

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 word or phrase that is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.*

Question 1: Fruit and vegetables grew in abundance on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.

- A. large quantity B. small quantity C. excess D. sufficiency

Question 2: There is growing concern about the way man has destroyed the environment.

- A. ease B. attraction C. consideration D. speculation

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 3: His new work has enjoyed a very good review from critics and readers.

- A. look B. viewing C. regard D. opinion

Question 4: We have lived there for years and grown fond of the surroundings. That is why we do not want to leave.

- A. planted many trees in the surroundings B. loved the surroundings
C. possessed by the surroundings D. haunted by the surroundings

Question 5: Such problems as haste and inexperience are a universal feature of youth.

- A. separated B. hidden C. shared D. marked

Read the following passage adapted from A. Briggs' article on culture, Microsoft® Student 2008, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 6 to 15.

Culture is a word in common use with complex meanings, and is derived, like the term *broadcasting*, from the treatment and care of the soil and of what grows on it. It is directly related to cultivation and the adjectives *cultural* and *cultured* are part of the same verbal complex. A person of culture has identifiable **attributes**, among them a knowledge of and interest in the arts, literature, and music. Yet the word *culture* does not refer solely to such knowledge and interest nor, indeed, to education. At least from the 19th century onwards, under the influence of anthropologists and sociologists, the word *culture* has come to be used generally both in the singular and the plural (*cultures*) to refer to a whole way of life of people, including their customs, laws, conventions, and values.

Distinctions have consequently been drawn between primitive and advanced culture and cultures, between elite and popular culture, between popular and mass culture, and most recently between national and global cultures. Distinctions have been drawn too between *culture* and *civilization*; the latter is a word derived not, like culture or agriculture, from the soil, but from the city. The two words are sometimes treated as synonymous. Yet this is misleading. While civilization and barbarism are pitted against each other in what seems to be a perpetual behavioural pattern, the use of the word *culture* has been strongly influenced by conceptions of evolution in the 19th century and of development in the 20th century. Cultures evolve or develop. They are not **static**. They have twists and turns. Styles change. So do fashions. There are cultural processes. What, for example, the word *cultured* means has changed substantially since the study of classical (that is, Greek and Roman) literature, philosophy, and history ceased in the 20th century to be central to school and university education. No single alternative focus emerged, although with computers has come electronic culture,

affecting kinds of study, and most recently digital culture. As cultures express themselves in new forms not everything gets better or more civilized.

The multiplicity of meanings attached to the word made and will make it difficult to define. There is no single, unproblematic definition, although many attempts have been made to establish one. The only non-problematic definitions go back to agricultural meaning (for example, cereal culture or strawberry culture) and medical meaning (for example, bacterial culture or penicillin culture). Since in anthropology and sociology we also acknowledge culture clashes, culture shock, and counter-culture, the range of reference is extremely wide.

Question 6: According to the passage, the word *culture* _____.

- A. comes from a source that has not been identified
- B. develops from Greek and Roman literature and history
- C. is related to the preparation and use of land for farming
- D. derives from the same root as *civilization* does

Question 7: It is stated in paragraph 1 that a cultured person _____.

- A. does a job relevant to education
- B. takes care of the soil and what grows on it
- C. has a job related to cultivation
- D. has knowledge of arts, literature, and music

Question 8: The author remarks that *culture* and *civilization* are the two words that _____.

- A. share the same word formation pattern
- B. are both related to agriculture and cultivation
- C. do not develop from the same meaning
- D. have nearly the same meaning

Question 9: It can be inferred from the passage that since the 20th century _____.

- A. classical literature, philosophy, and history have not been taught as compulsory subjects
- B. all schools and universities have taught classical literature, philosophy, and history
- C. classical literature, philosophy, and history have been considered as core subjects
- D. schools and universities have not taught classical literature, philosophy, and history

Question 10: The word “**attributes**” in paragraph 1 most likely means _____.

- A. fields
- B. qualities
- C. skills
- D. aspects

Question 11: The word “**static**” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by “_____”.

- A. unchanged
- B. dense
- C. regular
- D. balanced

Question 12: Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

- A. Distinctions have been drawn between *culture* and *civilization*.
- B. Anthropology and sociology have tried to limit the references to *culture*.
- C. The word *culture* can be used to refer to a whole way of life of people.
- D. The use of the word *culture* has been changed since the 19th century.

Question 13: It is difficult to give the definitions of the word *culture* EXCEPT for its _____.

- A. agricultural and medical meanings
- B. historical and figurative meanings
- C. philosophical and historical meanings
- D. sociological and anthropological meanings

Question 14: Which of the following is NOT true about the word *culture*?

