

C. BÀI KIỂM TRA

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. dedicated

B. animation

C. sales

D. general

Question 2: A. devote

B. blockbuster

C. diagnose

D. post

Mark the letter A, B, C or D 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. childhood

B. resign

C. expand

D. defeat

Question 4: A. ambitious

B. achievement

C. impressive

D. enemy

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

Question 5: The phonograph _____ by Thomas Edison while he _____ on the telephone repeater.

A. invented - worked

B. was invented - was working

C. was invented - worked

D. was inventing - was working

Question 6: Ernest Hemingway, who was a well-known American novelist, _____ the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954.

A. winning

B. was winning

C. won

D. has won

Question 7: It is believed that Beethoven _____ in Vienna at the age of 56 after suffering from liver disease.

A. passed away

B. carried out

C. went away

D. dropped out

Question 8: Those soldiers survived and returned home from the war, _____?

A. did they

B. didn't they

C. had they

D. weren't they

Question 9: Alexander Hamilton, _____ to shaping American financial system, had a difficult childhood.

A. who was contributing

B. who contributes

C. contributed

D. contributing

Read the following advertisement/ announcement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 10 to 15.

TALK SHOW ON VIETNAMESE NATIONAL HERO

Join us for an (10) _____ talk show dedicated to the remarkable life of a Vietnamese national hero from the war era. Here are the details:

The Speaker: A well-known Historian and Expert on Viet Nam's War Heroes

Time: February 10, 2023 (please arrive 15 minutes early)

Location: Main hall of University of Economics

Main Content of the Talk Show:

- Introduction to the historical background of the Viet Nam War
- Personal (11) _____ of the hero's experiences
- Heroic acts and contributions (12) _____ the nation's struggle
- The hero's impact on Vietnamese history

Don't miss this opportunity to learn about the extraordinary life of a Vietnamese national hero. Admission is free, but you must register in advance, visit our website or contact email: openyourmind@gmail.com for registration details. See you there!

Question 10: A. inspirationally

B. inspiring

C. inspiration

D. inspire

Question 11: A. accounts

B. attacks

C. rules

D. posts

Question 12: A. on

B. for

C. with

D. to

VIETNAMESE FAMOUS FIGURES EXHIBITION

Join us for an enlightening exhibition celebrating (13) _____ lives of renowned Vietnamese figures!

Time: April, 20th

Location: National Museum

• Attending the exhibition, you (14) _____ do a variety of activities as follows:

- Discover the extraordinary contributions of influential personalities from Viet Nam.
- Immerse yourself in interactive exhibits showcasing their life stories and achievements.
- Admire artworks inspired by their legacies, (15) _____ by local artists.
- Share your thoughts and learn from fellow attendees in engaging discussions.

• Grasp this unique opportunity to connect with Viet Nam's rich history and be inspired by the stories of remarkable individuals. Admission is free so bring your friends, family, and curiosity. See you there!

Question 13: A. an

B. Ø (no article)

C. the

D. a

Question 14: A. need

B. can

C. must

D. might

Question 15: A. creating

B. was creating

C. was created

D. created

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.

Question 16:

- a. Moreover, we discover their significant contributions or achievements, seeing how they impacted the world.
- b. Secondly, exploring their marriages and families gives us information about their personal lives and the support systems they had.
- c. Biographies of famous people teach us many things.
- d. Finally, learning about their health issues helps us understand the challenges they faced.
- e. First, we learn about their early life and education, understanding how their childhood shaped their future

A. e-b-a-d-c B. c-e-b-a-d C. e-b-c-a-d D. c-e-b-d-a

Question 17:

- a. I hope you find Kim Dong's biography as inspiring as I did and hope to hear from you soon.
- b. Hi Anna,
- c. He was a remarkable figure in Vietnamese history, known for his bravery and dedication to the country.
- d. I hope this email finds you well. Today, I want to share with you the inspiring story of a Vietnamese hero, Kim Dong, whose real name is Nong Van Den.
- e. At a young age, Kim Dong actively participated in the resistance war against the French. He died at the age of 14 while he was doing his duty.
- f. Born in 1929 in Na Ma village, Truong Ha commune, Ha Quang district, Cao Bang province, A Kim Dong grew up during the French colonial period.
- g. Best regards,

A. b-c-d-f-e-a-g B. b-d-c-e-f-a-g C. b-d-c-f-e-a-g D. b-d-c-a-f-e-g

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 23.

