ĐỀ THI THỬ THPTQG MÔN TIẾNG ANH

NĂM 2023 CÓ ĐÁP ÁN

ĐỀ 1

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

Question 1: **A.** h<u>o</u>le **B.** h<u>o</u>me **C.** c<u>o</u>me **D.** h<u>o</u>ld

Question 2: **A.** watch<u>ed</u> **B.** clean<u>ed</u> **C.** stopp<u>ed</u> **D.** pick<u>ed</u>

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet 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.** admit **B.** suggest **C.** remind **D.** manage

Question 4: **A.** approval **B.** applicant **C.** energy **D.** influence

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

Question 5: More and more investors are pouring _____ money into food and beverage start–ups.

A. the **B.** a **C.** an **D.** Ø

Question 6: Do you think there _____ less conflict in the world if all people spoke the same language?

A. were **B.** will be **C.** would be **D.** are

Question 7: Linda rarely goes to school by bike, but today she _____ a bike.

A. rides **B.** is riding **C.** is going to ride **D.** will ride

Question 8: John has worked very late at night these days, _____ he is physically exhausted.

A. yet **B.** hence **C.** because **D.** so

Question 9: I agree _____ one point with Chris: it will be hard for us to walk 80km.

A. in **B.** of **C.** on **D.** for

Question 10: _____, the ancient place is still popular with modern tourists.

A. Building thousands of years ago **B.** It was built thousands of years ago

C. To have built thousands of years ago **D.** Built thousands of years ago

Question 11: Once _____ in the UK, the book will definitely win a number of awards in regional book fairs.

A. is published **B.** having published **C.** published **D.** publishing

Question 12: Your hair needs _____. You'd better have it done tomorrow.

A. cut **B.** to cut **C.** being cut **D.** cutting

Question 13: He was pleased that things were going on _____.

A. satisfied **B.** satisfactorily **C.** satisfying **D.** satisfaction

Question 14: Although our opinions on many things _____, we still maintain a good relationship with each other.

A. differ **B.** receive **C.** maintain **D.** separate

Question 15: Daniel _____ a better understanding of Algebra than we do.

A. makes **B.** has **C.** takes **D.** gives

Question 16: The pointless war between the two countries left thousands of people dead and seriously _____.

A. injured **B.** wounded **C.** spoilt **D.** damaged

Question 17: Eager to be able to discuss my work _____ in French, I hired a tutor to help polish my language skills.

A. expressively **B.** articulately **C.** ambiguously **D.** understandably

Question 18: The sight of his pale face brought _____ to me how ill he really was.

A. place **B.** house **C.** life **D.** home

Mark the Letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 19: In a study, more Asian students than American students hold a belief that a husband is **obliged** to tell his wife his whereabouts if he comes home late.

A. urged **B.** free **C.** required **D.** suggested

Question 20: Though I persuaded my boss to solve a very serious problem in the new

management system, he just **made light of** it.

A. completely ignored **B.** treated as important **C.** disagreed with **D.** discovered by chance

Mark the Letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 21: Students from that university have **conducted** a survey to find out the most effective study habit.

A. organized **B.** delayed **C.** encouraged **D.** proposed

Question 22: Some operations may have to be halted unless more blood donors **come forward** to help.

A. offer **B.** claim **C.** attempt **D.** refuse

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 23: Bill is talking to his colleague.

Bill: "_____, Jack?" – **Jack:** "Fine! I have just got a promotion."

A. What happened **B.** What are you doing **C.** How are you doing **D.** How come

Question 24: Two students are talking in a new class.

Student 1: "Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?" – **Student 2:** "_____"

A. No, thanks. **B.** Yes, I am so glad.

C. Sorry, the seat is taken. **D.** Yes, yes. You can sit here.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Amy Tan was born on February 19, 1952 in Oakland, California. Tan grew up in Northern California, **(25)** _____ when her father and older brother both died from brain tumors in 1966, she moved with her mother and younger brother to Europe, where she attended high school in Montreux, Switzerland. She returned to the United States for college. After college, Tan worked as a language development consultant and as a corporate freelance writer. In 1985, she wrote the story "Rules of the Game" for a writing workshop, which laid the early **(26)** _____ for her first novel The Joy Luck Club. Published in 1989, the book explored the **(27)**

_____ between Chinese women and their Chinese–American daughters, and became the longest–running New York Times bestseller for that year. The Joy Luck Club received numerous awards, including the Los Angeles Times Book Award. It has been translated into 25 languages, including Chinese, and was made into a major motion picture for **(28)** _____ Tan co–wrote the screenplay. Tan's other works have also been **(29)** _____ into several different forms of media.

Question 25:	**A.** however	**B.** moreover	**C.** so	**D.** but
Question 26:	**A.** preparation	**B.** base	**C.** source	**D.** foundation
Question 27:	**A.** relate	**B.** relative	**C.** relationship	**D.** relatively
Question 28:	**A.** whom	**B.** that	**C.** what	**D.** which
Question 29:	**A.** adjoined	**B.** adapted	**C.** adjusted	**D.** adopted

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.

Newspapers and television news programs always seem to report about the bad things happening in society. However, there is a place where readers can find some good news. That place is the website called *HappyNews*. The man behind *HappyNews* is Byron Reese. Reese set up *HappyNews* because he thought other news sources were giving people an unbalanced view of the world. Reese said about *HappyNews*, "The news media gives you a distorted view of the world by **exaggerating** bad news, misery, and despair. We're trying to balance out the scale."

Not everyone agrees with Reese's view, though. Many people think that news sources have a responsibility to provide news that is helpful to people. People need to know about issues or problems in today's society. Then **they** are better able to make informed decisions about things that affect their daily lives. Reese said that *HappyNews* is not trying to stop people from learning about issues or problems. *HappyNews* is just trying to provide a balanced picture of today's world.

By the end of its first month online, *HappyNews* had more than 70,000 unique readers. About 60 percent of those readers were women. Something else unique makes *HappyNews* different from any of the other news or information websites that are on the Internet. Unlike

many other websites, *HappyNews* gets fan mail from its readers on a daily basis.

Question 30: Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

A. "Byron Reese Tells People How to Be Happy" **B.** "Good News for a Change"

C. "Newspapers vs. Online News" **D.** "Why Women Like HappyNews"

Question 31: How is HappyNews different than other news sources?

A. All of the stories are written by Reese. **B.** HappyNews does not exaggerate its stories.

C. Its stories are not about bad things. **D.** The website only has stories about women.

Question 32: The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. sources **B.** problems **C.** people **D.** issues

Question 33: Why might some people NOT like HappyNews?

A. It doesn't tell them about important issues or problems.

B. Reese's stories are about misery and despair.

C. Some sources give a balanced view.

D. The stories are from around the world.

Question 34: What does "***exaggerating***" mean in this reading?

A. improving **B.** explaining **C.** editing **D.** worsening

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.

No sooner had the first intrepid male aviators safely returned to Earth than it seemed that women, too, had been smitten by an urge to fly. From mere spectators, they became willing passengers and finally pilots in their own right, plotting their skills and daring line against the hazards of the air and the **skepticism** of their male **counterparts**. In doing so they enlarged the traditional bounds of a women's world, won for their sex a new sense of competence and achievement, and contributed handsomely to the progress of aviation.

But recognition of their abilities did not come easily. "Men do not believe us capable." The famed aviator Amelia Earhart once remarked to a friend. "Because we are women, seldom are we trusted to do an efficient job." Indeed old attitudes died hard: when Charles Lindbergh

visited the Soviet Union in 1938 with his wife, Anne–herself a pilot and gifted proponent of aviation – he was astonished to discover both men and women flying in the Soviet Air Force.

Such conventional wisdom made it difficult for women to raise money for the up – to – date equipment they needed to compete on an equal basis with men. Yet they did compete, and often they triumphed finally despite the odds.

Ruth Law, whose 590 – mile flight from Chicago to Hornell, New York, set a new nonstop distance record in 1916, exemplified the resourcefulness and grit demanded of any woman who wanted to fly. And when she **addressed** the Aero Club of America after completing her historic journey, her plainspoken wordstestified to a universal human motivation that was unaffected by gender: "My flight was done with no expectation of reward," she declared, "just purely for the love of accomplishment."

Question 35: Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

A. A Long Flight **B.** Women in Aviation History

C. Dangers Faced by Pilots **D.** Women Spectators

Question 36: According to the passage, women pilots were successful in all of the following EXCEPT___.

A. challenging the conventional role of women **B.** contributing to the science of aviation

C. winning universal recognition from men **D.** building the confidence of women

Question 37: What can be inferred from the passage about the United States Air Force in 1938?

A. It had no women pilots. **B.** It gave pilots handsome salaries.

C. It had old planes that were in need of repair. **D.** It could not be trusted to do an efficient job.

Question 38: In their efforts to compete with men, early women pilots had difficulty in _____.

A. addressing clubs **B.** flying nonstop **C.** setting records **D.** raising money

Question 39: According to the passage, who said that flying was done with no expectation of reward?

A. Amelia Earhart **B.** Charles Lindbergh **C.** Anne Lindbergh **D.** Ruth Law

Question 40: The word '**skepticism'** is closest in meaning to _____.

A. hatred **B.** doubt **C.** support **D.** surprise

Question 41: The word '**addressed'** can be best replaced by _____.

A. mailed **B.** came back to **C.** spoke to **D.** consulted

Question 42: The word '**counterparts'** refers to _____.

A. passengers **B.** pilots **C.** skills **D.** hazards

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

Question 43: Some people say often that using cars is not so convenient as using motorbikes.

A. say often **B.** using cars **C.** so **D.** as using motorbikes

Question 44: They are having their house being painted by a construction company.

A. having **B.** their **C.** being painted **D.** construction

Question 45: Transgender people are denied the ability to join the armed forces due to discriminating policies implemented by the government.

A. Transgender **B.** are denied **C.** armed forces **D.** discriminating

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: "I agree that I am narrow–minded," said the manager.

A. The manager denied being narrow–minded.

B. The manager admitted being narrow–minded.

C. The manager refused to be narrow–minded.

D. The manager promised to be narrow–minded.

Question 47: A supermarket is more convenient than a shopping centre.

A. A shopping centre is not as convenient as a supermarket.

B. A shopping centre is more convenient than a supermarket.

C. A supermarket is not as convenient as a shopping centre.

D. A supermarket is as inconvenient as a shopping centre.

Question 48: It was a mistake for Tony to buy that house.

A. Tony couldn't have bought that house.

B. Tony can't have bought that house.

C. Tony needn't have bought that house.

D. Tony shouldn't have bought that house.

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 49: Julian dropped out of college after his first year. Now he regrets it.

A. Julian regrets not having dropped out of college after his first year.

B. Julian wishes he didn't drop out of college after his first year.

C. If only Julian hadn't dropped out of college after his first year.

D. Only if Julian had dropped out of college after his first year would he not regret it.

Question 50: Seth informed us of his retirement from the company. He did it when arriving at the meeting.