- A. It evolves from agriculture.
- B. Its use has been considerably changed.
- C. It is a word that cannot be defined.
- D. It differs from the word *civilization*.

Question 15: The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A. the multiplicity of meanings of the word *culture*
- B. the figurative meanings of the word *culture*
- C. the distinction between *culture* and *civilization*
- D. the derivatives of the word *culture*

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

Question 16: A professor of economy and history at our university developed a new theory of the relationship between historical events and financial crises.

C

D

Question 17: During our tour of the refinery, it was seen that both propane and gasoline
A B C
were produced in large volumes.
D

Question 18: Hardly did he enter the room when all the lights went out.
A B C D

Question 19: The first important requirements for you to become a mountain climber are your
A B C
strong passion and you have good health.
D

Question 20: Publishing in the UK, the book has won a number of awards in recent regional book fairs.
A B C D

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 21: A. fabulous B. immediate C. optimist D. accuracy

Question 22: A. intimacy B. hydrology C. facilitate D. participate

Question 23: A. future B. involve C. prospect D. guidance

Question 24: A. financial B. reduction C. popular D. romantic

Question 25: A. continent B. permanent C. represent D. sentiment

Read the following passage adapted from Cultural Guide - OALD, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 26 to 35.

The issue of equality for women in British society first attracted national attention in the early 20th century, when the suffragettes won for women the right to vote. In the 1960s feminism became the subject of intense debate when the women's liberation movement encouraged women to reject their traditional supporting role and to demand equal status and equal rights with men in areas such as employment and pay.

Since then, the **gender gap** between the sexes has been reduced. The Equal Pay Act of 1970, for instance, made it illegal for women to be paid less than men for doing the same work, and in 1975 the Sex Discrimination Act aimed to prevent either sex having an unfair advantage when applying for jobs. In the same year the Equal Opportunities Commission was set up to help people claim their rights to equal treatment and to publish research and statistics to show where improvements in opportunities for women need to be made. Women now have much better employment opportunities, though they still tend to get less well-paid jobs than men, and very few are appointed to top jobs in industry.

In the US the movement that is often called the "first wave of feminism" began in the mid 1800s. Susan B. Anthony worked for the right to vote, Margaret Sanger wanted to provide women with the means of contraception so that they could decide whether or not to have children, and Elizabeth Blackwell, who had to fight for the chance to become a doctor, wanted women to have greater opportunities to study. Many feminists were interested in other social issues.

The second wave of feminism began in the 1960s. Women like Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem became associated with the fight to get equal rights and opportunities for women under the law. An important issue was the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which was intended to change the Constitution. Although the ERA was not passed, there was progress in other areas. It became illegal for employers, schools, clubs, etc. to discriminate against women. But women still find it hard to advance beyond a certain point in their careers, the so-called **glass ceiling** that prevents them from having high-level jobs. Many women also face the problem of the second shift, i.e. the household chores.

In the 1980s, feminism became less popular in the US and there was less interest in solving the remaining problems, such as the fact that most women still earn much less than men. Although there is still discrimination, the principle that it should not exist is widely accepted.

Question 26: It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that in the 19th century, _____.

- A. most women did not wish to have equal status and equal rights
- B. suffragettes fought for the equal employment and equal pay
- C. British women did not have the right to vote in political elections
- D. British women did not complete their traditional supporting role

Question 27: The phrase “**gender gap**” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. the social distance between the two sexes
- B. the social relationship between the two sexes
- C. the visible space between men and women
- D. the difference in status between men and women

Question 28: Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, and Elizabeth Blackwell are mentioned as _____.

- A. pioneers in the fight for American women’s rights
- B. American women with exceptional abilities
- C. American women who had greater opportunities
- D. American women who were more successful than men

Question 29: The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) _____.

- A. was not officially approved
- B. was brought into force in the 1960s
- C. changed the US Constitution
- D. supported employers, schools and clubs

Question 30: In the late 20th century, some information about feminism in Britain was issued by _____.

- A. the Equal Pay Act of 1970
- B. the Sex Discrimination Act
- C. the Equal Opportunities Commission
- D. the Equal Rights Amendment

Question 31: Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. The US movement of feminism became the most popular in the late 20th century.
- B. The women’s liberation movement in the world first began in Britain.
- C. The movement of feminism began in the US earlier than in Britain.
- D. The British government passed laws to support women in the early 20th century.

Question 32: The phrase “**glass ceiling**” in paragraph 4 mostly means _____.

- A. an overlooked problem
- B. a ceiling made of glass
- C. a transparent frame
- D. an imaginary barrier

Question 33: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. British women now have much better employment opportunities.
- B. There is now no sex discrimination in Britain and in the US.
- C. Many American women still face the problem of household chores.
- D. An American woman once had to fight for the chance to become a doctor.