Vo Thi Sau was born in Ba Ria- Vung Tau province in 1933. She was just a schoolgirl (18) _____ in revolutionary activities. When Ho Chi Minh declared independence against the French in 1945, she was only 12 years old. A few years later, she joined the Viet Minh and became a guerrilla fighter.

At the age of 14 while in a busy market, she threw a grenade at a group of French soldiers. She managed to kill one officer and (19) _____. She was able to escape unnoticed. At 16, she planned another grenade attack, however, the grenade failed to explode and (20) _____. She was then shipped off to three different prisons, the final being Con Son prison on the Con Dao archipelago. She was executed by firing squad in 1952 when she was only 19-years-old. It's said she refused to be blindfolded and stared into the eyes of the soldiers while singing (21) _____.

Today, she is considered a national hero and a symbol of the revolutionary spirit. Her grave is frequently visited by Vietnamese citizens, especially at night, to honour (22) _____. (23) _____.

Adapted from <https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/grave-of-vo-th-sau>

- Question 18:** A. when she became involved B. becoming involved
 C. when became involved D. to become involved
- Question 19:** A. injured several others B. injure several others
 C. injuring several others D. to injured several others
- Question 20:** A. she arrested the French authorities
 B. the French authorities was arrested
 C. was arrested by the French authorities
 D. she was arrested by the French authorities
- Question 21:** A. until she was killed B. not until she was skilled
 C. until was she skilled D. not until she killed
- Question 22:** A. their memory B. its memory C. her memory D. their memory
- Question 23:** A. Many streets, parks, and schools have names after her across Viet Nam.
 B. Many streets, parks, and schools are named after her across Viet Nam.
 C. She named after many streets, parks, and schools across Viet Nam.
 D. She is named after by many streets, parks, and schools across Viet Nam.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 24 to 28.

Alexander Graham Bell was a Scottish-born scientist and inventor (24) _____ was best known for inventing the first working telephone.

Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 3, 1847. During his youth, Bell was strongly (25) _____ by his family and his environment. Bell's hometown of Edinburgh, Scotland, was known as the "Athens of the North" for its rich culture of arts and science.

By age 16, Alexander had joined his father in his work with the deaf. In 1870, the family settled in Brantford, Ontario, Canada. There, Alexander set up a workshop to continue his study of the human voice. On July 11, 1877, Bell married Mabie Hubbard who had been deaf (26) _____ her early childhood years.

On March 10, 1876, after (27) _____ years of work, Bell perfected his most well-known invention, the telephone, and made his first telephone call. The Bell Telephone Company was organised on July 9, 1877. In 1880, Bell established the Volta Laboratory in Washington, D.C., an experimental facility devoted to (28) _____ discovery.

Throughout his life, Bell continued his family's work with the deaf. Bell died peacefully on August 2, 1922, at his home in Baddeck on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Adapted from <https://www.biography.com/inventors/alexander-graham-bell>

- Question 24:** A. whom B. which C. who D. when
Question 25: A. admired B. influenced C. devoted D. confused
Question 26: A. since B. because C. until D. despite
Question 27: A. little B. much C. many D. lot of
Question 28: A. scientifically B. science C. scientist D. scientific

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 29 to 33.

Born on January 27, 1756, in Salzburg, Austria, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was the sole surviving son of Leopold and Maria Pertl Mozart. Leopold was a successful composer, violinist, and assistant concertmaster at the Salzburg court. Wolfgang's mother, Anna Maria Pertl, was born to a middle class family of local community leaders. His only sister was Maria Anna (nicknamed "Nannerl"). With their father's encouragement and guidance, they both were introduced to music at an early age. Leopold started Nannerl on keyboard when she was seven, as three-year-old Wolfgang looked on. Mimicking her playing, Wolfgang quickly began to show a strong understanding of chords, tonality, and tempo. Soon, he was being tutored by his father, too.

Leopold was a devoted teacher to both his children. He made the lessons fun, but also insisted on a strong work ethic and perfection. Fortunately, both children excelled well in these areas. Recognizing their special talents, Leopold devoted much of his time to their education in music as well as other subjects. Wolfgang soon showed signs of excelling beyond his father's teachings with an early composition at age five and demonstrating outstanding ability on the violin. Apart from this instrument, he would soon go on to play others such as the piano, organ and viola.

In 1762, Mozart's father took Nannerl, now age eleven, and Wolfgang, age six, to the courts of Paris, London, The Hague, and Zurich performing. Mozart met a number of accomplished musicians and became familiar with their works. Particularly important was his meeting with Johann Christian Bach (Johann Sebastian Bach's youngest son) in London who had a strong influence on Mozart.

