

Họ, tên thí sinh: .....  
Số báo danh: .....

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

**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 1 to 10.**

In the West, cartoons are used chiefly to make people laugh. The important feature of all these cartoons is the joke and the element of surprise which is contained. Even though it is very funny, a good cartoon is always based on close observation of a particular feature of life and usually has a serious purpose.

Cartoons in the West have been associated with political and social matters for many years. In wartime, for example, they proved to be an excellent way of spreading propaganda. Nowadays cartoons are often used to make short, sharp comments on politics and governments as well as on a variety of social matters. In this way, the modern cartoon has become a very powerful force in influencing people in Europe and the United States.

Unlike most American and European cartoons, however, many Chinese cartoon drawings in the past have also attempted to educate people, especially those who could not read and write. Such cartoons about the lives and sayings of great men in China have proved extremely useful in bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China. Confucius, Mencius and Laozi have all appeared in very interesting stories presented in the form of cartoons. The cartoons themselves have thus served to illustrate the teachings of the Chinese sages in a very attractive way.

In this sense, many Chinese cartoons are different from Western cartoons in so far as they do not depend chiefly on telling jokes. Often, there is nothing to laugh at when you see Chinese cartoons. **This** is not their primary aim. In addition to commenting on serious political and social matters, Chinese cartoons have aimed at spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people.

Today, however, Chinese cartoons have an added part to play in spreading knowledge. They offer a very attractive and useful way of reaching people throughout the world, regardless of the particular country in which they live. Thus, through cartoons, the thoughts and teachings of the old Chinese philosophers and sages can now reach people who live in such countries as Britain, France, America, Japan, Malaysia or Australia and who are unfamiliar with the Chinese culture.

Until recently, the transfer of knowledge and culture has been overwhelmingly from the West to the East and not vice versa. By means of cartoons, however, publishing companies in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are now having success in correcting this **imbalance** between the East and the West.

Cartoons can overcome language barriers in all foreign countries. The vast increase in the popularity of these cartoons serves to illustrate the truth of Confucius's famous saying "One picture is worth a thousand words."

**Question 1:** Which of the following clearly characterizes Western cartoons?

- A. Humour, unexpectedness, and criticism.      B. Enjoyment, liveliness, and carefulness.  
C. Seriousness, propaganda, and attractiveness.      D. Originality, freshness, and astonishment.

**Question 2:** Chinese cartoons have been useful as an important means of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. amusing people all the time      B. educating ordinary people  
C. political propaganda in wartime      D. spreading Western ideas

**Question 3:** The major differences between Chinese cartoons and Western cartoons come from their

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. styles                      B. purposes                      C. nationalities                      D. values

**Question 4:** The pronoun “**this**” in paragraph 4 mostly refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a propaganda campaign                      B. a funny element  
C. a piece of art                      D. an educational purpose

**Question 5:** The passage is intended to present \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a contrast between Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons  
B. an outline of Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons  
C. an opinion about how cartoons entertain people  
D. a description of cartoons of all kinds the world over

**Question 6:** Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A. A Very Powerful Force in Influencing People  
B. Chinese Cartoons and Western Cartoons  
C. Cartoons as a Way of Educating People  
D. An Excellent Way of Spreading Propaganda

**Question 7:** In general, Chinese cartoons are now aiming at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. disseminating traditional practices in China and throughout the world  
B. illustrating the truth of Chinese great men’s famous sayings  
C. spreading the Chinese ideas and cultural values throughout the world  
D. bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people in the world

**Question 8:** The word “**imbalance**” in paragraph 6 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the mismatch between the East cartoons and the West cartoons  
B. the dominant cultural influence of the West over the East  
C. the influence of the East cartoons over the West cartoons  
D. the discrimination between the West culture and the East culture

**Question 9:** Which of the following is most likely the traditional subject of Chinese cartoons?

- A. The philosophies and sayings of ancient Chinese thinkers.  
B. The illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China.  
C. Jokes and other kinds of humour in political and social matters.  
D. The stories and features of the lives of great men the world over.