A. Only after his retiring from the company did Seth tell us about his arrival at the meeting.

B. Not until Seth said to us that he would leave the company did he turn up at the meeting.

C. Hardly had Seth notified us of his retiring from the company when he arrived at the meeting.

D. No sooner had Seth arrived at the meeting than we were told about his leaving the company.

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Question 1	**C**	Question 11	**C**	Question 21	**A**	Question 31	**C**	Question 41	**C**
Question 2	**B**	Question 12	**D**	Question 22	**A**	Question 32	**C**	Question 42	**B**
Question 3	**D**	Question 13	**B**	Question 23	**C**	Question 33	**A**	Question 43	**Â**
Question 4	**A**	Question 14	**A**	Question 24	**C**	Question 34	**D**	Question 44	**C**
Question 5	**D**	Question 15	**B**	Question 25	**B**	Question 35	**B**	Question 45	**D**
Question 6	**C**	Question 16	**B**	Question 26	**D**	Question 36	**C**	Question 46	**B**

Question 7	**B**	Question 17	**B**	Question 27	**C**	Question 37	**A**	Question 47	**A**
Question 8	**D**	Question 18	**D**	Question 28	**D**	Question 38	**D**	Question 48	**D**
Question 9	**C**	Question 19	**B**	Question 29	**B**	Question 39	**D**	Question 49	**C**
Question 10	**D**	Question 20	**B**	Question 30	**B**	Question 40	**B**	Question 50	**D**

ĐỀ 2

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

Question 1. **A.** press**u**re **B.** f**u**ture **C.** enth**u**siasm **D.** res**u**me

Question 2. **A.** play**ed** **B.** tri**ed** **C.** smil**ed** **D.** want**ed**

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

Question 3. **A.** critical **B.** motivate **C.** horizon **D.** dominant

Question 4. **A.** mistake **B.** unite **C.** wonder **D.** behave

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

Question 5. The company will only employ **competent** engineers, so they want to see evidence of their work as well the references from previous employers.

A. ambitious **B.** unqualified **C.** proficient **D.** inconvenient

Question 6. The protesters were angry with the council's plan to **do away with** a lovely old building and put a car park there instead.

A. destroy **B.** replace **C.** remain **D.** keep

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 7. Unfortunately, the sunny intervals we were promised have been **few and far between**.

A. unusual **B.** extraordinary **C.** rare **D.** frequent

Question 8. On Saturday wearing uniform is **optional**, so I often choose T-shirt and shorts.

A. acceptable **B.** compulsory **C.** uncomfortable **D.** voluntary

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

Question 9. Speech sounds are produced as a continuous sound signal rather than discreet units.

A. Speech **B.** discreet **C.** are producted **D.** signal

Question 10. His family goes usually to the same place for dinner on Saturday nights.

A. the same **B.** goes usually **C.** for **D.** on

Question 11. Having been identified the causes of global warming, scientists have worked out some solutions to reduce its effects.

A. worked out **B.** Having been identified

C. to reduce **D.** of

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

Question 12. His clothes are in a mess because he _____ the house all morning.

A. will be painting **B.** has been painting **C.** will have painted **D.** had been painting

Question 13. _____ proficiency in German would be of much help, it is not requirement for the advertised position.

A. Despite **B.** Otherwise **C.** Regarding **D.** Although

Question 14. Although David was _____ after a day's work in the office, he tried to help his wife the household chores.

A. exhaust **B.** exhaustively **C.** exhaustion **D.** exhausted

Question 15. The old woman still recalls clearly _____ by her teacher when she was late on her first day at school.

A. to be criticised **B.** to have criticised **C.** being criticised **D.** criticising

Question 16. Heavy lifting is _____ action which requires _____ physical strength.

A. Ø – the **B.** a – the **C.** an – Ø **D.** the – an

Question 17. If you plant these seeds in May, you _____ a garden full of flowers in October.

A. would have **B.** had **C.** will have **D.** were having

Question 18. Patients at highest _____ of complications can be detected based on artificial intelligence techniques.

A. danger **B.** risk **C.** chance **D.** threat

Question 19. _____ an Oscar last year, she's now one of the most powerful movie stars in the film industry.

A. Having won **B.** To have won **C.** The winning of **D.** Just won

Question 20. The new management board is often described as the _____ force behind the company's rapid expansions.

A. driving **B.** leading **C.** rising **D.** heading

Question 21. My uncle was _____ ill last month; however, fortunately, he is now making a slow but steady recovery.

A. fatally **B.** heavily **C.** deeply **D.** seriously

Question 22. I believe that judges should be independent _____ the government.

A. to **B.** of **C.** with **D.** on

Question 23. When _____ to the party, she politely refused.

A. inviting **B.** to invite **C.** to be invited **D.** invited'

Question 24. Apart from those three very cold weeks in January, it has been a very _____ winner.

A. plain **B.** pale **C.** mild **D.** calm

Question 25. The _____ of toothpaste are located in the health and beauty section of the supermarket.

A. tubes **B.** pints **C.** sticks **D.** quarts

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closet in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 26. "What have you done to your hair?" she said to her son.

A. She asked her son what to do to his hair.

B. She wanted her son to know what he had done to his hair.

C. She wanted to know what did her son do to his hair.

D. She asked her son what he had done to his hair.

Question 27. Children tend to learn English better than adults.

A. Adults tend to be the best at learning English.

B. Children do not learn English as well as adults.

C. Adults tend to learn English worse than children.

D. Children tend to learn English more than adults.

Question 28. The Smiths sent their first child to a boarding school, which was not a good idea.

A. The Smiths shouldn't have sent their first child to a boarding school.

B. The Smiths could have well sent their first child to a boarding school.

C. The Smiths didn't need to have sent their first child to a boarding school.

D. The Smiths can't have sent their first child to a boarding school.

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 29. Marie didn't turn up at John's birthday party. I feel so sorry for that.

A. If only Marie turn up at John's birthday party.

B. I wish Marie had turned up at John's birthday party.

C. I wished Marie wouldn't turn up at John's birthday party.

D. It's a shame Marie had turned up at John's birthday party.

Question 30. Their team performed excellently at the elimination tournament. They didn't win the trophy nevertheless.

A. Subsequent to their performance at the elimination tournament, they afraid to win the trophy excellently.

B. Were it not for their excellent performance at the elimination tournament, they wouldn't have won the trophy.

C. Notwithstanding their excellent performance at the elimination tournament, they didn't win the trophy.

D. Given that they didn't win the trophy, their performance at the elimination tournament was

however excellent.

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

Question 31. *Sue and Anne are talking about their future plans.*

Sue: "I am not interested in the idea of taking a gap year and going backpacking in Nepal."

Anne: " Well, _____."

A. I am **B.** help yourself **C.** neither do I **D.** that's life

Question 32. *Laura and Annie are saying goodbye.*

Laura: "Goodbye Annie. See you next week!"

Annie: "_____!"

A. So far **B.** Cheers **C.** So long **D.** Don't worry

Read the passage and mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the blanks from 33 to 37.

ROSES

According to fossil fuel records, roses are over 35 million years old and they were cultivated in China about 5,000 years ago. A Chinese emperor in the 6th century B.C. apparently had over 600 books on roses in his library, and oil was extracted from those grown in his gardens. **(33)** _____, only the highest members of society were allowed to use it. If anyone else was found with even a small amount, they were **(34)** _____ to death. Roses were also popular with the Romans, who used their petals as medicine, a source of perfume and as confetti at weddings.

Cultivated rose were only introduced to Western Europe in the 18th century. Napoleon's wife, Josephine, started a botanical garden near Paris, **(35)** _____ she collected all the known varieties of rose and encouraged the breeding of new ones. This led to the flowers becoming increasingly popular, and in Britain at that time roses became so **(36)** _____ that they were often used as currency in local markets.

All roses in Europe used to be pink or white until the first red ones arrived from China 200 years ago. These now **(37)** _____ love and are the world's most common cut flower.

(Source: Face2face- Upper Intermediate – Student's Book, by Chris Redston & Gillie Cunningham)

Question 33.	**A.** Furthermore	**B.** However	**C.** As a result	**D.** Otherwise
Question 34.	**A.** sentenced	**B.** killed	**C.** let	**D.** made
Question 35.	**A.** why	**B.** that	**C.** where	**D.** who
Question 36.	**A.** worthless	**B.** valuable	**C.** prosperous	**D.** priceless
Question 37.	**A.** symbolise	**B.** symbolically	**C.** symbolic	**D.** symbol

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 38 to 42.

For many American university students, the weeklong spring break holiday means an endless party on a sunny beach in Florida or Mexico. In Panama City Beach, Florida, a city with a permanent population of around 36,000, more than half a million university students arrive during the month of March to play and party, making it the number one spring break destination in the United States. A weeklong drinking binge is not for anyone, however, and a growing number of American university students have found a way to make spring break matter. For them, joining or leading a group of volunteers to travel locally or internationally and work to show problems such as poverty, homelessness, or environmental damage makes spring break a unique learning experience that university students can feel good about. Students who participate in alternative spring break projects find **them** very rewarding. While most university students have to get their degrees before they can start helping people, student volunteers are able to help people now. On the other hand, the accommodations are far from glamorous. Students often sleep on the floor of a school or spend the week camping in tents. But students only pay around $250 for meals and transportation, which is much less than some of their peers spend to travel to more traditional spring break hotspots.

Alternative spring break trips appear to be growing in popularity at universities across the United States. Students **cite** a number of reason for participating. Some appreciate the opportunity to socialize and meet new friends. Others want to exercise their beliefs about people's obligation to serve humanity and make the world a better place. Whatever their reason,

these students have discovered something that gives them rich rewards along with a break from school work.

Question 38. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Students' travelling preferences **B.** A traditional approach to spring breaks

C. American students' social life **D.** Students' alternative spring breaks

Question 39. How many university students travel to Panama Beach City every March for spring break?

A. Around 10,000 **B.** Around 36,000 **C.** Around 500,000 **D.** Around 50,000

Question 40. The word "***cite***" in paragraph 2 probably means _____.

A. listing **B.** getting **C.** avoiding **D.** inventing

Question 41. The word "***them***" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. degrees **B.** people **C.** projects **D.** students

Question 42. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a problem that alternative spring break trips try to help solve?

A. Environment damage **B.** Homelessness **C.** Poverty **D.** Overpopulation

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 43 to 50.

All over the country young people are entering a world of homelessness and poverty, according to a recent report by the housing group, Shelter. Nearly 150,000 young people aged between sixteen and twenty-five will become homeless this year, says Shelter. Some of the young homeless may sleep out in the open in such places as 'cardboard city' in London, where people of all ages sleep in the open air in their only homes - cardboard boxes. **Others** may find accommodation in shelters run by voluntary organizations or get a place in a hostel, which gives them board for up to ten weeks.'

But who are these people? Those who are seeking a roof over their heads are mostly not runaways but "throwaways" - people who have been thrown out of their homes or forced to leave because of parental divorce, an unsympathetic step-parent or one of many other reasons.

Take the case of one sixteen-year-old schoolgirl, Alice. She did not come from a poor home and had just passed her exams with good results. The Shelter team met her in a hostel where she was doing her physics homework. It turned out that her parents had thrown her out of her home for no other reason that she wanted to do Science Advanced Level exams - which her parents refused her permission to do, saying that sciences were unladylike!

Shelter says that the Government's laws do nothing to help these youngsters. Rising rents, the shortage of cheap housing and a cut in **benefits** for young people under the age of twenty-five are causing a national problem, according to Shelter. The recent changes in the benefit laws mean that someone aged between sixteen and twenty-five gets less than older people and they can only claim state help if they prove that they left home for a good reason.

Shelter believes that because of the major cuts in benefits to young people, more and more are being forced to sleep on the streets. Shelter also points out that if you are homeless, you can't get a job because employers will not hire someone without a **permanent** address; and if you can't get a job, you are homeless because you don't have any money to pay for accommodation. It's an impossible situation.

