rise.

A. Adversely      B. Conversely      C. Comparably      D. Similarly

*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:** Because trees can prevent land erosion, **afforestation** projects should be launched steadily.

A. reforestation      B. forestry      C. forestation      D. deforestation

**Question 23:** The reality is the economy **is hitting the ceiling** and the growth rate must slow.

A. is reaching the highest limit      B. is becoming extremely angry  
C. is reaching the smallest level      D. is keeping calm

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

**Question 24:** David and Anna are talking about joining a club.

- Anna: "How about this advertisement? Are you interested in acting?"  
- David: "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. You're joking. I hate standing in front of people.      B. Yes, I'd love to. I like the poster the most.  
C. Oh no. I'm not a liar. I'm an honest person.      D. Never mind. Let's go to the cinema tonight.

**Question 25:** Jack and Jill are going to school together.

- Jack: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
- Jill: "Relax. It doesn't start until quarter past seven. It's only five past."  
A. Where are you going?      B. I'm anxious about the exam.  
C. We are going to be late.      D. Sorry. I forgot your address.

*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.*

As the Covid-19 pandemic is becoming more complicated, resulting in a (26) \_\_\_\_\_ school break for all students in Vietnam, many schools turn to the e-learning method as a sensible alternative. Vietnam Posts and Telecommunications Group (VNPT) is providing educational institutes in (27) \_\_\_\_\_ areas with its E-Learning platform at no cost until the end of the academic year 2019-2020. Teachers can access this platform to transform their current lesson plans into the electronic version. They can also monitor students' learning process, check attendance, and have learners sit exams. (28) \_\_\_\_\_, parents can access the website to check their children's learning process as well. Additionally, VioEdu by

FPT Group is one prominent online learning product (29) \_\_\_\_\_ makes use of AI to offer subscribers more than 500 exciting video lessons, along with a large quantity of exercises, online tests. It aims at making the learning and evaluation process more convenient for both teachers and students with features to assign tasks, mark them, and prepare a corresponding academic report. One week after the product allows free (30) \_\_\_\_\_, students in all 63 provinces of Vietnam eagerly sign up for an account and nearly 8,000 school are now using it to deliver lessons to their learners.

**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**

Marine ecotourism focuses specifically on activities that take place on the coast or in the ocean. It includes activities like eco-friendly boating, dolphin and whale watching, snorkeling, scuba diving and fishing, but in a sustainable way and with an emphasis on education.

One of the most popular forms of marine ecotourism is whale watching. Whales are worth more alive than dead these days, after decades — maybe even centuries — of whaling. While commercial whaling is banned in most countries, Japan, Norway and Iceland have continued the practice through finding loopholes or just rebelling against the international law. A recent National Geographic article discussed the fact that the Japanese, for example, are eating much less whale meat than in the past. They're also spending a lot more time whale watching.

Mexico is another example of this. The shark watching revenue in the Gulf of California region represents more than half the value from shark fisheries in the country. Ecotourism has become a much-needed source of employment in the Gulf of California (and other coastal regions) because of warming ocean temperatures, extreme weather events that are taking place more often than they have in the past, and declining fish stocks. In Newfoundland, Canada's main sealing province, over 1.3 million people participated in whale watching. That contributed to nearly \$20 million to the local economy and is seen as a possible alternative to the sealing economy.

Ecotourism Australia says that “ecotourism has **rocketed** from an unknown entity to global phenomenon in the last 30 years and nature-based tourism already makes up 75 percent of the international tourism market.” It’s an example of knowing better and doing better, and can make a positive impact on conservation efforts on the coast and in the ocean.

(Source: <https://www.renewableenergymagazine.com/>)

**Question 31:** Which could be the best title of the passage?

- A. Whaling and sealing – gruesome tradition.
- B. Ecotourism collapse threatens the wildlife.
- C. Helping the environment through ecotourism.
- D. From personal gratification to public satisfaction.

**Question 32:** The word “It” in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Marine ecotourism**
- B. Eco-friendly boating**
- C. Sustainable way**
- D. Tourism market**

**Question 33:** According to the passage, marine ecotourism has achieved its goal of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. helping people value the ecosystem and changing behaviors for a better cause.
- B. reminding people of their history of creating havoc in and around the oceans.
- C. stopping overtourism by selecting the travelers based on environmental criteria.
- D. providing tourists with an adventurous experience of visiting fascinating places.

**Question 34:** The word “**rocketed**” in paragraph 4 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. plunged
- B. risen
- C. soared
- D. passed

**Question 35:** Which of the following is TRUE about the situation of marine ecotourism?

- A. Japanese marine ecotourism cannot fix what has been broken.
- B. Marine ecotourism has already succeeded in making things better.
- C. Many travelers still prefer the traditional tourism to ecotourism.
- D. Marine tourism is the only one that has not emerged from obscurity.

