

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh:.....

## ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80).

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

Question 1: - “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

- “He’s tall and thin with blue eyes.”

A. What does John like?

B. How is John?

C. Who does John look like?

D. What does John look like?

Question 2: If you don’t know when that important football match takes place, look it \_\_\_\_\_ in the World Cup timetable.

A. after

B. up

C. into

D. out

Question 3: - “Today’s my 20<sup>th</sup> birthday.”

- “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

A. Take care!

B. Many happy returns!

C. Have a good time!

D. I don’t understand.

Question 4: - “Would you like beer or wine?”

- “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

A. No, I’ve no choice.

B. I couldn’t agree more.

C. I’d prefer beer, please.

D. Yes, I’d love to.

Question 5: Why is everybody \_\_\_\_\_ him all the time?

A. critical

B. criticize

C. criticism

D. criticizing

Question 6: There’s little \_\_\_\_\_ of foreign news in today’s paper.

A. information

B. coverage

C. column

D. article

Question 7: There were some rainy days, but it was a nice holiday \_\_\_\_\_.

A. by no means

B. by all means

C. in particular

D. in general

Question 8: I \_\_\_\_\_ hurry. It’s nearly 8.00, and my first class starts at 8.15.

A. would prefer

B. can’t help

C. would rather

D. had better

Question 9: You shouldn’t have criticized him in front of the class. It was extremely \_\_\_\_\_ of you.

A. sensible

B. insensitive

C. insensible

D. sensitive

Question 10: She \_\_\_\_\_ me a very charming compliment on my painting.

A. showed

B. paid

C. made

D. took

Question 11: You look tired. Why don’t we \_\_\_\_\_ and have a good rest?

A. call its name

B. call on

C. call off

D. call it a day

Question 12: We didn’t go to the zoo yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy rain.

A. because of

B. in spite of

C. so

D. because

Question 13: “Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me a favor, Bill?” Peter said.

A. make

B. get

C. put

D. do

Question 14: He managed to keep his job \_\_\_\_\_ the manager had threatened to sack him.

A. although

B. despite

C. unless

D. therefore

Question 15: You should make a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to overcome this problem.

A. trial

B. impression

C. effort

D. apology

Question 16: Thanks to my friends’ \_\_\_\_\_ remarks, my essays have been improved.

A. constructive

B. construction

C. constructor

D. construct

- Question 17:** You need more exercise - you should \_\_\_\_\_ jogging.  
 A. try on                      B. take up                      C. carry out                      D. hold up
- Question 18:** All of us won't go camping \_\_\_\_\_ the weather stays fine.  
 A. however                      B. but                      C. unless                      D. so
- Question 19:** I clearly remember \_\_\_\_\_ you about this before.  
 A. telling                      B. to tell                      C. told                      D. tell
- Question 20:** I'm really looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ to university.  
 A. to going                      B. go                      C. to go                      D. going
- Question 21:** Don't touch that wire or you'll get an electric \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. shock                      B. fire                      C. charge                      D. current
- Question 22:** \_\_\_\_\_ stamps, my brother collects coins.  
 A. Except                      B. Besides                      C. Near                      D. Beside
- Question 23:** The manager \_\_\_\_\_ him for a minor mistake.  
 A. accused                      B. charged                      C. complained                      D. blamed
- Question 24:** That pipe \_\_\_\_\_ for ages - we must get it mended.  
 A. has been leaking                      B. is leaking                      C. had been leaking                      D. leaks
- Question 25:** \_\_\_\_\_ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.  
 A. On                      B. At                      C. With                      D. Of
- Question 26:** My brother \_\_\_\_\_ his driving test when he was 18.  
 A. has passed                      B. passes                      C. was passing                      D. passed
- Question 27:** - "You look nervous! \_\_\_\_\_"  
 - "This thunder scares me to death."  
 A. How are you?                      B. Why's that?                      C. Come on!                      D. What's wrong?
- Question 28:** Car crashes are almost always accidental, but on rare occasions they may be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. deliberate                      B. determined                      C. aware                      D. meant
- Question 29:** - "Is it all right if I use your bike?"  
 - " \_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. I don't care.                      B. Sure, go ahead.                      C. Oh, forget it.                      D. I accept it.
- Question 30:** The car had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ tyre, so we had to change the wheel.  
 A. bent                      B. flat                      C. cracked                      D. injured

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

- Question 31:** A. traditional                      B. residential                      C. expectation                      D. competition
- Question 32:** A. tennis                      B. into                      C. between                      D. country
- Question 33:** A. command                      B. secure                      C. pretend                      D. leisure
- Question 34:** A. family                      B. attractive                      C. marvellous                      D. industry
- Question 35:** A. difficulty                      B. simplicity                      C. discovery                      D. commodity