(Source: FCE success workbook)

Question 43. Why was Alice turned out of her home?

A. She refused to do her homework in the evening.

B. She didn’t want to study for her Advanced Level Exams.

C. She had not obtained desirable marks in her exams.

D. Her parents didn’t argee with what she wanted to do.

Question 44. According to Shelter, once young people have been forced onto the streets, _____.

A. they will never go back home again

B. their benefits will be severely cut

C. they will encourage their friends to do the same

D. they will find it difficult to find work

Question 45. The changes in the system of benefits mean that _____.

A. young people do not receive as much money as those over twenty-five

B. anyone under twenty-five and not living at home will receive help with food and accommodation

C. the under twenty-fives can claim money only if they have left home

D. young people cannot claim money unless they are under sixteen or over twenty-five

Question 46. The word "***benefits***" in paragraph 4 are probably _____.

A. extra wages for part-time workers **B.** financial support for those in need

C. a law about distributing money **D.** gifts of food and clothing

Question 47. What is the reading passage mainly about?'

A. The problem of unemployed people all over the world

B. Timely actions from the governement to fight homelessness

C. The plight of young, homless people

D. An increasingly popular trend among youngsters

Question 48. According to the passage, most young people become homeless because _____.

A. circumstances make it possible for them to live at home

B. they do not want to live with a divorced parent

C. they have run away from home

D. they have thrown away any chances of living at home by behaving badly

Question 49. The word "***Others***" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. voluntary organizations **B.** young people

C. people of all ages **D.** the young homeless

Question 50. The word "***permanent***" in paragraph 5 is closet meaning to _____.

A. flexible **B.** stable **C.** simple **D.** obvious

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Question 1	**A**	Question 11	**B**	Question 21	**D**	Question 31	**A**	Question 41	**C**
Question 2	**D**	Question 12	**B**	Question 22	**B**	Question 32	**C**	Question 42	**D**
Question 3	**C**	Question 13	**D**	Question 23	**D**	Question 33	**B**	Question 43	**D**
Question 4	**C**	Question 14	**D**	Question 24	**C**	Question 34	**A**	Question 44	**D**
Question 5	**C**	Question 15	**C**	Question 25	**A**	Question 35	**C**	Question 45	**A**
Question 6	**A**	Question 16	**C**	Question 26	**D**	Question 36	**B**	Question 46	**B**
Question 7	**D**	Question 17	**C**	Question 27	**C**	Question 37	**A**	Question 47	**C**
Question 8	**B**	Question 18	**B**	Question 28	**A**	Question 38	**D**	Question 48	**A**
Question 9	**B**	Question 19	**A**	Question 29	**B**	Question 39	**C**	Question 49	**D**
Question 10	**B**	Question 20	**A**	Question 30	**C**	Question 40	**A**	Question 50	**B**

ĐỀ 3

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.

Câu 1. A. gr<u>ea</u>t B. br<u>ea</u>d C. br<u>ea</u>k D. st<u>ea</u>k

Câu 2. A. land<u>ed</u> B. plant<u>ed</u> C. nak<u>ed</u> D. look<u>ed</u>

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Câu 3. A. construct B. constant C. connect D. contain

Câu 4. A. investigate B. investment C. indicate D. immediate

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

Câu 5. I was told by my friends not to believe _____ girl's tears.

A. the B. some C. a D. 0

Câu 6. Students are not allowed to handle these chemicals unless they _____under the supervision of a teacher.

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

Câu 7. Mr. Brown _____reading the letter when the telephone on his desk rang.

A. has just finished B. had just finished C. just finished D. was just finishing

Câu 8. Mysteriously, the light came on, _____no one was near the switch.

A. however B. although C. because D. hence

Câu 9. An independent adviser has been brought in _____between the two sides involved in the conflict.

A. to conciliate B. conciliating C. conciliate D. being conciliated

Câu 10. _____ remains mysterious.

A. That the actor killed himself B. What the actor killed himself

C. Why the actor killed himself D. Whether the actor kills himself

Câu 11. As _____ about this change of schedule earlier, I arrived at the meeting late.

A. not being informed B. not having informed

C. not informed D. had not been informed

Câu 12. Nobody believed him although he managed to convince them _____his innocence.

A. on B. in C. of D. at

Câu 13. As a young actress, Linda tried to resist the _____to move to Hollywood.

A. tempt B. tempting C. temptation D. temptingly

Câu 14. The movement's major_____ has included not only legal, economic, and political gains but also has changed the ways in which people live, dress, dream of their future and make

a living.

A. achievement B. civilization C. status D. power

Câu 15. He felt a sense of incredulity, anger and pain at the _____made against him.

A. judgment B. improvement C. progress D. accusation

Câu 16. They has _____denied responsibility, but it agreed to the settlement to avoid the expense of lengthy litigation.

A. continually B. consistently C. hesitantly D. reluctantly

Câu 17. Kerry was delighted with her gifts from the Rotarians and thanked all of them for _____her day.

A. making B. taking C. giving D. having

Câu 18. One of the country's legendary tenor saxophone players, his name might not _____for those who are not in tune with Jazz in India, but he deserves to be remembered.

A. hit it off B. ring a bell C. hand in his notice D. fit the bill

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Câu 19. The Beatles **split up** in 1970 and its members followed their individual careers.

A. separated from B. emerged from C. broke up D. divided into

Câu 20. I only applied for this business with a view to **accumulating** first-hand experience.

A. attaining B. gaining C. penetrating D. accomplishing

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Câu 21. It's only quite recently that the **long-lasting** and devastating effects of such chemicals on wildlife have come to light.

A. durable B. effective C. transient D. flexible

Câu 22. John: “I think we have done enough work today. I’m feeling tired now”.

Alice: “Let’s call it a day and **hit the hay**!”

A. stay awake B. go to sleepC. take a bath D. eat something

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

The tradition of gift giving is a worldwide (1)_____ that is said to have been around since the beginning of human beings. Over time, different cultures have developed their own gift giving customs and traditions.

In France, the gift of wine for the hostess of a dinner party is not an appropriate gift as the hostess would prefer to choose the vintage for the night. In Sweden, a bottle of wine or flowers are an appropriate gift for the hostess. In Viet Nam, a gift of whisky is appropriate for the host, and some fruit or small gifts for the hostess, children or elders of the home. Besides, gifts should never be wrapped in black paper because this color is unlucky and associated with funerals in this country. Gifts (2)_____symbolize cutting such as scissors, knives and other sharp objects should be avoided because they mean the cutting of the relationship. Also, in some countries you should not open the gift in front of the giver and in (3)_____ it would be an insult if you did not open the gift.

Beyond the gift itself, give careful consideration to the manner in which it is presented. Different cultures have different customs regarding how a gift should be offered - using only your right hand or using both hands, (4)_____. Others have strong traditions related to the appropriate way to accept a gift. In Singapore, for instance, it is the standard to graciously refuse a gift several times before finally accepting it. The recipient would never unwrap a gift in front of the giver for fear of appearing greedy.

Understanding these traditions and customs, as well as taking time to choose an appropriate gift, will help you to avoid any awkwardness or (5)_____ as you seek to build a better cross-cultural relationship.

(Source: http://www.giftypedia.com/International_Gift_Customs)

Câu 23. (1) A. exercise B. practice C. work D. task

Câu 24. (2) A. what B. that C. where D. who

Câu 25. (3) A. others B. other C. the others D. the other

Câu 26. (4) A. yet B. instead C. though D. for example

Câu 27. (5) A. embarrassment B. embarrass C. embarrassing D. embarrassed

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Câu 28. Despite the fact that it has been a long debate, I hope that the dispute will be settled without resource to litigation.

A. Despite B. has been C. will be D. resource

Câu 29. It's often not that you meet someone who you're instantly attracted to.

A. often not B. meet C. who D. instantly attracted

Câu 30. Police are investigating how £20 million illegally transferred out of the trust's bank account.

A. Police B. how C. illegally transferred D. trust's

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.

In the early 1800s, less than 3% of the world's population lived in cities; today, more than half of the global population is urban and by 2050, the proportion will rise to three quarters. There are thousands of small and medium-sized cities along with more than 30 megacities and sprawling, networked metropolitan areas with 15 million residents or more. Yet despite these massive transformations in how people live and interact, our international affairs are still largely dictated by national states, not cities.

Cities are beginning to **flex their muscles** on the international stage. They are already displacing nation states as the central nodes of the global economy, generating close to 80% of global GDP. Cities like New York and Tokyo are bigger in GDP terms than many G-20 countries. Metropolitan regions and special economic zones are linking global cities through transnational supply chains. A growing number of mega-regions, such as those linking cities in Mexico and the U.S., transcend borders. In the process, cities are collectively forging common regional plans, trading partnerships, and infrastructure corridors.

The spectacular rise of cities did not happen by accident. Cities channel creativity, connect human capital, and when well governed, **they** drive growth. That many cities and their residents

are rolling up their sleeves and getting things done - where nations have failed - are grounds for optimism. In the future, we hope that it is our proximate, accountable, and empowered city leaders who will define our fates.

Câu 31. What is the passage mainly about?

A. History of cities all over the world B. Types of cities in the world

C. Contributions of cities to the world D. The not-to-distant future of cities

Câu 32. Which of the following is NOT true according to the writer?

A. Humanity transitioned from a rural to a primarily urban species at breathtaking speed.

B. Cities are the dominant form of human civilization in the 21st century.

C. There is a tendency for cities to connect to form large urban regions.

D. People should not be too optimistic about the future of cities.

Câu 33. The phrase "flex their muscles" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. show their strength B. change their attitudes

C. leave their side D. find their ways

Câu 34. Would the following sentence best be placed at the end of which paragraph? This is neither fair nor rational.

A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4

Câu 35. The word "they" in paragraph 4 refers to ____.

A. plans B. partnerships C. cities D. residents

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.

Have you ever entered a tropical rainforest? It's a special, dark place completely different from anywhere else. A rainforest is a place where the trees grow very tall. Millions of kinds of animals, insects, and plants live in the rainforest. It is hot and **humid** in a rainforest. It rains a lot in the rainforest, but sometimes you don't know it's raining. The trees grow so closely together that rain doesn't always reach the ground.

Rainforests make up only a small part of the Earth's surface, about six percent. They are found in tropical parts of the world. The largest rainforest in the world is the Amazon in South

America. The Amazon covers 1.2 billion acres, or almost five million square kilometers. The second largest rainforest is in Western Africa. There are also rainforests in Central America, Southeast Asia, Northeastern Australia, and the Pacific Islands.

Rainforests provide us with many things. In fact, the Amazon Rainforest is called the "lungs of our planet" because it produces twenty percent of the world's oxygen. One fifth of the world's fresh water is also found in the Amazon Rainforest. Furthermore, one half of the world's species of animals, plants, and insects live in the Earth's rainforests. Eighty percent of the food we eat first grew in the rainforest. For example, pineapples, bananas, tomatoes, corn, potatoes, chocolate, coffee, and sugar all came from rainforests. Twenty-five percent of the drugs we take when we are sick are made of plants that grow only in rainforests. Some of these drugs are even used to fight and cure cancer. With all the good things we get from rainforests, it's surprising to find **that** we are destroying our rainforests. In fact, 1.5 acres, or 6,000 square meters, of rainforest disappear every second. The forests are being cut down to make fields for cows, to harvest the plants, and to clear land for farms. Along with losing **countless** valuable species, the destruction of rainforests creates many problems worldwide. Destruction of rainforests results in more pollution, less rain, and less oxygen for the world.