**Question 10:** According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A. Cartoons will replace other forms of writing.  
B. Cartoons can serve various purposes.  
C. Western cartoons always have a serious purpose.  
D. Language barriers restricted cartoons.

*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 11:** A. documentary    B. politician                      C. popularity                      D. laboratory

**Question 12:** A. attraction                      B. prevention                      C. organism                      D. engagement

**Question 13:** A. inhabit                      B. disappear                      C. imagine                      D. continue

**Question 14:** A. periodic                      B. suspicious                      C. contagious                      D. electric

**Question 15:** A. adventure                      B. adverbial                      C. advertise                      D. advantage

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

**Question 16:** The team leader demanded from his team members a serious

- A    B  
attitude towards work, good team spirit, and that they work hard.  
C    D

**Question 17:** After analyzing the steep rise in profits according to your report, it was convinced that your analyses were correct.

A B C  
D

**Question 18:** In order no money would be wasted, we had to account for every penny we spent.

A B C D

**Question 19:** Many people have found the monotonous buzzing of the *vuvuzela* in the 2010-World-Cup matches so annoyed.

A B  
C D

**Question 20:** In my judgment, I think Hem is the best physicist among the scientists of the SEA region.

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 word for each of the blanks from 21 to 30.**

Wind, water, air, ice and heat all work to cause erosion. As the wind blows over the land, it often (21)\_\_\_\_\_ small grains of sand. When these grains of sand strike against solid rocks, the rocks are slowly worn away. In this way, (22)\_\_\_\_\_ very hard rocks are worn away by the wind.

When particles of rocks or soil became loosened in any way, running water carries them down the (23)\_\_\_\_\_. Some rocks and soil particles are carried into streams and then into the sea.

Land that is covered with trees, grass and other plants wears away very slowly, and so loses very (24)\_\_\_\_\_ of its soil. The roots of plants help to (25)\_\_\_\_\_ the rocks and soil in place. Water that falls on grasslands runs away more slowly than water that falls on bare ground. Thus, forests and grasslands (26)\_\_\_\_\_ to slow down erosion.

Even where the land is (27)\_\_\_\_\_ covered with plants, some erosion goes on. In the spring, the (28)\_\_\_\_\_ snow turns into a large quantity of water that then runs downhill in streams. (29)\_\_\_\_\_ a stream carries away some of the soil, the stream bed gets deeper and deeper. (30)\_\_\_\_\_ thousands of years of such erosion, wide valleys are often formed.

**Question 21:** A. cleans out B. picks up C. carries out D. holds up

**Question 22:** A. still B. such C. even D. though

**Question 23:** A. borders B. backside C. topside D. hillsides

**Question 24:** A. large B. much C. few D. little

**Question 25:** A. store B. hold C. stay D. back

**Question 26:** A. aid B. help C. facilitate D. assist

**Question 27:** A. thickly B. scarcely C. strongly D. thinly

**Question 28:** A. melted B. formed C. melting D. building

**Question 29:** A. As B. Although C. Until D. Till

**Question 30:** A. In B. During C. Among D. After

**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 31:** The woman was too weak to lift the suitcase.

A. The woman shouldn't have lifted the suitcase as she was weak.

B. The woman, though weak, could lift the suitcase.

C. So weak was the woman that she couldn't lift the suitcase.

D. The woman wasn't able to lift the suitcase, so she was very weak.

**Question 32:** Because they erected a barn, the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

- A. They erected a barn in case the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.
- B. In order not to keep the cattle away from the wheat field, they erected a barn.
- C. They erected a barn so that the cattle would get into the wheat field.
- D. They erected a barn, and as a result, the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

**Question 33:** It is English pronunciation that puzzles me most.

- A. English pronunciation is difficult for me.
- B. Pronouncing English words is not complicated.
- C. Puzzling me most is how to pronounce English.
- D. I was not quick at English pronunciation at school.