*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*

Whether you’re put off by student loans, you need a break from education, or you’re keen on starting work straight after school – going to university isn’t the right choice for everyone. And you might be surprised at the career **prospects** available to those without a degree. If you’re considering not going to university, here are a few options of what you could do next.

If you’ve just finished school and you don’t have any work experience, traineeships and internships are a great way to prepare yourself for your future career. Traineeships usually last from six weeks to six months, and are offered exclusively to 16-23 year olds. Not only do they provide essential work preparation training, they’re also the perfect opportunity to gain the practical skills and experience needed to move onto an apprenticeship or job. While internships are similar to traineeships, **they** are available to people of all ages – and usually focus more on providing practical work experience, rather than guided training and work preparation.

School leaver programmes are becoming a popular choice for A-level students who aren’t interested in university, but still want the learning and training that’s involved with further education. These programmes are designed to give school leavers the chance to earn a qualification whilst working part-time or full-time (and earning a wage). The exact structure of a school leaver programmes will largely depend on the company you work for. School leaver programmes could last anything from three to seven years, and are most common in industries like accountancy, finance, retail, engineering, and IT. . If you’re keen to start work straight away, an entry-level job could be well within your reach. And you may be surprised at what kinds of jobs are available. Whether you want to start a career in education, you’re interested in **breaking into** the marketing industry, or you’re passionate about IT – you don’t always need extensive experience or qualifications to start a career in your preferred sector. And with many employers providing on-the-job training for new recruits, you’ll be able to learn a range of key skills to help you progress within the industry.

*(Adapted from <https://www.reed.co.uk/>)*

**Question 36:** Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

- A. Different Paths after School
- B. University is Still the Best Choice
- C. The Benefits of Not Going to University
- D. How to choose the Correct Job

**Question 37:** The word “**prospects**” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. benefits      B. chances      C. incomes      D. disadvantages

**Question 38:** According to paragraph 2, which of the following is **NOT** provided by traineeships?

A. work preparation      B. practical skills      C. work experience      D. degrees

**Question 39:** The word “**they**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. traineeships      B. internships      C. practical skills      D. people of all ages

**Question 40:** According to paragraph 3, what benefit do people receive from school leaver programmes?

A. They are able to learn the knowledge about their job while working to get their salary.  
B. They can receive the training directly from the company they work for.  
C. They are capable of doing many different kinds of jobs at the same time.  
D. They can learn about the most common industries when being a student at school.

**Question 41:** The phrase “**breaking into**” in the last paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. running      B. stopping      C. taking part in      D. keeping on

**Question 42:** According to the passage, which statement is **TRUE**?

A. Internships bring more benefits to people than traineeships.  
B. School leavers may have to spend from three to seven years on training before being employed.  
C. New employees may make a progress in their job thanks to the training when being recruited.  
D. You have to prepare quite carefully before running the business by yourself.

*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 43:** Due to his obesity, my father is advised to avoid eating fatty foods, having more vegetables

A

B

C

and drink water.

D

**Question 44:** My school where I used to study is a very permissible school because students are allowed

A

B

C

to do whatever they want.

D

**Question 45:** In the pool near my flat is little silvery fish darting around.

A

B

C

D

*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.*

**Question 46:** “If I were you, I wouldn’t work too much” said David’s sister.

A. David’s sister required him not to work too much.  
B. David’s sister advised him not to work too much.  
C. David’s sister promised not to force him to work too much.  
D. David’s sister ordered him not to work too much.

**Question 47:** You are not allowed to wear casual clothes to school.

A. You needn’t wear casual clothes to school.  
B. You mustn’t wear casual clothes to school.  
C. You can’t wear casual clothes to school.  
D. You shouldn’t wear casual clothes to school.

**Question 48:** His previous co-workers are more helpful than his new ones.

- A. His new co-workers aren't as helpful as his previous ones.
- B. His previous co-workers and his new ones are not at all helpful.
- C. His new co-workers are the most helpful ones he's ever met.
- D. His previous co-workers are less helpful than his new ones.

*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 49:** They were exhausted. They could hardly continue the journey.

- A. They were so exhausted that they could continue the journey.
- B. Such were their exhaustion that they could hardly continue the journey.
- C. Exhausted as they were, they tried to continue the journey.
- D. So exhausted were they that they could hardly continue the journey.

**Question 50:** It was raining. That's the only reason I didn't take the children to the beach.

- A. If it hadn't been raining, I would take the children to the beach.
- B. But for it raining, I would have taken the children to the beach.
- C. It was raining; otherwise I would have taken the children to the beach.
- D. Hadn't it been for the rain, I would have taken the children to the beach.

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