(Adapted from Reading Challenge 2 by Casey Malarcher and Andrea Janzen)

Câu 36. What is the author's purpose in the passage?

A. To provide factual information about tropical rainforests for readers.

B. To prove that rainforests are indispensable in our lives.

C. To explain why people have destroyed a large area of tropical rainforests.

D. To prevent people from damaging tropical rainforests.

Câu 37. The word "humid" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. dry B. moist C. cloudy D. overwhelmed

Câu 38. Why don't people know it's raining in the rainforests?

A. Because the trees grow very tall there.

B. Because they are the habitats of millions of flora and fauna.

C. Because the branches are too dense for the rain to touch the ground.

D. Because it hardly rains in the rainforests.

Câu 39. The following are the facts about rainforests, EXCEPT _____.

A. The only places to see rainforests are in tropical zones.

B. The rainforest in Western Africa ranks second after the Amazon in South America in the covered area.

C. Rainforests account for about one sixth of the Earth's surface.

D. There's a considerable variety of plants and animals in the rainforests.

Câu 40. According to the third passage, which don't rainforests provide us?

A. fresh air and water B. medicine C. seedlings D. clothes

Câu 41. The word "that" in paragraph 3 refer to _____.

A. plants B. the drugs

C. rainforests D. pineapples, bananas, tomatoes, corn, potatoes, chocolate, coffee, and sugar

Câu 42. The word "countless" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.

A. trivial B. meaningless C. numberless D. derisive

Câu 43. What can be inferred from the last passage?

A. People are not aware of the significance of the rainforests.

B. The consequences of deforestation are greater than what people can imagine.

C. The more rainforests are destroyed, the harder people's life will become.

D. People's economic benefits are more important than environmental problems.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Câu 44. It's such a pity my mother can't attend my birthday party.

A. If only my mother could attend my birthday party.

B. If only my mother had attended my birthday party.

C. I am very sorry that my mother didn't attend my birthday party.

D. I wonder why my mother can't attend my birthday party.

Câu 45. Fansipan is the highest mountain in the Indochinese Peninsula.

A. There are some mountains in the Indochinese Peninsula higher than Fansipan.

B. The Indochinese Peninsula includes one of the highest mountains on earth.

C. The highest mountain in the Indochinese Peninsula is exclusive Fansipan.

D. No mountains in the Indochinese Peninsula are higher than Fansipan.

Câu 46. We have some minutes to spare so you don't have to be hurried.

A. There is no need for you to be hurried as we have time to spare.

B. You should be hurried as we have no time to spare.

C. It is necessary for you not to be hurried as we have time to spare.

D. You must not be hurried as we have plenty of time to spare.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the option that best completes following exchanges.

Câu 47. Shirley is at the information desk of the airport.

- Attendant: "Hello. Can I see your passport?"

- "_____"

A. Here you are. I don't have a ticket because I booked online.

B. There you are. Why don't you come over here?

C. Here I am. Sorry. I've got stuck in the traffic for so long.

D. Here it is. You can see it clearly from this angle.

Câu 48. Two students are talking with each other about their student life.

- Student A: "Do you prefer to live on campus or in a rent apartment?"

– Student B: "_____."

A. I'm thinking of renting an apartment for more freedom.

B. Actually, it's not good living with someone you don't really like.

C. Living on the campus helps you socialize with many other students.

D. It's not easy to find an apartment for sale at reasonable price.

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

Câu 49. Tourism allows us to do more than just learn facts about various locations. It allows us

to immerse ourselves into the cultures and lifestyles of others.

A. Because tourism allows us to do more than just learn facts about various locations, it allows us to immerse ourselves into the cultures and lifestyles of others.

B. If tourism allows us to do more than just learn facts about various locations, it will allow us to immerse ourselves into the cultures and lifestyles of others.

C. Not only does tourism allow us to do more than just learn facts about various locations, it also allows us to immerse ourselves into the cultures and lifestyles of others.

D. When tourism allows us to do more than just learn facts about various locations, it allows us to immerse ourselves into the cultures and lifestyles of others.

Câu 50. Michael Faraday was employed by the Royal Institution. There, he investigated the connections between electricity, magnetism and motion.

A. Michael Faraday was employed by the Royal Institution, where he investigated the connections between electricity, magnetism and motion.

B. When Michael Faraday was employed by the Royal Institution, he investigated the connections between electricity, magnetism and motion.

C. The Royal Institution employed Michael Faraday to investigate the connections between electricity, magnetism and motion.

D. After he investigated the connections between electricity, magnetism and motion, Michael Faraday was employed by the Royal Institution.

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1 B	2 D	3 B	4 C	5 D	6 A	7 B	8 B	9 A	10 C
11 C	12 C	13 C	14 A	15 D	16 B	17 A	18 B	19 C	20 B
21 C	22 A	23 B	24 B	25 A	26 D	27 A	28 D	29 A	30 C
31 C	32 D	33 A	34 A	35 C	36 A	37 A	38 C	39 C	40 D
41 A	42 C	43 C	44 A	45 D	46 A	47 A	48 A	49 C	50 A

ĐỀ 4

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.

Câu 1. A. established B. destroyed C. encouraged D. remembered

Câu 2. A. savour B. devour C. favour D. flavour

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.

Câu 3. A. ailment B. process C. velcro D. address

Câu 4. A. dominant B. introduce C. faraway D. dishwasher

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

Câu 5. After standing in the sun for more than an hour, two of the people in the queue _____ out and they _____to after some women threw water in their faces.

A. turned/went B. put/threw C. came/turned D. passed - came

Câu 6. We expect Linh _____ to the airport late as the plane will take off in 15 minutes.

A. to come B. not to come C. not coming D. coming

Câu 7. Befriending can offer volunteers the opportunity to provide support and friendship to a person who may be going _____ a difficult period.

A. up B. on C. off D. through

Câu 8. _____ noodles are a precooked and usually dried block invented by Japanese.

A. Instantaneous B. Instance C. Instant D. Instantly

Câu 9. Christmas Eve is _____ best time for Japanese youngsters to go out for _____ special, romantic evening.

A. a-a B. the-a C. the-the D. a-the

Câu 10. Though _____ many centuries ago, the palace remains practically intact.

A. building B. to build C. built D. people built

Câu 11. I didn't know you were asleep. Otherwise, I _____ so much noise when I came in.

A. didn't make B. wouldn't have made C. won‘t make D. don't make

Câu 12. The little girl started crying. She _____ her doll, and no one was able to find it for her.

A. has lost B. had lost C. was losing D. was lost

Câu 13. The house was empty when I arrived. They _____.

A. must have gone to bed B. should have gone to bed

C. would have gone to bed D. need have gone to bed

Câu 14. If the bride's father _____ the car for the wrong time, she _____ at the Church by now.

A. hadn‘t booked/would have been B. didn't book/would have been

C. hadn't booked/would be D. hadn’t booked/had been

Câu 15. John will never buy you a drink - he's far too _____.

A. tight-fisted B. pig-headed C. highly-strung D. easy - going

Câu 16. Study much harder _____.

A. if you will pass the exam B. unless you pass the exam

C. or you won't pass the exam D. and you pass the exam

Câu 17. The _____ polluted atmosphere in some industrial regions is called "smog".

A. widely B. largely C. fully D. heavily

Câu 18. They are conducting a wide _____ of surveys throughout Vietnam.

A. collection B. range C. selection D. group

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

Câu 19. She was so happy when he **got down on her knee** and popped the question.

A. asked her out B. asked her to be on a date

C. asked her to give him some money D. asked her to marry him

Câu 20. An organization for Educational Development co-operated with our school to **establish** free English classes for the poor in the area.

A. put away B. put off C. set off D. set up

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Câu 21. The major **shortcoming** of ASEAN as an organization is the inability to go through many declarations, agreements, and instruments that they have proliferated over the years.

A. advantage B. benefit C. drawback D. success

Câu 22. Most of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long was **demolished** in the early 20th century.

A. rebuilt B. pulled down C. put up D. pulled up

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Câu 23. Son: “I've been awarded a scholarship to Harvard University.”

Mum: “_____.”

A. Just kidding! B. It's up to you. C. Good job! D. Same to you Thanks!

Câu 24. Lam: "I'm really fed up with work at the moment. I need a break."

Linh: “_____.”

A. Why shouldn't you take next Friday off and have a long weekend in Paris or Amsterdam?

B. I would advise you to take next Friday off and have a long weekend in Paris or Amsterdam.

C. Why don't you take next Friday off and have a long weekend in Paris or Amsterdam?

D. You're highly recommended taking next Friday off and have a long weekend in Paris or Amsterdam.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each the numbered blanks.

Cultural beliefs differ as to whether directness or indirectness is considered positive. In the mainstream American culture, the ideal (25) ____ of communication includes being direct rather than indirect (“ideal" here means that the culture values this style, although not everyone speaks directly). There are several expressions in English (26) ____ emphasize the importance of being direct: “Get to the point! Don't beat around the bush! Let's get down to business!" These sayings all indicate the importance of dealing directly with issues rather than (27) ____ them. One way to determine whether a culture favors a direct or indirect style in communication is to find out how the people in that culture express disagreement or how they say, “No”. In Japan, there are at least fifteen ways of saying “No”, without actually saying the word. Similarly, in Japan, it would be (28) ____ rude to say directly “I disagree with you” or “You're

wrong".

Many Americans believe that "honesty is the best policy" and their communication style reflects this. Honesty and directness in communication are strongly related. It is not a (29) ____, then, to find out that cultural groups misjudge each other based on different beliefs about directness and honesty in communication.

(Source: https://www.mobt3ath.com/uplode/book/book)

Câu 25.	A. word	B. shape	C. form	D. phrase
Câu 26.	A. that	B. what	C. whether	D. when
Câu 27.	A. deciding	B. supporting	C. observing	D. avoiding
Câu 28.	A. recommended	B. considered	C. accepted	D. expressed
Câu 29.	A. surprise	B. connection	C. passage	D. system

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question.

According to The Official Guide to the Quidditch World Cup – produced by the International Confederation of Wizards Quidditch Committee (ICWQC) and available through all reputable wizarding bookstores for what many feel is the ridiculously overpriced sum of thirty nine Galleons – the tournament has been held every four years since 1473. As with so much else about the wizarding world's most important sporting competition, many **query** the accuracy of this statement.

As only European teams competed during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, purists prefer to date the Quidditch World Cup's inception from the seventeenth century when it became open to all continents. There is also heated debate about the accuracy of some historical accounts of tournaments. A substantial amount of all post-game analysis centres on whether magical interference took place and whether it made, or ought to have made, the final result moot.

The ICWQC has the unlucky job of regulating this contentious and anarchic competition. The rulebook concerning both on- and off-pitch magic is alleged to stretch to nineteen volumes and to include such rules as "no dragon is to be introduced into the stadium for any purpose including, but not limited to, team mascot, coach or cup warmer" and "modification of any part

of the referee's body, whether or not he or she has requested such modification, will lead to a lifetime ban from the tournament and possibly imprisonment."

A source of vehement disagreements, a security risk for all who attend **it** and a frequent focus for unrest and protest, the Quidditch World Cup is simultaneously the most exhilarating sporting event on Earth and a logistical nightmare for the host nation.

