

Thời gian làm bài: ... phút, không kể thời gian phát đề.

Họ, tên thí sinh:

Số báo danh:

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 1. John is talking to Daniel.

- John: "Thanks for the book. I've been looking for it for months."

- Daniel: "....."

A. So have I.

B. Have a good day.

C. Thank you for looking for it.

D. I'm glad you like it.

Question 2. Jane and Janet are talking about women's roles.

- Jane: "I think married women should not go to work."

- Janet: ".....". I think they should stay at home because they are good at looking after their children and doing housework."

A. I quite agree.

B. That's not true.

C. What rubbish!

D. I don't think so.

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 the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3. A. imagine

B. urbanize

C. establish

D. remember

Question 4. A. compete

B. swallow

C. notice

D. worship

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 5. We forgot to set the alarm. We woke up late this morning.

A. If we hadn't forgotten to set the alarm, we wouldn't have woken up late this morning.

B. If we had forgotten to set the alarm, we would have woken up late this morning.

C. If we didn't forget to set the alarm, we wouldn't wake up late this morning.

D. If we hadn't forgotten to set the alarm, we wouldn't wake up late this morning.

Question 6. The city council passed new regulations for public transportation. Commuters experienced shorter wait times and more efficient routes.

A. Only after the city council passed new regulations for public transportation did commuters experience shorter wait times and more efficient routes.

B. Had the city council passed new regulations for public transportation, commuters would have experienced shorter wait times and more efficient routes.

C. Not until commuters experienced shorter wait times and more efficient routes did the city council pass new regulations for public transportation.

D. Hardly had the city council passed new regulations for public transportation than commuters experienced shorter wait times and more efficient routes.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 7. John asked Alex, "What time will the train leave tomorrow?"

A. John asked Alex what time the train left tomorrow.

B. John asked Alex what time the train would leave the next day.

C. John asked Alex what time the train will leave the next day.

D. John asked Alex what time the train was leaving tomorrow.

Question 8. It's been three years since we last dined at that cozy Italian restaurant.

A. We didn't dine at that cozy Italian restaurant three years ago.

B. We hadn't dined at that cozy Italian restaurant for three years.

C. We haven't dined at that cozy Italian restaurant for three years.

D. We have dined at that cozy Italian restaurant for three years s.

Question 9. It would be a good idea to eat less high-cholesterol food.

A. We have to eat less high-cholesterol food.

B. You should eat less high-cholesterol food.

C. We must eat less high-cholesterol food.

D. We might eat less high-cholesterol food.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each the numbered blanks (from 10 to 14).

The evidence that humans are causing global warming is strong, but the question of what to do about it remains controversial. Economics, sociology, and politics are all important factors in planning for the future.

(10) _____ we stopped emitting greenhouse gases (GHGs) today, the Earth would still warm by another degree Fahrenheit or so. But what we do from today forward (11) _____ a big difference. Depending on our choices, (12) _____ scientists predict that the Earth could eventually warm by as little as 2.5 degrees or as much as 10 degrees Fahrenheit.

A commonly cited goal is to (13) _____ GHG concentrations around 450-550 parts per million (ppm), or about twice pre-industrial levels. This is the point at (14) _____ many believe the most damaging impacts of climate change can be avoided. Current concentrations are about 380 ppm, which means there isn't much time to lose. According to the IPCC, we'd have to reduce GHG emissions by 50% to 80% of what they're on track to be in the next century to reach this level.

(Adapted from VSTEP TESTS)

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|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Question 10. | A. Even if | B. Because | C. Despite | D. Due to |
| Question 11. | A. makes | B. tells | C. takes | D. causes |
| Question 12. | A. another | B. every | C. some | D. much |
| Question 13. | A. stabilize | B. increase | C. estimate | D. lead |
| Question 14. | A. which | B. that | C. whom | D. whose |

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 15. When the speaker began discussing topics she already knew, she became uninterested and started

daydreaming about her upcoming vacation.