**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 45.**

It is commonly believed 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 difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and **all-inclusive** than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. Whereas schooling has a 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 receive 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 a necessary 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 a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The pieces of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of governments, have been limited by the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that **they** are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their society or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are clear and undoubted conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

**Question 36:** This passage is mainly aimed at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. listing and discussing several educational problems
- B. telling the difference between the meaning of two related words
- C. giving examples of different schools
- D. telling a story about excellent teachers

**Question 37:** In the passage, the expression "**children interrupt their education to go to school**" mostly implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. schooling prevents people discovering things
- B. all of life is an education
- C. schooling takes place everywhere
- D. education is totally ruined by schooling

**Question 38:** The word "**all-inclusive**" in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. including everything or everyone
- B. going in many directions
- C. involving many school subjects
- D. allowing no exceptions

**Question 39:** According to the passage, the doers of education are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only respected grandparents
- B. mainly politicians
- C. mostly famous scientists
- D. almost all people

**Question 40:** What does the writer mean by saying "**education quite often produces surprises**"?

- A. It's surprising that we know little about other religions.
- B. Educators often produce surprises.
- C. Informal learning often brings about unexpected results.
- D. Success of informal learning is predictable.

**Question 41:** Which of the following would the writer support?

- A. Our education system needs to be changed as soon as possible.
- B. Without formal education, people won't be able to read and write.
- C. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.
- D. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.

**Question 42:** The word "**they**" in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. newest filmmakers
- B. high school students
- C. workings of governments
- D. political problems

**Question 43:** Because the general pattern of schooling varies little from one setting to the next, school children throughout the country \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are taught by the same teachers
- B. have the same abilities
- C. have similar study conditions
- D. do similar things

**Question 44:** From the passage, we can infer that a high school teacher \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is free to choose anything to teach
- B. is bound to teach programmed subjects
- C. is not allowed to teach political issues
- D. has to teach social issues to all classes

**Question 45:** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.
- B. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.
- C. Education and schooling are quite different experience.
- D. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.

**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:** It is a basic requirement in the modern world to be able to deal with figures.

- A. Being able to deal with figures is a basic requirement in the modern world.
- B. Dealing with the modern world requires a basic knowledge of figures.
- C. The world requires us to have a basic understanding of figures.
- D. Dealing with figures requires a basic knowledge of the modern world.

**Question 47:** The way to get the best out of me is to make me work very hard.

- A. My work is under consideration, so I do my best.
- B. If you make me work hard, I can't get the best.
- C. Don't make me work hard or I can't make the best out of me.
- D. I work best when I am under pressure.

**Question 48:** Their chances of success are small.

- A. They will certainly be successful.
- B. It's possible that they will achieve success.
- C. They have no chances of being successful.
- D. It's not very likely that they will succeed.

**Question 49:** I found myself at a loss to understand my closest friend's words.

- A. I found my closest friend's words easy to understand.
- B. I understood my closest friend's words completely.
- C. I lost heart and didn't understand my closest friend's words.
- D. I found my closest friend's words quite incomprehensible.

**Question 50:** "Be careful! Don't do that again," he said.

- A. He encouraged me to do that again.
- B. He advised me to be careful and do that again.
- C. He warned me not to do that again.
- D. He told me to be careful, so I didn't do that again.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 51 to 60.**

The warming of the Pacific Ocean has created weather patterns (51)\_\_\_\_\_ strongly affect the world. When the water is warm, the (52)\_\_\_\_\_ of rainfall in Indonesia and the surrounding regions decreases. Australia could (53)\_\_\_\_\_ experience a drought in many parts. On (54)\_\_\_\_\_ hand, Chile (which borders the Pacific Ocean) is preparing for (55)\_\_\_\_\_ rainstorms. In Pakistan and northwestern India, the weather pattern makes the rainy season weaker and makes the area much drier.

This happening is called El Nino and is used (56)\_\_\_\_\_ weather forecasters to make long-range weather predictions. They also know that El Nino will (57)\_\_\_\_\_ unusually heavy rains to the southwestern part of the United States and make the central part of the country drier at the same time.

According to research, weather forecasters (58)\_\_\_\_\_ know about the coming weather with certainty. Now everything has become completely different.

El Nino itself used to be (59)\_\_\_\_\_. It would occur every two to seven years. But now, this weather pattern is becoming more frequent. We cannot say when and how often tornadoes or cyclones occur. Scientists are unsure of the reason for this (60)\_\_\_\_\_ on a global scale either.

