

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh:.....

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

Question 1: She brought a lot of money with her so that she needed buy some duty-free goods.

A B C D

Question 2: Many young people lack skills, good education, and financial to settle in

A B

the urban areas where many jobs are found.

C D

Question 3: Tom likes taking part sports, so he will join the football team of his school.

A B C D

Question 4: I have been working hardly for two weeks and now I feel like a rest.

A B C D

Question 5: We are going to visit our grandparents when we will finish our final exams.

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 6 to 10.

It can be shown in facts and figures that cycling is the cheapest, most convenient, and most environmentally desirable form of transport (6)\_\_\_\_\_ towns, but such cold calculations do not mean much on a frosty winter morning. The real appeal of cycling is that it is so (7)\_\_\_\_\_. It has none of the difficulties and tensions of other ways of travelling so you are more cheerful after a ride, even through the rush hour.

The first thing a non-cyclist says to you is: "But isn't it (8)\_\_\_\_\_ dangerous?" It would be foolish to deny the danger of sharing the road with motor vehicles and it must be admitted that there are an alarming (9)\_\_\_\_\_ of accidents involving cyclists. However, although police records (10)\_\_\_\_\_ that the car driver is often to blame, the answer lies with the cyclist. It is possible to ride in such a way as to reduce risks to a minimum.

Question 6: A. in B. to C. on D. at

Question 7: A. excited B. careful C. enjoyable D. boring

Question 8: A. comfortably B. expectedly C. terribly D. strangely

Question 9: A. digit B. number C. size D. deal

Question 10: A. point B. display C. exhibit D. indicate

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

Question 11: A. scholar B. aching C. chemist D. approach

Question 12: A. ease B. appeal C. already D. team

Question 13: A. economize B. promise C. enterprise D. despite

Question 14: A. high B. thought C. laugh D. eight

Question 15: A. decided B. expected C. attracted D. engaged

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

**Question 16:** \_\_\_\_\_ students attended the meeting that there weren't enough chairs for all of them.

- A. So much                      B. Too many                      C. So many                      D. So few

**Question 17:** I'm going \_\_\_\_\_ for a few days so don't send me any more work.

- A. after                      B. away                      C. over                      D. in

**Question 18:** Peter doesn't like scuba-diving. \_\_\_\_\_ does his brother.

- A. So                      B. Too                      C. Neither                      D. Either

**Question 19:** The government initiated the programme of \_\_\_\_\_ reform in the 1980s.

- A. economised                      B. economically                      C. economist                      D. economic

**Question 20:** Could you fill out this \_\_\_\_\_ form?

- A. applying                      B. applicable                      C. application                      D. applicant

**Question 21:** If I were you, I would advise her \_\_\_\_\_ the new teaching method.

- A. tries                      B. to try                      C. trying                      D. try

**Question 22:** A scientist who studies living things is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. biology                      B. biologically                      C. biologist                      D. biological

**Question 23:** Maria: "Thanks for the lovely evening."

Diana: " \_\_\_\_\_."

- A. Yes, it's really great                      B. Oh, that's right  
C. No, it's not good                      D. I'm glad you enjoyed it

**Question 24:** He went back to work in his country after he \_\_\_\_\_ his course on Advanced Engineering in London.

- A. has finished                      B. finishes                      C. was finishing                      D. had finished

**Question 25:** She didn't want to go \_\_\_\_\_ she knew all her friends would be there.

- A. even though                      B. therefore                      C. wherever                      D. so that

**Question 26:** Kevin: "How far is it from here to the nearest post office?"

Lan: " \_\_\_\_\_."

- A. Yes, it's quite near here                      B. Turn left and then turn right  
C. No, it's rather far                      D. Two kilometers at least

**Question 27:** My father decided to \_\_\_\_\_ smoking after he had been smoking for ten years.

- A. put away                      B. get over                      C. give up                      D. take up

**Question 28:** Ellen: " \_\_\_\_\_?"

Tom: "He's tall and thin with blue eyes."