Question 34: It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. the belief that sex discrimination should not exist is not popular in the US
- B. the British government did not approve of the women’s liberation movement
- C. women in Britain and the US still fight for their equal status and equal rights
- D. women do not have better employment opportunities despite their great efforts

Question 35: Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Opportunities for Women Nowadays
- B. Women and the Right to Vote
- C. Feminism in Britain and the US
- D. The Suffragettes in British Society

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

Question 36: He cannot lend me the book now. He has not finished reading it yet.

- A. As long as he cannot finish reading the book, he will lend it to me.
- B. Not having finished reading the book, he will lend it to me.
- C. Having finished reading the book, he cannot lend it to me.
- D. He cannot lend me the book until he has finished reading it.

Question 37: Smoking is an extremely harmful habit. You should give it up immediately.

- A. You should give up smoking immediately and you will fall into an extremely harmful habit.
- B. When you give up smoking immediately, you will affect your health with this harmful habit.
- C. Stop your smoking immediately so it will become one of your extremely harmful habits.
- D. As smoking is an extremely harmful habit, you should give it up immediately.

Question 38: He behaved in a very strange way. That surprised me a lot.

- A. He behaved very strangely, which surprised me very much.
- B. His behaviour was a very strange thing, that surprised me most.
- C. I was almost not surprised by his strange behaviour.
- D. What almost surprised me was the strange way he behaved.

Question 39: Crazianna is a big country. Unfortunately, it has never received respect from its neighbours.

- A. Crazianna has never received respect from its neighbours because it is a big country.
- B. It is Crazianna, a big country, that has never received respect from its neighbours.
- C. Crazianna is such a big country that it has never received respect from its neighbours.
- D. Though Crazianna is a big country, it has never received respect from its neighbours.

Question 40: His academic record at high school was poor. He failed to apply to that prestigious institution.

- A. Failing to apply to that prestigious institution, his academic record at high school was poor.
- B. His academic record at high school was poor as a result of his failure to apply to that prestigious institution.
- C. His academic record at high school was poor; as a result, he failed to apply to that prestigious institution.
- D. His academic record at high school was poor because he didn't apply to that prestigious institution.

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: "Why don't you sit down and _____?"

- A. make yourself at rest
- B. make yourself at peace
- C. make it your own home
- D. make yourself at home

Question 42: The Second World War _____ in 1939.

- A. broke out
- B. brought about
- C. turned up
- D. took out

Question 43: The sky was cloudy and foggy. We went to the beach, _____.

- A. so
- B. even though
- C. yet
- D. however

Question 44: _____ without animals and plants?

- A. How will life on earth be like
- B. What will life on earth be like
- C. How would life on earth be for
- D. What would life on earth be like

Question 45: The temperature _____ takes place varies widely from material to material.

- A. at which they melt
- B. which melting
- C. which they melt
- D. at which melting

Question 46: "You'll recognize Jenny when you see her. She _____ a red hat."

- A. wears
- B. is wearing
- C. will be wearing
- D. will wear

Question 47: "We'd better _____ if we want to get there in time."

- A. speed up
- B. take up
- C. put down
- D. turn down

Question 48: Sue: "Can you help me with my essay?"

Robert: "_____"

- A. Yes, I'm afraid not.
- B. Why not?
- C. Not completely.
- D. I think that, too.

Question 49: This shirt is _____ that one.

- A. much far expensive than
- B. not nearly as expensive as
- C. as much expensive as
- D. a bit less expensive

Question 50: "You _____ have cooked so many dishes. There are only three of us for lunch."

- A. oughtn't
- B. wouldn't
- C. couldn't
- D. needn't

Question 51: Alfonso: "I had a really good time. Thanks for the lovely evening."

Maria: "_____."

- A. I'm glad you enjoyed it
B. Yes, it's really good
C. No, it's very kind of you
D. Oh, that's right

Question 52: "Never be late for an interview, _____ you can't get the job."

- A. or so
B. otherwise
C. if not
D. unless

Question 53: I could not _____ the lecture at all. It was too difficult for me.

- A. make off
B. get along
C. take in
D. hold on

Question 54: Our boss would rather _____ during the working hours.

- A. us not chatting
B. we don't chat
C. us not chat
D. we didn't chat

Question 55: She built a high wall round her garden _____.

- A. in order that her fruit not be stolen
B. to prevent her fruit from being stolen
C. so that her fruit would be stolen
D. to enable people not taking her fruit

Question 56: "_____ you treat him, he'll help you. He's so tolerant."

- A. As if
B. No matter how
C. Even though
D. In addition to

Question 57: If it _____ for the heavy storm, the accident would not have happened.