- |                     |               |                |                 |                   |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <b>Question 51:</b> | A. whether    | B. what        | C. that         | D. when           |
| <b>Question 52:</b> | A. deal       | B. figure      | C. amount       | D. number         |
| <b>Question 53:</b> | A. however    | B. ever        | C. nevertheless | D. even           |
| <b>Question 54:</b> | A. the other  | B. another     | C. other        | D. others         |
| <b>Question 55:</b> | A. angry      | B. strict      | C. severe       | D. cruel          |
| <b>Question 56:</b> | A. at         | B. to          | C. on           | D. by             |
| <b>Question 57:</b> | A. bring      | B. fetch       | C. carry        | D. take           |
| <b>Question 58:</b> | A. used to    | B. get used to | C. used to be   | D. are used to    |
| <b>Question 59:</b> | A. incredible | B. predictable | C. remarkable   | D. notable        |
| <b>Question 60:</b> | A. shift      | B. change      | C. transfer     | D. transformation |

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

**Question 61:** \_\_\_\_\_ but he also proved himself a good athlete.

- A. Not only he showed himself a good student
- B. He did not show himself only a good student
- C. Not only did he show himself a good student
- D. A good student not only showed him

**Question 62:** When reaching the top of the hill, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we suddenly caught sight of the sea
- B. it was the sea that extended below us
- C. we extended the sea below us
- D. the sea came into view

**Question 63:** Yesterday my mother bought \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. beautiful Italian some cotton hats
- B. Italian some beautiful cotton hats
- C. some beautiful Italian cotton hats
- D. some hats beautiful Italian cotton

**Question 64:** He climbed the tree \_\_\_\_\_ before the wind blew them off.

- A. in order that to pick the apples
- B. so as to pick the apples
- C. so that to pick the apples
- D. in order for the apples to pick

**Question 65:** The new manager explained \_\_\_\_\_ new procedures to save time and money.

- A. with the staff that he hoped to establish
- B. to the staff that he hopes to establish
- C. to the staff that he hoped to establish
- D. with the staff that he hopes to establish

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.**

**Question 66:** I'd like to see him in my office the moment he will arrive.

A B C D

**Question 67:** Each of the beautiful cars in the shop was quickly sold to their owner.

A B C D

**Question 68:** It was a six-hours journey; we were completely exhausted when we arrived.

A B C D

**Question 69:** Professor Jones said that a good way to improve your language are learning to practise

A B C D

it frequently.

**Question 70:** Being that he was a good swimmer, John managed to rescue the child.

A B C D

**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 71 to 80.**

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to an empty house. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called "latchkey children". They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern.

Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school. She said, "We had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant." Slowly, she learned that they were house keys.

She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety.

The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often turn the volume up. It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

- Question 71:** The phrase “**an empty house**” in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a house with no people inside                      B. a house with nothing inside  
C. a house with too much space                      D. a house with no furniture
- Question 72:** One thing that the children in the passage share is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they are from single-parent families                      B. they all wear jewelry  
C. they spend part of each day alone                      D. they all watch TV
- Question 73:** The phrase “**latchkey children**” in the passage means children who \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. look after themselves while their parents are not at home  
B. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves  
C. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere  
D. are locked inside houses with latches and keys
- Question 74:** The main problem of latchkey children is that they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. watch too much television during the day                      B. are also found in middle-class families  
C. suffer a lot from being left alone                      D. are growing in numbers
- Question 75:** What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
- A. Bad condition of latchkey children.                      B. Why kids hate going home.  
C. How kids spend free time.                      D. Children’s activities at home.
- Question 76:** Why did a lot of kids have chains around their necks with keys attached?
- A. They were fully grown and had become independent.  
B. They would use the keys to enter their houses when they came home.  
C. Schools didn’t allow them to wear jewelry, so they wore keys instead.  
D. They had to use the keys to open school doors.
- Question 77:** What do latchkey children suffer most from when they are at home alone?
- A. Fear.                      B. Tiredness.                      C. Loneliness.                      D. Boredom.
- Question 78:** Lynette Long learned of latchkey children’s problems by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. interviewing their parents                      B. talking to them  
C. visiting their homes                      D. delivering questionnaires
- Question 79:** What is the most common way for latchkey children to deal with fears?
- A. Hiding somewhere.                      B. Lying under a TV.  
C. Talking to the Longs.                      D. Having a shower.
- Question 80:** It’s difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds  
B. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons  
C. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone  
D. there are too many of them in the whole country

----- THE END -----