Question 16. By the time I finished work, the store is closing and I couldn't buy the ingredients I needed for dinner.

Question 17. The group of students expressed his interest in volunteering for the charity event.

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 18. The teacher gave explicit instructions on how to complete the project, leaving no room for confusion.
A. clear B. exact C. precise D. ambiguous
- Question 19. These days, smartphones are a dime a dozen, with many different brands and models available.
A. rare B. common C. special D. valuable

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 20. A. destruction B. culture C. punce D. oppounity
- Question 21. A. chanuce B. schueme C. chew D. poachu

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 22. It's prudent to save money for unexpected expenses because you never know when emergencies might arise.
A. careful B. reckless C. ambitious D. indifferent
- Question 23. The bustling city square was filled with lively conversations and music from street performers.
A. busy B. quiet C. dark D. calm

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

- Question 24. The manager plans to _____ the company's workforce by hiring additional employees.
A. expand B. rise C. climb D. increase
- Question 25. His lawyer advised him _____ the journalist to court.
A. take B. to take C. to taking D. taking
- Question 26. The professor was pleased _____ the students' efforts in their latest research projects.
A. by B. in C. with D. at
- Question 27. The weather today is _____ than it was yesterday, which makes it perfect for a picnic.
A. more sunny B. sunniest C. most sunny D. sunnier
- Question 28. The classroom _____ thoroughly every evening by the janitorial staff.

- A. cleans B. is cleaned C. was cleaned D. are cleaned
- Question 29.** The team worked hard to prepare for the presentation, ____?
- A. didn't it B. doesn't it C. hasn't it D. did it
- Question 30.** The designer came up with a ____ solution to the problem.
- A. create B. creatively C. creation D. creative
- Question 31.** The professor's ____ lecture provided an in-depth analysis of the historical context of the era.
- A. cursory B. superficial C. comprehensive D. fragmented
- Question 32.** The author ____ the bestseller has been invited to speak at a literary festival.
- A. writing B. is writing C. written D. to write
- Question 33.** ____ professor we spoke to was an expert in environmental policy.
- A. The B. An C. Ø D. A
- Question 34.** ____, she will start her new job as a software engineer.
- A. When she completes her training program
- B. After she had completed her training program
- C. Before she completed her training program
- D. As soon as she will complete her training program
- Question 35.** While she ____ the dishes, her friend came over to visit her.
- A. was washing B. washed C. had washed D. is washing
- Question 36.** The team decided to ____ the meeting until they received more information.
- A. turn down B. put off C. break down D. come across
- Question 37.** The project manager encouraged the team to think outside the ____ to come up with innovative ideas.
- A. box B. mind C. world D. limit
- Question 38.** The company is planning to ____ a new advertising campaign to promote its latest product.
- A. launch B. start C. begin D. open

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.

In 1994, the UN decided to bring together world leaders for an annual event, known as COP or 'Conference of Parties', to discuss climate change. This year's conference will review what has been achieved and discuss the key goals.

The first goal is to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5°C. This will require reducing global CO₂ emissions by 50 per cent by 2030, and by 2050 achieving a balance between the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere and those removed from it.

The second goal is to reduce the use of coal, which is the dirtiest fuel and biggest source of planet warming CO₂ emissions. Countries will have to stop building new coal plants and switch to clean sources of energy.

The third goal is to end deforestation. Forests remove CO₂ from the atmosphere and slow global warming. But when they are cut down or burnt, they release the carbon stored in the trees into the atmosphere as CO₂. Stopping deforestation is, therefore, an effective solution to climate change.

The last key goal is to reduce methane emissions. Methane is a greenhouse gas that is more powerful than CO₂ at warming the earth. It is responsible for nearly one-third of current warming from human activities. Methane comes from farming activities and landfill waste. The production and use of coal, oil, and natural gas also release methane.

This conference is very important because this is the best last chance we have to slow global warming. World leaders, climate experts, organisations, and national representatives will carefully discuss these goals and agree on how to make global progress on climate change.