Adapted from <https://www.biography.com/musicians/wolfgang-mozart>

Question 29: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Wolfgang Mozart's Early Life
 B. The Mozart Family's Music Tour
 C. The Influence of Johann Christian Bach on Mozart
 D. Leopold and Maria Pertl Mozart's Success

Question 30: which of the following is stated in paragraph 1?

- A. Nannerl, Wolfgang's sister, was introduced to the keyboard at the age of seven.
 B. Wolfgang Mozart was the sole-surviving child of Leopold and Maria Peril Mozart.
 C. Wolfgang's mother was born to an upper class family of local community leaders.
 D. Leopold Mozart started teaching Nannerl and Wolfgang music when they were teenagers.

Question 31: The word "others" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. signs B. teachings C. compositions D. instruments

Question 32: The word "accomplished" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. dedicated B. incapable C. talented D. ambitious

Question 33: which of the following is NOT true in the passage?

- A. Leopold Mozart had a relaxing approach to music lessons, requiring less work ethic.
 B. Wolfgang Mozart is capable of playing different kinds of music instruments.
 C. Leopold dedicated much time to teaching his children music and other subjects.
 D. Wolfgang Mozart's meeting with Johann Christian had a significant impact on him.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 34 to 40.

Nguyen Du is a celebrated Vietnamese poet who wrote in *Chữ Nôm*, the ancient writing script of Viet Nam. His poetry is celebrated for the directness of its language and of its metaphors. Despite a number of Vietnamese poets pre-dated him, Nguyen Du is considered by many Vietnamese to be the founding-figure of Vietnamese literature. His epic poem *Truyen Kieu* (The Tale of Kieu), relating the brief and tragic life of a Vietnamese girl, is considered as a **masterpiece**.

Nguyen Du was born in 1765 in Tien Dien village, Nghi Xuan district, NgheTinh province, Viet Nam. By the age of 13, Nguyen had lost both of his parents, and for most of his teenage years he lived with his brother or with his brother-in-law.

At the age of 19, Nguyen passed the provincial examination. After that, he was **appointed** to the position of a military advisor in the Trinh army. After the Trinh Lords were defeated in 1786 by Nguyen Hue, Nguyen Du refused to serve in the new administration. He was arrested and held for some time before he moved back to his native village in the northern part of the country.

Later, when yet another warlord, Nguyen Anh, ruled Viet Nam in 1802, Nguyen Du agreed to serve in his administration. At first, he was given his old post of military advisor but after a decade, he was promoted to an ambassador to China in 1813.

While in China, he discovered and translated the Ming dynasty era tale “Kim Van Kieu” that would become the basis for the Tale of Kieu. He was later appointed to two more missions to Beijing, but before he could depart for the last **one**, he died of a long illness for which he refused treatment in 1820.

Nguyen Du’s father worked as a minister for the Lê dynasty, and his family did well during this time. However, Nguyen Du spent much of his life feeling guilty because he worked for a new ruler who took over, and he thought this was a betrayal of the true leaders of Viet Nam. He believed this brought dishonour to him and his family.

Adapted from https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Nguy%E1%BB%85n_Du

Question 34: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Nguyen Du: Life and Career
- B. The Tale of Kieu: A Masterpiece in Vietnamese Literature
- C. Vietnamese Warlords and Their Rule
- D. The Life Challenges of Nguyen Du

Question 35: The word “**masterpiece**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. genius
- B. neglect
- C. account
- D. treasure

Question 36: Which of the following is stated in paragraph 3 about Nguyen Du?

- A. He refused to hold the position of an ambassador to China in 1813.
- B. He worked as military advisor under Nguyen Anh’s rule in 1802.
- C. He translated the tale “Kim Van Kieu” and wrote the Tale of Kieu in 1813.
- D. He died of an illness after completing two more missions to Beijing in 1820.

Question 37: The word “**appointed**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. resigned
- B. devoted
- C. selected
- D. defeated

Question 38: The word “**one**” in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. post
- B. mission
- C. tale
- D. ambassador

Question 39: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Nguyen Du’s father was a military advisor in the Trinh army.
- B. Nguyen Du disagreed to serve in Nguyen Hue’s administration.
- C. Nguyen Du passed the provincial examination in 1784.
- D. Nguyen Du died of a long illness in spite of medical treatment.

Question 40: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. He considered himself the founding figure of Vietnamese literature.
- B. He did not face any hardships after losing his parents at a young age.
- C. Nguyen Du felt guilty for serving who he perceived to be a wrong ruler.
- D. Nguyen Du played the same role in Trinh Army and under Nguyen Hue’s rule.