(Source: https://www.wizardingworld.com/)

Câu 30. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. The Quidditch World Cup. B. The least infamous tournament.

C. Magical or not is depending on you. D. The history that never existed.

Câu 31. The word "**query"** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. quiz B. inquire C. object D. question

Câu 32. According to paragraph 2, what does most of the after-game discussion mainly concern?

A. The effect of illegal magic devices on the well-being of players.

B. The debate, dispute, or uncertainty concerning the fair play issues.

C. The influence of magic usage on the outcomes of the game.

D. The conflict between supporters of each team in case of misunderstanding.

Câu 33. According to paragraph 3, what is NOT mentioned about the Quidditch guidebook?

A. It maintains that dragon the mythical creature is excluded from the competition area.

B. No match will commence in the event of extreme natural or magical weather.

C. It forbids any kind of alterations on the umpire's body under any circumstances.

D. There currently exist nineteen tomes in the series of ICWQC rulebook.

Câu 34. The word "**it**" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. risk B. event C. source D. nation

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question.

Australia has a well-organized and well-structured education system. The education starts at the age of five or six, but it may differ by a narrow margin between states. It starts with the preschool education which is not compulsory and can be offered within a school or separately. The primary and secondary school encompasses the compulsory education for Australians. There are a large number of primary and high school across the country with most of them being public schools. It is estimated that public schools amount to 60% of scholars as opposed to 40% in private settings. All these education providers must be licensed by the government and must fulfill certain requirements including infrastructure and teaching. Universities, on the other hand, are mainly public institutions.

The Australian education system has established a standard curriculum so all scholars will be given the same quality of education. Despite there may be some states at which this curriculum is modified a bit, but the change is not that significant. The actual curriculum set out in Australia education system is based on important abilities one must have in his life: Literacy, Numeracy, Information and communication technology, Critical and creative thinking, personal and social capability, ethical understanding, intercultural understanding.

Vocational and Technical schools prepare students that want to skip the university and want to move directly to the job market. Actually, here it stands the difference between universities and colleges: the Vocational and Technical Schools are more oriented in teaching practical skills while university courses are mainly theory-based to lead students to different academic careers. There are hundreds of other schools out there that provide technical and further education (TAFE) and vocational education and training (VET). These schools offer short courses, certificates I through IV, diplomas, and advanced diplomas. **They** focus on training their students in a particular vocation or just to help their students get out into the workplace. These schools offer a wide variety of courses and qualifications attained by these courses can lead to different career pathways to follow afterward.

Australian higher education modernity and **reputation** relies on a huge number of educational providers including universities and different training organizations. Currently, there are 43 universities across the country. The vast majority of universities are public except two private

universities. The world-class teaching offered is surely **undisputed**. Seven Australian universities are traditionally found at the top 100 best universities in the world which is a sufficient indicator to highlight their quality.

Besides universities, more than 5,000 training organizations are registered and accredited. Actual figures show that the number of enrolled students is around 3.8 million with international students sharing more than half a million. There are also 3 self-accrediting higher education institutions. Furthermore, dozens of smaller schools do not grant any degrees or have an accreditation – these are private schools that focus on theology, business, information technology, natural therapies, hospitality, health, law, and accounting.

(Source: http://www.studying-in-australia.org/)

Câu 35. Which of the following could be the main topic of the passage?

A. The levels of education in Australia.

B. The Australian education system.

C. The curriculum of schools in Australia.

D. The position of Australian schools in the world.

Câu 36. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is TRUE about the education in Australia?

A. Children must start schools when they are five years old.

B. Pre-school education is not optional for Australian children.

C. There are more students attending public schools than private schools.

D. Every education provider can start up their school without any requirements.

Câu 37. What is the curriculum of the Australian education system based on?

A. It focuses on necessary skills that students must be prepared for their life.

B. It is based on essential abilities like reading, writing and numbers.

C. It concentrates on knowledge and technology for students.

D. It depends on the quality of education that the schools provide.

Câu 38. According to paragraph 3, the main difference between universities and Vocational and Technical schools is that _____.

A. the Vocational and Technical schools pay more attention to academic careers than the other.

B. the Vocational and Technical schools provide more courses for students to choose than the other.

C. universities provide practical skills for students to take part in the workforce while Vocational and Technical schools only help them with theory.

D. universities emphasize theoretical courses whereas the Vocational and Technical schools tend to develop practical skills.

Câu 39. The word "**They**" in paragraph 3 refer to _____.

A. these schools B. short courses C. diplomas D. advanced diplomas

Câu 40. The word "**reputation**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. obscurity B. renown C. difference D. stability

Câu 41. The word "**undisputed**" in paragraph 4 could be best replaced by _____.

A. questionable B. doubtful C. undeniable D. unacknowledged

Câu 42. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. Australia is an ideal place for not only Australian students but also international ones to study.

B. There are more and more international students choosing Australian universities to attend.

C. Because of the fame in the world, more universities and training organizations are established each year.

D. Students in Australia prefer Vocational and Technical schools than others.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Câu 43. Human infants born with about 270 bones, some of which fuse together as their body develops.

A. born B. which C. fuse D. develops

Câu 44. The man, together with his family, were invited to the Clambake last night.

A. The B. together with C. were D. to the

Câu 45. Today's students also appear more formerly dressed and conservative- looking these days.

A. Today's B. also C. more formerly dressed D. these days

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Câu 46. Pho (rice noodles) is believed to be the most typical food in Viet Nam.

A. It is believed that Pho (rice noodles) is the most typical food in Viet Nam.

B. A more typical food than Pho (rice noodles) is believed in Viet Nam.

C. I believe that Viet Nam has the most typical food like Pho (rice noodles).

D. No food in Viet Nam is less typical than Pho (rice noodles).

Câu 47. "I'll take the children to the park," said the husband to his wife.

A. The husband asked the wife to take the children to the park.

B. The husband offered to take the children to the park.

C. The husband insisted on taking the children to the park.

D. The husband requested to take the children to the park.

Câu 48. Nancy failed to understand what the story was about until she saw the film based on it.

A. Nancy doesn't understand what the story is about.

B. Not until she saw the film based on it did Nancy understand what the story was about.

C. It was until she saw the film based on it that Nancy understood what the story was about.

D. Nancy went to see the film before she read the story.

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

Câu 49. We had a good goalkeeper. We didn't lose the final match.

A. We had a good goalkeeper, so we lost the final match.

B. If it hadn't been for the good goalkeeper, we would have lost the final match.

C. We didn't lose the final match unless we had a good goalkeeper.

D. We lost the match even if we had a good goalkeeper.

Câu 50. Enormous efforts have been made. People want to find a cure for this disease.

A. Enormous efforts have been made; however, people want to find a cure for this disease.

B. Enormous efforts have been made, so people want to find a cure for this disease.

C. Although enormous efforts have been made, people want to find a cure for this disease.

D. Enormous efforts have been made to find a cure for this disease.

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1 A	2 B	3 D	4 B	5 D	6 B	7 D	8 C	9 B	10 C
11 B	12 B	13 A	14 C	15 A	16 C	17 D	18 B	19 D	20 D
21 A	22 A	23 C	24 C	25 C	26 A	27 D	28 B	29 A	30 A
31 D	32 C	33 B	34 B	35 B	36 C	37 A	38 D	39 A	40 B
41 C	42 A	43 A	44 C	45 C	46 A	47 B	48 B	49 B	50 D

ĐỀ 5

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.** visit<u>s</u> **B.** play<u>s</u> **C.** hate<u>s</u> **D.** stop<u>s</u>

Question 2: **A.** t<u>a</u>ngle **B.** d<u>a</u>ngerous **C.** b<u>a</u>ttle **D.** c<u>a</u>lculate

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: **A.** second **B.** travel **C.** balance **D.** decide

Question 4: **A.** activation **B.** population **C.** diversity **D.** engineering

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

Question 5: Women no longer have to do hard work nowadays as they used to, _____?

A. are they **B**. aren't they **C.** do they **D.** don't they

Question 6: We decided _____ at home this afternoon.

A. staying **B.** stayed **C.** stay **D.** to stay

Question 7: George wouldn't have met Mary_____ to his brother's graduation party.

A. if he has not gone **B.** had not he gone

C. had he not gone **D.** if he shouldn't have gone

Question 8: He is exhausted. He _____around the whole afternoon trying to clean the house before the guests arrive.

A. has been running **B**. has run

C. be running **D**. was running

Question 9: He was offered the job_____his qualifications were poor.

A. despite **B.** in spite of **C.** even though **D.** Whereas

Question 10: I have been saving money because I _____ buy a computer

A. shall **B.** will **C.** am going to **D.** would

Question 11: John would like to specialize _____ computer science.

A. of **B.** to **C.** in **D.** at

Question 12: He was the last man _____ the ship.

A. who leave **B.** to leave **C.** leaving **D.** left

Question 13: We haven't reached the final _____ on the funding for scientific research yet.

A. decides **B.** decision **C.** deciding **D.** decisive

Question 14: Please help me with this math problem. I can't_____the answer.

A. end up **B.** face up to **C.** come up with **D.** run into

Question 15: If we lose the case we may be _____ for the costs of the whole trial.

A. compatible **B.** liable **C.** available **D.** accessible

Question 16: The committee is _____ of well-known mountaineers.

A. contained **B.** comprised **C.** included **D.** consisted

Question 17: This ticket ____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.

A. allows **B.** grants **C.** entitles **D.** credits

Question 18: We were all in_____of the fact that the new manager was our oldfriend Duncan.

A. surprise **B.** shock **C.** awe **D.** amazement

Question 19: It is estimated that about 640 women remain illiterate in the world, mostly in _____developing countries.

A. the **B.** no article **C.** a **D.** an

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 19: Computers are becoming much more sophisticated machines.

A. expensive **B**. complicated

C. convenient **D**. difficult to operate

Question 20: The student was asked to account for her absence from her last lesson.

A. arrange **B**. complain **C.** exchange **D**. explain

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 21: I was going to have a go at parachuting but **lost my nerve** at the last minute.

A. was determined to go ahead **B.** lost my temper

C. was discouraged from trying **D.** grew out of it

Question 22: Overpopulation in big cities has **severely** affected the air and water quality.

A. seriously **B.** insignificantly **C.** largely **D.** commonly

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges

Question 23: Hana and Jenifer are talking about a book they have just read.

- Hana: "The book is really interesting and educational." - Jenifer: "_____."

A. Don't mention it **B.** That's nice of you to say so.

C. I'd love it. **D.** I couldn't agree more.

Question 24: James: "Do you know that many inventions were inspired by the natural world?"

Anna: "_____."

A. Of course. You're right. **B.** There is no hope about it.

C. Well, that sounds interesting. **D.** Yes, I couldn't agree more.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Amparo Lasén, the Spanish sociologist who conducted the study found that Londoners use their cell phones the least in public. If they are with others, they prefer to let calls be answered by voice mail (a recorded message) and then they check for messages later. If the English do answer a call on the street, they seem to dislike talking with others around. They tend to move away from a crowded sidewalk and seek out a place (25) _____ they cannot be heard, such as the far side of a subway entrance or even the edge of a street. They seem to feel that the danger of the traffic is (26) _____ to the risk of having their conversation be overheard. This has led to a behavior that Laser has called "clustering." At a busy time of day on the streets of London, you may find small crowds of cell phone users grouped together, each one talking into a cell phone. Even when it is raining—as it is often in London—people still prefer not to hold their conversations where others could hear. They talk (27) _____ their umbrellas or in a doorway.