(Adapted from English 11 global success)

- Question 39.** Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?
- A. Main goals of this year's COP B. Conference of Parties
- C. History of COPS D. Main causes of global warming
- Question 40.** The word "it" in paragraph 2 refers to ____.
- A. the global temperature B. the first goal
- C. the greenhouse D. the atmosphere
- Question 41.** The word "plants" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. trees B. factories C. vegetables D. resources
- Question 42.** Why is reducing methane emissions a key goal?
- A. Because it is produced through human activities.
- B. Because it is responsible for a large part of the CO₂ emissions.
- C. Because its emissions result from farming activities and landfill waste.
- D. Because methane's warming power is stronger than that of CO₂.
- Question 43.** Which of the following is **NOT** a COP'S key goal?
- A. Replace coal with cleaner sources of energy.
- B. Stop cutting down forests.
- C. Reduce methane emissions.

D. End the global temperature rise to 1.5°C

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.

Potash (the old name for potassium carbonate) is one of the two alkalis (the other being soda, sodium carbonate) that were used from remote antiquity in the making of glass, and from the early Middle Ages in the making of soap: the former being the product of heating a mixture of alkali and sand, the latter a product of alkali and vegetable oil. **Their** importance in the communities of colonial North America need hardly be stressed.

Potash and soda are not **interchangeable** for all purposes, but for glass-or soap- making either would do. Soda was obtained largely from the ashes of certain Mediterranean Sea plants, potash from those of inland vegetation. Hence potash was more familiar to the early European settlers of the North American continent.

The settlement at Jamestown in Virginia was in many ways a microcosm of the economy of colonial North America, and potash was one of its first concerns. It was required for the glassworks, the first factory in the British colonies, and was produced in sufficient quantity to permit the inclusion of potash in the first cargo shipped out of Jamestown. The second ship to arrive in the settlement from England included among its passengers experts in potash making.

The method of making potash was simple enough. Logs were piled up and burned in the open, and the ashes collected. The ashes were placed in a barrel with holes in the bottom, and water was poured over them. The solution draining from the barrel was boiled down in iron kettles. The resulting mass was further heated to **fuse** the mass into what was called potash.

In North America, potash making quickly became an adjunct to the clearing of land for agriculture, for it was estimated that as much as half the cost of clearing land could be recovered by the sale of potash. Some potash was exported from Maine and New Hampshire in the seventeenth century, but the market turned out to be mainly domestic, consisting mostly of shipments from the northern to the southern colonies. For despite the beginning of the trade at Jamestown and such encouragements as a series of acts to encourage the making of potash, beginning in 1707 in South Carolina, the softwoods in the South proved to be poor sources of the substance.

(Adapted from FCE Reading Skill)

Question 44. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The process of making glass in colonial North America
- B. The benefits of growing Mediterranean sea plants in the colonies
- C. The importance and production of potash in colonial North America
- D. The economic relationship between England and the colonies

Question 45. The word “**their**” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. Mediterranean Sea plants
- B. European settlers
- C. the alkalis (potash and soda)
- D. glass and soap making

Question 46. The word “**interchangeable**” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. unique
- B. identical
- C. replaceable
- D. unusual

Question 47. What was one of the first industries established in Jamestown, Virginia, that utilized potash?

- A. soap making
- B. shipbuilding
- C. glassworks
- D. pottery

Question 48. The word “**fuse**” in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. disassemble
- B. soften
- C. melt together
- D. harden

Question 49. Which of the following can be inferred from the reading passage?

- A. The method of making potash was complex and required specialized equipment.
- B. Potash making was less profitable than other industries in colonial North America.
- C. Potash making quickly became linked to land clearing for agriculture.
- D. Potash production and trade occurred primarily in the southern colonies.

Question 50. Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. Potash was a crucial component in the production of glass and soap.
- B. Potash was primarily sourced from the ashes of Mediterranean Sea plants.
- C. Potash was one of the first concerns in Jamestown's settlement.
- D. The South had difficulty sourcing potash due to the type of trees available