- A. were
B. hadn't been
C. weren't
D. isn't

Question 58: Harry: "Are you ready, Kate? There's not much time left."

Kate: "Yes, just a minute. _____!"

- A. No longer
B. I won't finish
C. I'd be OK
D. I'm coming

Question 59: The sign "**NO TRESPASSING**" tells you _____.

- A. not to approach
B. not to smoke
C. not to photograph
D. not to enter

Question 60: Before I left for my summer camp, my mother told me to take warm clothes with me _____ it was cold.

- A. in case
B. whereas
C. despite
D. so that

Question 61: The instructor blew his whistle and _____.

- A. off the runners were running
B. the runners run off
C. off ran the runners
D. off were running the runners

Question 62: I did not want to believe them, but in fact, _____ was true.

- A. what has said
B. what they said
C. which they said
D. that they were said

Question 63: He never lets anything _____ him and his weekend fishing trip.

- A. come between
B. come up
C. come on
D. come among

Question 64: The village was _____ visible through the dense fog.

- A. barely
B. mostly
C. hard
D. only

Question 65: Joan: "Our friends are coming. _____, Mike?"

Mike: "I'm sorry, but I can't do it now."

- A. Why don't we cook some coffee
B. Shall you make some coffee, please
C. Shall I make you like some coffee
D. Would you mind making some coffee

Read the following passage adapted from Understanding Rural America - InfoUSA and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 66 to 75.

The well-being of America's rural people and places depends upon many things - the availability of good-paying jobs; (66)_____ to critical services such as education, health care, and communication; strong communities; and a healthy natural environment. And, (67)_____ urban America is equally dependent upon these things, the challenges to well-being look very different in rural areas than in urban areas. Small-scale, low-density settlement (68)_____ make it more costly for communities and businesses to provide critical services. Declining jobs and income in the natural resource-based industries that many rural areas depend on (69)_____ workers in those industries to find new ways to make a living. Low-skill, low-wage rural manufacturing industries must find new ways to challenge the increasing number of (70)_____ competitors. Distance and remoteness impede many rural areas from being connected to the urban centers of economic activity. Finally,

changes in the availability and use of natural resources located in rural areas (71)_____ the people who earn a living from those resources and those who (72)_____ recreational and other benefits from them.

Some rural areas have met these challenges successfully, achieved some level of prosperity, and are ready (73)_____ the challenges of the future. Others have neither met the current challenges nor positioned themselves for the future. Thus, concern for rural America is real. And, while rural America is a producer of critical goods and services, the (74)_____ goes beyond economics. Rural America is also home to a fifth of the Nation's people, keeper of natural amenities and national treasures, and safeguard of a/an (75)_____ part of American culture, tradition, and history.

- Question 66:** A. access B. challenge C. advantage D. key
Question 67: A. when B. because C. since D. while
Question 68: A. tools B. patterns C. styles D. means
Question 69: A. offer B. make C. force D. turn
Question 70: A. rural B. foreign C. abroad D. lateral
Question 71: A. encourage B. affect C. effect D. stimulate
Question 72: A. involve B. bring C. evolve D. derive
Question 73: A. of B. with C. for D. in
Question 74: A. research B. concern C. stimulus D. impatience
Question 75: A. abnormal B. incredible C. simple D. unique

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 76:** "If you don't pay the ransom, we'll kill your boy," the kidnappers told us.
A. The kidnappers promised to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.
B. The kidnappers ordered to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.
C. The kidnappers threatened to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.
D. The kidnappers pledged to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.
- Question 77:** "Mum, please don't tell dad about my mistake," the boy said.
A. The boy requested his mother not to talk about his mistake any more.
B. The mother was forced to keep her son's mistake as a secret when he insisted.
C. The boy begged his mother not to tell his father about his mistake.
D. The boy earnestly insisted that his mother tell his father about his mistake.
- Question 78:** "Don't forget to tidy up the final draft before submission," the team leader told us.
A. The team leader asked us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
B. The team leader simply wanted us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
C. The team leader reminded us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
D. The team leader ordered us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
- Question 79:** "You shouldn't have leaked our confidential report to the press, Frank!" said Jane.
A. Jane criticized Frank for having disclosed their confidential report to the press.
B. Jane accused Frank of having cheated the press with their confidential report.
C. Jane suspected that Frank had leaked their confidential report to the press.
D. Jane blamed Frank for having flattered the press with their confidential report.
- Question 80:** "My company makes a large profit every year. Why don't you invest more money in it?" my friend said to me.
A. My friend suggested his investing more money in his company.
B. My friend persuaded me to invest more money in his company.
C. My friend instructed me how to put more money into his company.
D. I was asked to invest more money in my friend's company.

----- **THE END** -----