In Paris, however, there are stricter rules about how and when to use cell phones. It is not considered polite to use a phone in a restaurant, (28) _____, though it might be acceptable in the more informal setting of a café. One special custom that has developed in cafés seems unique to Paris. Young women often place their cell phones on the table beside them to signal that they are expecting someone. When the friend arrives, the phone is (29) _____. In fact, the French are generally very disapproving of phone use in public and are quick to express that disapproval, even to strangers.

(Adapted from "Advanced Reading Power" by Beatrice S. Mikulecky and Linda Jeffries)

Câu 25. A. which **B.** when **C.** where **D.** what

Câu 26. A. preferable **B.** prefer **C.** preference **D.** preferential

Câu 27. A. on **B.** under **C.** in **D.** after

Câu 28. A. for examples **B.** moreover **C.** nevertheless **D.** for instance

Câu 29. A. put away **B.** put back **C.** put down **D.** put aside

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.

There was a man who had four sons. He wanted his sons to learn not to judge things too quickly. So he sent them each on a quest, in turn, to go and look at a pear tree that was a great distance away. The first son went in the winter, the second in the spring, the third in summer, and the youngest son in the fall. When they had all gone and come back, he called them together to describe what they had seen.

The first son said that the tree was ugly, bent, and twisted. The second son said no – it was covered with green buds and full of promise. The third son disagreed, he said it was **laden** with blossoms that smelled so sweet and looked so beautiful, it was the most graceful thing he had ever seen. The last son disagreed with all of them; he said it was ripe and drooping with fruit, full of life and fulfilment.

The man then explained to his sons that they were all right, because they had each seen but one season in the tree's life. He told them that you cannot judge a tree, or a person, by only one season, and that the essence of who **they** are – and the pleasure, joy, and love that come from that life – can only be measured at the end, when all the seasons are up. If you give up when it's winter, you will miss the promise of your spring, the beauty of your summer, fulfilment of your fall.

Don't judge a life by one difficult season. Don't let the pain of one season destroy the joy of all the rest.

(source: https://www.beliefnet.com)

Câu 30. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. The Seasons of Life **B.** The Observation of a Tree

C. Father and Four Sons **D.** Love all the Seasons in a Year

Câu 31. According to the paragraph 2, what did the second son see in his turn?

A. The tree was gloomy, withered and crooked.

B. The tree was in buds and teeming with vigor.

C. The tree was blossoming and gave off a sweet scent.

D. The tree was bountifully fruitful, brimming with life force.

Câu 32. The word "**laden**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. loaded **B.** decorated **C.** enhanced **D.** given

Câu 33. The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. the four sons **B.** green buds **C.** trees, people **D.** the pleasure, joy and love

Câu 34. According to the paragraph 4, what is the lesson the father wanted to impart to his children?

A. Moral lessons can come from the most unexpected and ordinary things.

B. No matter what season it is outside, you always have to cherish it.

C. The old age of humans is similar to the winter of nature.

D. Persevere through the difficulties and better times are sure to come sometime sooner or later.

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.

More than 200 reindeer have died of starvation on the Norwegian archipelago of Svalbard, with scientists blaming their deaths on climate change. The wild deer carcasses were found on the Arctic islands this summer by researchers from the Norwegian Polar Institute (NPI), which said it had never **logged** so many deaths at once in 40 years of monitoring the animals' population level. "It's scary to find so many dead animals," project leader Ashild Onvik Pedersen told state broadcaster NRK. "This is an example of how climate change affects nature. It is just sad."

Svalbard's capital Longyearbyen, the northernmost town on earth, is thought to be warming quicker than any other settlement on the planet, climate scientists warned earlier this year. The milder temperatures in the region led to unusually heavy rainfall in December, leaving a thick layer of ice when the precipitation froze. This meant the reindeer could not dig through the hardened tundra to reach the vegetation they graze on in their usual pastures, the NPI said. Svalbard's reindeer have been observed eating seaweed and kelp when food is **scarce**, but **these**

are less nutritious and cause them stomach problems.

A relatively high number of calves born last year increased the death toll, as the youngest and weakest are often the first to die in harsh conditions. “Some of the mortality is natural because there were so many calves last year. But the large number we see now is due to heavy rain, which is due to global warming,” said Ms Onvik Pedersen.

A team of three scientists spent 10 weeks investigating population of the Svalbard reindeer earlier this year. Researchers warned the decline of reindeer would cause unwanted plant species, currently kept in check by the animals’ grazing, to spread across Arctic ecosystems in Europe, Asia and North America.

Arctic reindeer and caribou populations have declined 56 per cent in the last two decades, a report by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration said last year. The report said food security was partly to blame for falling herd numbers, while warmer summers could also put the animals at greater risk of diseases spread by flies and parasites. The average temperature in Longyearbyen has risen by 3.7C since 1900, more than three times the global average increase of about 1C. In 2016, the entrance to the town’s “Doomsday” seed vault – which stores specimens of almost all the world’s seeds – was flooded following heavy rainfall.

(Adapted from https://www.independent.co.uk/)

Câu 35. Which could best serve as the title of the passage?

A. Climate change – The main cause for the death of hundreds of reindeer.

B. Global warming – What are the effects on nature?

C. Reindeer – The most vulnerable animals on the Arctic islands.

D. Climate change – What are the reasons?

Câu 36. The word “**logged**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. cut down **B.** damaged **C.** recorded **D.** discovered

Câu 37. The following are true about capital Longyearbyen, **EXCEPT** _____.

A. It is believed to be the most quickly warming settlement on earth.

B. People in Longyearbyen suffered unusually heavy rain at the end of the year.

C. It is the northernmost town on our planet.

D. The reindeer here couldn't stand the low temperature when the precipitation froze.

Câu 38. The word "**scarce**" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by _____.

A. inappropriate **B.** insufficient **C.** abundant **D.** unlimited

Câu 39. What does the word "**these**" in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. seaweed and kelp **B.** Svalbard's reindeer **C.** their usual pastures

D. milder temperatures

Câu 40. According to Ms. Onvik Pedersen, why is the death rate of reindeer so high this year?

A. Because of the high number of calves born. **B.** Because of heavy rain.

C. Because of natural selection. **D.** Because of the shortage of vegetation.

Câu 41. Which statement is **TRUE** according to the last paragraphs?

A. After over 2 months investigated, reindeer populations were reported to decrease because of the increase of unwanted plant species.

B. Nearly a half of reindeer populations have reduced in the last two decades.

C. Beside the scarcity of food, diseases are also the cause of reindeer's mortality.

D. The average temperature of the Earth has increased by 3.7C since 1990.

Câu 42. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. Arctic reindeer play the most important role in the Arctic ecosystems.

B. the Arctic ecosystems are altering worse because of the global warming.

C. the clearest effect of climate change is the limit of food chain in the nature.

D. the harsh weather in Arctic islands only damages the new-born calves.

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

Question 43: The number of **<u>students</u>** **<u>attending</u>** English courses **<u>at</u>** our university **<u>are</u>** increasing.

A. students **B.** attending **C.** at **D.** are

Question 44: **<u>In</u>** a hot, sunny climate, man acclimatizes **<u>by eating</u>** less, drinking **<u>more liquids</u>**, wearing lighter clothing, and **<u>experience</u>** a darkening of the skin.

A. in **B.** by eating **C.** more liquids **D.** experience

Question 45: It <u>is said</u> that <u>these</u> good life skills will make young people <u>become</u> more <u>confidential</u>.

A. is said **B.** these **C.** become **D.** confidential

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: He drives more carelessly than he used to.

A. He doesn't drive as carefully as he used to.

B. He doesn't drive carefully than he used to.

C. He doesn't drive as carefully than he used to.

D. He doesn't drive as carefully he does.

Question 47: The teacher said to us: "Don't make so much noise".

A. The teacher asked us not to make so much noise.

B. The teacher told us that we didn't make so much noise.

C. The teacher said we didn't make so much noise.

D. The teacher ordered us if we didn't make so much noise.

Question 48: It's possible that we won't go camping this weekend.

A. We will probably go camping this weekend.

B. We will not go camping this weekend.

C. We may not go camping this weekend.

D. We must not go camping this weekend.

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 49: The car driver in front stopped so suddenly. Therefore, the accident happened.

A. If the car driver in front didn't stop so suddenly, the accident wouldn't happen.

B. If the car driver in front hadn't stopped so suddenly, the accident wouldn't have happened.

C. If the car driver in front hadn't stopped so suddenly, the accident would have happened.

D. If the car driver in front had stopped suddenly, the accident would have happened.

Question 50: As soon as he arrived at the airport, he called home.

A. He arrived at the airport sooner than he had expected

B. No sooner had he arrived at the airport than he called home.

C. Calling home, he said that he had arrived at the airport.

D. He arrived at the airport and called me to take him home.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	B	D	C	C	D	C	A	C	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	B	C	B	B	C	C	B	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	B	D	C	C	A	B	D	A	A
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	C	D	A	C	D	B	A	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	B	D	D	D	A	A	C	B	B

ĐỀ 6

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. inv<u>i</u>tes **B.** com<u>e</u>s **C.** arriv<u>e</u>s **D.** lov<u>e</u>s

Question 2: A. inter<u>a</u>ction **B.** initi<u>a</u>tive **C.** hospit<u>a</u>lity **D.** <u>a</u>ctivity

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. cartoon **B.** answer **C.** open **D.** paper

Question 4: A. certificate **B.** knowledgeable **C.** prosperity **D.** development

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

Question 5: Her parents are really strict. They rarely let her stay out late, _____?

A. do they **B**. don't they **C.** does she **D.** doesn't she

Question 6: When you get involved in a volunteer project, you are able to _____ your knowledge into practice.

A. putting **B.** put **C.** have put **D.** putted

Question 7: If my time-management skills had been better, I _____ from serious stress when I was in university.

A. wouldn't suffer **B.** hadn't suffered

C. will not suffer **D.** wouldn't have suffered

Question 8: Last year, my father _____, but now after a bad cough, he has given it up.

A. was always smoking **B.** always smokes

C. always smoked **D.** had always smoked

Question 9: _____ his poor English, he managed to communicate his problem very clearly.

A. Because **B.** Even though **C.** Because of **D.** In spite of

Question 10: _____, Peter came to see me.

A. While having dinner **B**. While I was having dinner

C. When having dinner **D.** When lam having dinner

Question 11: Global warming will result _____ crop failures and famines.

A. with **B.** from **C.** for **D.** in

Question 12: The archaeological excavation _____ to the discovery of the ancient city lasted several years.

A. led **B.** leading **C.** to lead **D.** being led

Question 13: If you don't have anything _____ to say, it's better to say nothing.

A. construct **B.** construction **C.** constructive **D.** constructor

Question 14: The lottery winner was willing to spend a considerable sum of money to _____ to charity to help those in need.

A. give away **B.** take off **C.** bring about **D.** come across

Question 15: When I agreed to help, I didn't know what I was _____ myself in for.

A. laying **B.** putting **C.** letting **D.** bringing

Question 16: There are both advantages and disadvantages of living in families with three or four generations, also known as ____ families.

A. single-parent **B.** extended **C.** nuclear **D.** crowded

Question 17: There are usually a lot of job seekers applying for one position. Only a few of them are _____ for an interview.