- A. Who does John look like                      B. How is John doing  
C. What does John look like                      D. What does John like

**Question 29:** The recycling of waste paper \_\_\_\_\_ save a great amount of wood pulp.

- A. dare                      B. can                      C. had better                      D. need

**Question 30:** If I had the map now, I \_\_\_\_\_ a short-cut across the desert.

- A. could take                      B. take                      C. can take                      D. could have taken

**Question 31:** They are not \_\_\_\_\_ to take part in this program of the World Health Organization.

- A. enough old                      B. old enough                      C. so old                      D. as old

**Question 32:** The football match was postponed \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather.

- A. in spite                      B. because                      C. despite                      D. because of

**Question 33:** Pat: "Would you like something to eat?"

Kathy: " \_\_\_\_\_ . I'm not hungry now."

- A. No, thanks                      B. No, no problem                      C. Yes, I would                      D. Yes, it is

**Question 34:** High school students should be \_\_\_\_\_ for their future jobs before leaving school.

- A. well-prepared                      B. ill-spoken                      C. well-spoken                      D. ill-prepared

**Question 35:** Yesterday I met your brother, \_\_\_\_\_ had taken us to the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York before.

- A. who                      B. whom                      C. whose                      D. that

**Question 36:** I first met her two years ago when we \_\_\_\_\_ at Oxford University.

- A. were studying              B. are studying              C. have been studying              D. had been studying

**Question 37:** Kim: "What \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend?"

Sally: "Oh, we're going windsurfing. It's fantastic!"

- A. would you do              B. do you go              C. are you going              D. are you doing

**Question 38:** My father is very busy. \_\_\_\_\_, he is always willing to give a hand with the housework.

- A. Despite                      B. However                      C. Therefore                      D. Although

**Question 39:** Endangered species \_\_\_\_\_ by the World Wildlife Fund.

- A. are protected              B. will protect              C. be protected              D. would protect

**Question 40:** David: "Could you bring me some water?"

Waiter: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. Certainly, sir              B. Yes, I can              C. I don't want to              D. No, I can't

**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:** She regretted to tell him that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the tickets at home would be left              B. she would have left the tickets at home  
C. she was leaving the tickets at home              D. she had left the tickets at home

**Question 42:** The more you talk about the situation, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the worse does it seem              B. the worse it seems  
C. it seems worse              D. it seems the worse

**Question 43:** Those boys took a long ladder \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. so they will get the ball from the roof              B. so that the ball from the roof can be gotten  
C. in order to get the ball from the roof              D. and then get the ball from the roof

**Question 44:** \_\_\_\_\_, we couldn't have continued with the project.

- A. Even if you didn't like to contribute              B. Unless we had your contribution  
C. If you hadn't contributed positively              D. Provided your contribution wouldn't come

**Question 45:** Alex did not do very well in class \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. although he was not hard-working              B. therefore he was a good student  
C. as long as he had studied badly              D. because he failed to study properly

**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 46 to 50.**

By adopting a few simple techniques, parents who read to their children can considerably increase their children's language development. It is surprising, but true. How parents talk to their children makes a big difference in the children's language development. If a parent encourages the child to actively respond to what the parent is reading, the child's language skills increase.

A study was done with two or three-year-old children and their parents. Half of the thirty children participants were in the experimental study; the other half acted as the control group. In the experimental group, the parents were given a two-hour training session in which **they** were taught to ask open-ended questions rather than yes-no questions. For example, the parent should ask, "What is the doggy doing?" rather than, "Is the doggy running away?" Experimental parents were also instructed how to expand on their children's answer, how to suggest alternative possibilities, and how to praise correct answers.

At the beginning of the study, the children did not differ on levels of language development, but at the end of one month, the children in the experimental group were 5.5 months ahead of the control group on a test of verbal expression and vocabulary. Nine months later, the children in the experimental group still showed an advance of 6 months over the children in the control group.

- Question 46:** Parents can give great help to their children's language development by \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A. reading to                      B. experimenting                      C. responding to                      D. adopting
- Question 47:** What does the word "*they*" in the second paragraph refer to?  
A. Questions.                      B. Parents.                      C. Participants.                      D. Children.
- Question 48:** During the training session, experimental parents were taught to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ask open-ended questions                      B. study many experiments  
C. use yes-no questions                      D. give correct answers
- Question 49:** What was the major difference between the control group and the experimental one in the study?  
A. The age of the children.                      B. The number of participants.  
C. The training that parents received.                      D. The books that were read.
- Question 50:** What conclusion can be drawn from this passage?  
A. Two or three-year-old children can be taught to read actively.  
B. Children's language skills increase when they are required to respond actively.  
C. The more children read, the more intelligent they become.  
D. Children who read actively always act six months earlier than those who don't.

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