**Question 34:** They couldn't climb up the mountain because of the storm.

- A. The storm made it not capable of climbing up the mountain.
- B. The storm discouraged them from climbing up the mountain.
- C. The storm made them impossible to climb up the mountain.
- D. Their climbing up the mountain was unable due to the storm.

**Question 35:** "Would you like some more beer?" he asked.

- A. He wanted to invite me for a glass of beer.
- B. He asked me if I wanted some beer.
- C. He asked me would I like some more beer.
- D. He offered me some more beer.

**Question 36:** Wealthy as they were, they were far from happy.

- A. They were not happy as they were wealthy.
- B. Although they were wealthy, they were not happy.
- C. Even if they were wealthy, they were not unhappy.
- D. They were as wealthy as they were happy.

**Question 37:** When I arrived, they were having dinner.

- A. When they started having their dinner, I arrived.
- B. They ate their dinner as soon as I arrived.
- C. I came to their invitation to dinner.
- D. I came in the middle of their dinner.

**Question 38:** "We're having a reunion this weekend. Why don't you come?" John said to us.

- A. John asked us why we didn't come to a reunion this weekend.
- B. John simply asked us why we wouldn't come to a reunion.
- C. John didn't understand why we came to a reunion.
- D. John cordially invited us to a reunion this weekend.

**Question 39:** "Stop smoking or you'll be ill," the doctor told me.

- A. The doctor advised me to give up smoking to avoid illness.
- B. I was ordered not to smoke to recover from illness.
- C. The doctor suggested smoking to treat illness.
- D. I was warned against smoking a lot of cigarettes.

**Question 40:** Slightly more than twenty-five percent of the students in the class come from Spanish-speaking countries.

- A. Seventy-five percent of the students in the class speak Spanish.
- B. The percentage of the students speaking Spanish fell by twenty-five percent.
- C. A small minority of the students in the class are Hispanic.
- D. A considerable proportion of the students in the class are Spanish.

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

**Question 41:** It is imperative \_\_\_\_\_ what to do when there is a fire.

- A. that he knew
- B. he must know about
- C. we knew
- D. that everyone know



**Question 62:** Bill: “Can I get you another drink?”

Jerry: “\_\_\_\_\_.”

- A. Forget it  
C. No, it isn't
- B. No, I'll think it over  
D. Not just now

**Question 63:** “You can go to the party tonight \_\_\_\_\_ you are sober when you come home.”

- A. as soon as  
B. as far as  
C. as long as  
D. as well as

**Question 64:** Laura had a blazing \_\_\_\_\_ with Eddie and stormed out of the house.

- A. gossip  
B. word  
C. row  
D. chat

**Question 65:** Is it true that this country produces more oil than \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- A. any other countries  
C. any countries else
- B. any another country  
D. any country else

**Question 66:** As the drug took \_\_\_\_\_, the boy became quieter.

- A. force  
B. effect  
C. action  
D. influence

**Question 67:** If everyone \_\_\_\_\_, how would we control the traffic?

- A. could fly  
B. flies  
C. can fly  
D. had flown

**Question 68:** Our industrial output \_\_\_\_\_ from \$2 million in 2002 to \$4 million this year.

- A. has risen  
B. rose  
C. rises  
D. was rising

**Question 69:** Mr. Black: “I'd like to try on these shoes, please.”

Salesgirl: “\_\_\_\_\_”

- A. That's right, sir.  
B. By all means, sir.  
C. I'd love to.  
D. Why not?

**Question 70:** \_\_\_\_\_ he does sometimes annoys me very much.

- A. When  
B. Why  
C. What  
D. How

**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.**

It's often said that we learn things at the wrong time. University students frequently do the minimum of work because they're crazy about a good social life instead. Children often scream before their piano practice because it's so boring. They have to be given gold stars and medals to be persuaded to swim, or have to be bribed to take exams. But the story is different when you're older.