A. shortlisted **B.** listed **C.** screened **D.** tested

Question 18: Crops are often completely destroyed by _____ of locusts.

A. bands **B.** troupes **C.** swarms **D.** flocks

Question 19: Donald Trump is _____president of _____United States.

A. the/ the **B.** a / ∅ **C.** the / ∅ **D.** the/ an

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 19: To **keep up with** new developments and technology, modern people need to implement lifelong learning all the time.

A. come up with **B.** get on with **C.** face up with **D.** catch up with

Question 20: I only applied for this business with a view to **accumulating** first-hand experience.

A. attaining **B.** gaining **C.** penetrating **D.** accomplishing

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 21: From my point of View, parental **divorce** can cause lasting negative consequences for children.

A. beginning of a marriage **B.** the situation of not marrying

C. single person **D.** ending of a marriage

Question 22: Urbanization has resulted in **massive** problems besides the benefits.

A. major **B.** serious **C.** few **D.** minor

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges

Question 23: Nam And Lan are talking about the jobs which only men or women can do.

Nam: "Do you think that there are any jobs which only men or only women can or should do?"

Lan: "_____."

A. Men are better at certain jobs than women.

B. I agree. This really depends on their physical strengths and preferences.

C. Women and men should cooperate with each other.

D. Men are often favoured in certain jobs.

Question 24: David is talking to Mary about her hairstyle.

David "Your hairstyle is terrific,

Mary?". "_____"

A. Yes, all right

B. Thanks, Cindy, I had it done last night

C. Never mention it

C. Thanks, but I'm afraid

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 25 -29

I was an MBA student in the USA and I lived in the university's coed dormitory. In my culture, usually, if a woman talks to a man, it is a sign of romantic interest. **(25)_____,** in the first few days of school, I found it strange that so many women were talking to me and I was under the impression that some women on my dormitory floor were interested in me. To (26) _____ their politeness, I would buy them flowers or offer small gifts, as is done in my country. However, I was quite surprised to see that these same women now seemed **(27)** _____ around me. One was even quite offended and told me to leave her alone. Eventually I talked to the residence adviser on my floor to see what I was doing wrong, and he explained to me the way men and women usually interact in the USA. I was quite relieved to hear that **(28)** _____ was wrong with me, but rather with the way I was interpreting my conversations with women. Even though I did not find the love of my life while I was in the USA, I still made many good female friends afterwards **(29)** _____I still maintain contact.

(Source: https://books.google.com.vn)

Question 25: **A**. However **B**. Therefore **C**. Moreover **D**. Otherwise

Question 26: **A**. pay **B**. show **C**. return **D**. give

Question 27: **A**. uncomfortable **B**. amazing **C**. exciting **D**. surprising

Question 28: **A**. nothing **B**. something **C**. anything **D**. everything

Question 29: **A**. whom **B**. to whom **C**. who **D**. with whom

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 30- 34

Vietnam's population is ageing quickly. In 2017, more than 10 per cent of the population will be 60 and older, and in 15-20 years the elderly will account for one third of the total population. This raises concerns about healthcare, welfare and pensions for the elderly at a time when Vietnam is focusing on economic integration and requires a large labor force. So far two solutions have been proposed: to loosen the two-child policy and to increase the retirement age to 58 for women and 62 for men. By ending the two-child policy the government expects to make up for the ageing population within the next 20 years. But **its** effect could be creating an uncontrollable boom in the Vietnamese population. When the government loosened the two-child policy in 2015 in a trial period, in the first 6 months of 2016 the third child birth rate increased remarkably by 7.5 per cent

Raising the retirement age has been proposed by the Ministry of Labor pending parliamentary evaluation in May 2017. While the policy is beneficial in utilizing the work experience of the elderly while creating savings in the pension budget, it also means fewer job prospects and promotion opportunities for younger generations. It is also not in the interest of all the elderly, especially the 70 per cent of Vietnam's labor force working in manual labor-intensive sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and construction where working above the age of 50 can be dangerous and unproductive. Despite these drawbacks, raising the retirement age is still considered by policymakers as one of the key solutions to the ageing population problem in Vietnam. However, these are only **temporary** solutions.

Question 30: The best title for this passage could be _____.

A. Vietnam struggling with ageing population

B. Stopping the two-child policy in Vietnam

C. Raising the retirement age in Vietnam

D. How to solve the aging population in Vietnam

Question 31: Which statement is probably **TRUE** according to the information in the paragraph 1?

A. In 2017, the elderly take up for one third of the total population, this leads to more concerns about healthcare, welfare and pensions for the elderly.

B. In 2015, the two-child policy has been officially tightened and succeeded.

C. The government would promote families to have two children to compensate for the ageing population within the next 20 years.

D. In the next 15-17 years, Vietnam's economy will need a large labor force to integrate with global economy.

Question 32: The word **"its"** in paragraph 1 refers to _____?

A. two-Child policy **B.** aging population

C. retirement age **D.** economic integration

Question 33: In the 2rd paragraph, the writer suggests that _____.

A. The Ministry of Labor has applied raising the retirement age in May 2017.

B. Raising the retirement age can reduce job opportunities for younger generations.

C. The elderly whose age is 50 would be dangerous if they continued to work

D. Raising the retirement age and stopping two-child policy can be considered as long-term and effective solutions.

Question 34: The word **"temporary"** in paragraph 2 means _____.

A. constant **B.** permanent **C.** short-term **D.** long-term

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question from 35-42

Have you ever entered a tropical rainforest? It's a special, dark place completely different

from anywhere else. A rainforest is a place where the trees grow very tall. Millions of kinds of animals, insects, and plants live in the rainforest. It is hot and **humid** in a rainforest. It rains a lot in the rainforest, but sometimes you don‘t know it's raining. The trees grow so closely together that rain doesn't always reach the ground.

Rainforests make up only a small part of the Earth's surface, about six percent. They are found in tropical parts of the world. The largest rainforest in the world is the Amazon in South America. The Amazon covers 1.2 billion acres, or almost five million square kilometers. The second largest rainforest is in Western Africa. There are also rainforests in Central America, Southeast Asia, Northeastern Australia, and the Pacific Islands.

Rainforests provide us with many things. In fact, the Amazon Rainforest is called the “lungs of our planet” because it produces twenty percent of the world's oxygen. One fifth of the world's fresh water is also found in the Amazon Rainforest. Furthermore, one half of the world's species of animals, plants, and insects live in the Earth's rainforests. Eighty percent of the food we eat first grew in the rainforest. For example, pineapples, bananas, tomatoes, corn, potatoes, chocolate, coffee, and sugar all came from rainforests. Twenty-five percent of the drugs we take when we are sick are made of plants **that** grow only in rainforests. Some of these drugs are even used to fight and cure cancer. With all the good things we get from rainforests, it’s surprising to find that we are destroying our rainforests. In fact, 1.5 acres, or 6,000 square meters, of rainforest disappear every second. The forests are being cut down to make fields for cows, to harvest the plants, and to clear land for farms. Along with losing **countless** valuable species, the destruction of rainforests creates many problems worldwide. Destruction of rainforests results in more pollution, less rain, and less oxygen for the world.

Question 35: What is the author's purpose in the passage?

A. To provide factual information about tropical rainforests for readers.

B. To prove that rainforests are indispensable in our lives.

C. To explain why people have destroyed a large area of tropical rainforests.

D. To prevent people from damaging tropical rainforests.

Question 36: The word **"humid"** in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____

A. dry **B.** moist **C.** cloudy **D.** overwhelmed

Question 37: Why don't people know it's raining in the rainforests?

A. Because the trees grow very tall there.

B. Because they are the habitats of millions of flora and fauna.

C. Because the branches are too dense for the rain to touch the ground.

D. Because it hardly rains in the rainforests.

Question 38: The following are the facts about rainforests, **EXCEPT** _____.

A. The only places to see rainforests are in tropical zones.

B. The rainforest in Western Africa ranks second after the Amazon in South America in the covered area.

C. Rainforests account for about one sixth of the Earth's surface.

D. There's a considerable variety of plants and animals in the rainforests.

Question 39: According to the third passage, which don't rainforests provide us?

A. fresh air and water **B.** medicine **C.** seedlings **D.** clothes

Question 40: The word **"that"** in paragraph 3 refer to _____.

A. plants

B. the drugs

C. rainforests

D. pineapples, bananas, tomatoes, corn, potatoes, chocolate, coffee, and sugar

Question 41: The word **"countless"** in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.

A. trivial **B.** meaningless **C.** numberless **D.** derisive

Question 42: What can be inferred from the last passage?

A. People are not aware of the significance of the rainforests.

B. The consequences of deforestation are greater than what people can imagine.

C. The more rainforests are destroyed, the harder people's life will become.

D. People's economic benefits are more important than environmental problems.

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

Question 43: What I told her (A) a few days ago were (B) not the solution to (C) most of (D) her problems.

Question 44: Lam decides to buy (A) a new house, open (B) a bookshop, and upgrading (C) the garage next month (D)

Question 45: Modern office buildings (A) have false floors (B) under which (C) computer and phone wires can be lain (D).

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: Nothing is more precious than happiness and health.

A. Happiness and health are the most precious things.

B. Happiness is more precious than health.

C. Health is more precious than happiness.

D. Happiness and health are more and more precious.

Question 47: She said, "John, I'll show you round my city when you're here."

A. She made a trip round her city with John.

B. She planned to show John round her city.

C. She promised to show John round her city.

D. She organized a trip round her city for John.

Question 48: It is unnecessary for you to finish the report until tomorrow afternoon

A.You needn't finish the report until tomorrow afternoon.

B.You have to finish the report unitl tomorrow afternoon.

C.You may finish the report after tomorrow afternoon.

D.You should finish the report until tomorrow afternoon

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 49: We had a good goalkeeper. We didn't lose the final match.

A. We had a good goalkeeper, so we lost the final match.

B. If it hadn't been for the good goalkeeper, we would have lost the final match.

C. We didn't lose the final match unless we had a good goalkeeper.

D. We lost the match even if we had a good goalkeeper.

Question 50: She had only just put the telephone down when the boss rang.

A. She put the telephone down and the boss rang.

B. Hardly had she put the telephone down when the boss rang.

C. The boss rang back, but she put the telephone down.

D. She had put the telephone down, so she let it ring when the boss rang

Đáp án

1-A	2-B	3-A	4-B	5-A	6-B	7-D	8-A	9-D	10-B
11-D	12-B	13-C	14-A	15-C	16-B	17-A	18-C	19-D	20-B
21-A	22-D	23-B	24-B	25-B	26-C	27-A	28-A	29-A	30-A
31-D	32-A	33-B	34-C	35-A	36-B	37-C	38-C	39-D	40-A
41-C	42-C	43-B	44-C	45-D	46-A	47-C	48-A	49-B	50-B

ĐỀ 7

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from

Question 1: **A.** permitted **B.** wanted **C.** stopped **D.** needed

Question 2: **A.** effect **B.** enter **C.** restore **D.** engage

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet 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.** effort **B.** actor **C.** perform **D.** area

Question 4. **A.** disappear **B.** recommend **C.** entertain **D.** fortunate

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

Question 5: Lady Gaga is an American singer, songwriter and actress, _____?

A. doesn't **B.** is she **C.** isn't Lady Gaga **D.** isn't she

Question 6. Many graffiti_without the permission of the owner of the wall.