Over the years, I've done my share of adult learning. At 30, I went to a college and did courses in History and English. It was an amazing experience. **For starters**, I was paying, so there was no reason to be late – I was the one frowning and drumming my fingers if the tutor was late, not the other way round. Indeed, if I could persuade him to linger for an extra five minutes, it was a bonus, not a nuisance. I wasn't frightened to ask questions, and homework was a pleasure not a pain. When I passed an exam, I had passed it for me and me alone, not for my parents or my teachers. The satisfaction I got was entirely personal.

Some people fear going back to school because they worry that their brains have got **rusty**. But the joy is that, although some parts have rusted up, your brain has learnt all kinds of other things since you were young. It has learnt to think independently and flexibly and is much better at relating one thing to another. What you lose in the rust department, you gain in the maturity department.

In some ways, age is a positive plus. For instance, when you're older, you get less frustrated. Experience has told you that, if you're calm and simply do something carefully again and again, eventually you'll get the hang of it. The confidence you have in other areas – from being able to drive a car, perhaps – means that if you can't, say, build a chair instantly, you don't, like a child, want to destroy your first pathetic attempts. Maturity tells you that you will, with application, eventually **get there**.

I hated piano lessons at school, but I was good at music. And coming back to it, with a teacher who could explain why certain exercises were useful and with musical concepts that, at the age of ten, I could never grasp, was magical. Initially, I did feel a bit strange, thumping out a piece that I'd played for my school exams, with just as little comprehension of what the composer intended as I'd had all those years before. But soon, complex emotions that I never knew poured out from my fingers, and suddenly I could understand why practice makes perfect.

- Question 71:** It is implied in paragraph 1 that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. young learners are usually lazy in their class
  - B. young learners often lack a good motivation for learning
  - C. parents should encourage young learners to study more
  - D. teachers should give young learners less homework
- Question 72:** The writer's main point in paragraph 2 is to show that as people grow up, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they get more impatient with their teachers
  - B. they have a more positive attitude towards learning
  - C. they tend to learn less as they are discouraged
  - D. they cannot learn as well as younger learners
- Question 73:** The phrase "**For starters**" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. At the beginning
  - B. For beginners
  - C. First and foremost
  - D. At the starting point
- Question 74:** While doing some adult learning courses at a college, the writer was surprised \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to have more time to learn
  - B. to get on better with the tutor
  - C. to feel learning more enjoyable
  - D. to be able to learn more quickly
- Question 75:** In paragraph 3, the word "**rusty**" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. impatient because of having nothing to do
  - B. staying alive and becoming more active
  - C. not as good as it used to be through lack of practice
  - D. covered with rust and not as good as it used to be
- Question 76:** The phrase "**get there**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. achieve your aim with hard work
  - B. have the things you have long desired
  - C. receive a school or college degree
  - D. arrive at an intended place with difficulty
- Question 77:** All of the following are true about adult learning EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. adults think more independently and flexibly than young people
  - B. young people usually feel less patient than adults
  - C. experience in doing other things can help one's learning
  - D. adult learners have fewer advantages than young learners
- Question 78:** It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that maturity is a positive plus in the learning process because adult learners \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. pay more attention to detail than younger learners
  - B. are less worried about learning than younger learners
  - C. are able to organize themselves better than younger learners
  - D. have become more patient than younger learners
- Question 79:** It is implied in the last paragraph that when you learn later in life, you \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. find that you can recall a lot of things you learnt when younger
  - B. should expect to take longer to learn than when you were younger
  - C. are not able to concentrate as well as when you were younger
  - D. can sometimes understand more than when you were younger
- Question 80:** What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?
- A. To show how fast adult learning is.
  - B. To explain reasons for learning.
  - C. To encourage adult learning.
  - D. To describe adult learning methods.

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