A. are writing **B.** are written **C.** is writing **D.** is written

Question 7. She likes reading books _____ the library.

A. on **B.** at **C.** in **D.** from

Question 8. The more cigarettes you smoke,___you will die.

A. the easier **B.** more sooner **C.** the sooner **D.** faster

Question 9. It's silly of him to spend a lot of money buying___.

A. a thick wooden old table **B.** a thick old wooden table

C. an old wooden thick table **D.** a wooden thick old table

Question 10. When he came, I_____ in the kitchen.

A. cooked **B.** am cooking **C.** has cooked **D.** was cooking

Question 11. _____ he was the most prominent candidate, he was not chosen.

A. Though **B.** Because **C.** As **D.** Since

Question 12 _____ the destination, he will have been walking for about three hours.

A. When John will get **B.** By the time John gets

C. After John has got **D.** until John is getting

Question 13. On___he had won, he jumped for joy.

A. he was told **B.** having told **C.** being told **D.**get fined

Question 14: His_____of the generator is very famous.

A. invent **B.** inventive **C.** invention **D.** inventor

Question 15: The government hopes to_____its plans for introducing cable TV.

A. turn out **B.** carry out **C.** carry on **D.** keep on

Question 16: The jury_____her compliments on her excellent knowledge of the subject.

A. paid **B.** gave **C.** made **D.** said

Question 17: Nobody took any_____of the warning and they went swimming in the contaminated water.

A. information **B.** attention **C.** sight **D.** notice

Question 18: I had a _____ chat with my manager and gave him an update on the project.

A. brief **B.** short **C.** quick **D.** lull

Question 19: There has been a hot debate among the scientists relating to the_____of using robotic probes to study distant objects in space.

A. problems and solutions **B.** pros and cons

C. solutions and limitations **D.** causes and effects

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 20: The new air conditioner was **<u>installed</u>** yesterday.

A. inspected thoroughly **B.** put in position

C. well repaired **D.** delivered to the customer

Question 21: We were **<u>pretty</u>** disappointed with the quality of the food.

A. highly **B.** rather **C.** extremely **D.** very

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 22: Many women prefer to use cosmetics to **<u>enhance</u>** their beauty and make them look younger.

A. improve **B.** maximize **C.** worsen **D.** enrich

Question 23: I think we cannot purchase this device this time as it **<u>costs an arm and a leg</u>**.

A. is cheap **B.** is painful **C.** is confusing **D.** is expensive

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 24: Nam and Mai are having a party at Nam's house.

- Nam: "Would you like to have some more dessert, Mai?" - Mai: "_____. I'm full."

A. That would be great **B.** Yes, I like your party

C. Yes, please **D.** No, thanks

Question 25: Tim and Peter had a quarrel last week and now Tom is giving Tim advice.

- Tom: “I think the best way to solve that problem is to keep silent.”

- Tim: “_____. Silence may kill our friendship.”

A. That’s a great idea **B.** That’s not a good idea

C. I’m not wrong **D.** Yes, I think much

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

Have you ever had the feeling that people older than you are hard to understand? Or, have you felt like people from younger generations just don't get it? Maybe you find it easier to connect with people (26) _____ are closer to your age than those who are older or younger than you. You can probably thank the generation gap for these feelings.

There are currently six generations living in the United States: the Greatest Generation, Silent Generation, Baby Boomers, Generation X, Millennials, and Generation Z. (27) _____ generation has its own unique set of characteristics and norms. For (28) _____ , the Greatest Generation (born 1901-1924) is known for its patriotism, hard workers, and loyalty to institutions. The Millennials (born 1980-2000) are characterized by

their dependence on technology, detachment from traditional institutions, optimism, and open-mindedness. It is no (29) _____ that many people from different generations have a hard time understanding each other.

Generation gap refers to differences in actions, beliefs, interests, and opinions that (30) _____ between individuals from different generations. So, what causes these differences?

*(Adapted from **https://study.com/**)*

Question 26:	**A.** who	**B.** which	**C.** when	**D.** what
Question 27:	**A.** Another	**B.** Very	**C.** All	**D.** Each
Question 28:	**A.** answer	**B.** process	**C.** example	**D.** study
Question 29:	**A.** wonder	**B.** picture	**C.** business	**D.** training
Question 30:	**A.** trade	**B.** exist	**C.** credit	**D.** target

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 31 to 35.

Stars have been significant features in the design of many United States coins and **their** number has varied from one to forty-eight stars. Most of the coins issued from about 1799 to the early years of the twentieth century bore thirteen stars representing the thirteen original colonies.

Curiously enough, the first American silver coins, issued in 1794, had fifteen stars because by that time Vermont and Kentucky have joined the Union. At that time it was apparently the intention of mint officials to add a star for each new state. Following the admission of Tennessee in 1796, for example, some varieties of half dimes, dimes, and half dollars were produced with sixteen stars.

As more states were admitted to the Union, however, it quickly became apparent that this scheme would not prove practical and the coins from 1798 were issued with only thirteen Stars - one for each of the original colonies. Due to an error at the mint, one variety of the 1828 half-cent was issued with only twelve stars. There is also a variety of the large cent with only 12 stars, but this is the result of a die break and is not a true error.

Question 31: What is the main topic of the passage?

A. Stars on American coins

B. The teaching of astronomy in state universities

C. Colonial stamps and coins

D. The star as national symbol of the United States

Question 32: The expression "**Curiously enough**" is used because the author finds it strange that _____.

A. Tennessee was the first state to use half dimes

B. Vermont and Kentucky joined the Union in 1794

C. silver coins with fifteen stars appeared before coins with thirteen

D. no silver coins were issued until 1794

Question 33: Why was a coin produced in 1828 with only twelve stars?

A. Tennessee had left the Union. **B.** The mint made a mistake.

C. There were twelve states at the time. **D.** There is a change in design policy.

Question 34: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the denomination of an American coin?

A. Half nickel **B.** Half-dollar **C.** Hall cent **D.** Half dime

Question 35: The word "**their**" in line 1 refers to _____.

A. features **B.** coins **C.** stars **D.** colonies

Nhóm Thư Viện Tài Liệu đã biên soạn được bộ đề chuẩn theo cấu trúc minh họa của Bộ Giáo Dục năm 2021 liên hệ mua tài liệu qua Zalo 0988166193 phí rẻ cho 10 Giáo Viên đầu tiên

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 42.

Do you feel like your teenager is spending most of the day glued to a phone screen? You're not too far off. A new survey from the Pew Research Center reveals the surprising ways that technology intersects with teen friendships – and the results show that 57 percent of teens have made at least one new friend online. Even more surprisingly, only 20 percent of those **digital** friends ever meet in person.

While teens do connect with their friends face-to-face outside of school, they spend 55 percent of their day texting with friends, and only 25 percent of teens are spending actual time with their friends on a daily basis (outside of school hallways). These new forms of communication are key in maintaining friendships day-to-day – 27 percent of teens instant message their friends every day, 23 percent connect through social media every day, and 7 percent even video chat daily. Text messaging remains the main form of communication – almost half of survey respondents say it's their chosen method of communication with their closest friend.

While girls are more likely to text with their close friends, boys are meeting new friends (and maintaining friendships) in the gaming world – 89 percent play with friends they know, and 54 percent play with online-only friends. Whether they're close with their teammates or not, online garners say that playing makes them feel "more connected" to friends **they** know, or garners they've never met.

When making new friends, social media has also become a major part of the teenage identity – 62 percent of teens are quick to share their social media usernames when connecting with a new

friend (although 80 percent still consider their phone number the best method of contact). Despite the negative consequences-21 percent of teenage users feel worse about their lives because of posts they see on social media – teens also have found support and connection through various platforms. In fact, 68 percent of teens received support during a challenging time in their lives via social media platforms.

Just as technology has become a gateway for new friendships, or a channel to stay connected with current friends, it can also make a friendship **breakup** more public. The study reveals that girls are more likely to block or unfriend former allies, and 68 percent of all teenage users report experiencing "drama among their friends on social media."

(Source: https://www.realsimple.com)

Question 36: The word "**digital**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. analogue **B.** numeracy **C.** numerous **D.** online

Question 37: The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. friends **B.** online-only friends

C. online gamers **D.** their teammates

Question 38: According to the passage, what percentage of teens spend actual time with their friends?

A. 23% **B.** 25% **C.** 27% **D.** 55%

Question 39: The following sentences are true, EXCEPT _____.

A. Most teenagers use video chat to maintain relationship with friends

B. New forms of communication play an important role in keeping friendships

C. According to the survey, more than half of teens have ever made new friends online

D. Teens only meet face-to-face one fifth of online friends they have made

Question 40: What can be inferred from the passage?

A. The majority of teenage users agree that social media has negative consequences in their lives.

B. Thanks to social media, more than two thirds of teens are supported when they face with challenges in their lives.

C. Boys are more likely to meet new friends than girls.

D. Most teens are not easy to give others their usernames when making new friends.

Question 41: What is the synonym of the word "**breakup**" in the last paragraph?

A. commencing **B.** popularity **C.** termination **D.** divorce

Question 42: What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The difference of making new friends between girls and boys.

B. Social media connects friendship.

C. Social media affects friendship too much.

D. Teenagers are making and keeping friends in a surprising way.

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

Question 43: What I told her (A) a few days ago is (B) not the solution to (C) most of (D) her problems.

Question 44: Tom's jokes are inappropriate (A) but we have to put up with it (B) just because (C) he's the (D) boss.

Question 45: Modern office buildings (A) have false floors (B) under which (C) computer and phone wires can be lain (D).

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: The last time I saw her was three years ago.

A. I have not seen her for three years.

B. About three years ago, I used to meet her.

C. I have often seen her for the last three years.

D. I saw her three years ago and will never meet her

Question 47: She said, "John, I'll show you round my city when you're here."

A. She made a trip round her city with John.

B. She planned to show John round her city.

C. She promised to show John round her city.

D. She organized a trip round her city for John.

Question 48: It is unnecessary for you to finish the report until tomorrow afternoon

A.You needn't finish the report until tomorrow afternoon.

B.You have to finish the report unitl tomorrow afternoon.

C.You may finish the report after tomorrow afternoon.

D.You should finish the report until tomorrow afternoon

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 49: Susan didn't apply for the summer job in the cafe. She now regrets it.

A. Susan wishes that she applied for the summer job in the cafe.

B. Susan feels regret because she didn't apply for the summer job in the cafe.

C. If only Susan didn't apply for the summer job in the cafe.

D. Susan wishes that she had applied for the summer job in the cafe.

Question 50: She had only just put the telephone down when the boss rang.

A. She put the telephone down and the boss rang.

B. Hardly had she put the telephone down when the boss rang.

C. The boss rang back, but she put the telephone down.

D. She had put the telephone down, so she let it ring when the boss rang

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1-C	**2-B**	**3-C**	**4-D**	**5-D**	**6-B**	**7-C**	**8-C**	**9-B**	**10-D**
11-A	**12-B**	**13-C**	**14-C**	**15-B**	**16-A**	**17-D**	**18-A**	**19-B**	**20-B**
21-B	**22-C**	**23-A**	**24-D**	**25-B**	**26-A**	**27-D**	**28-C**	**29-A**	**30-B**
31-B	**32-D**	**33-B**	**34-A**	**35-B**	**36-D**	**37-C**	**38-B**	**39-A**	**40-B**
41-D	**42-D**	**43-B**	**44-B**	**45-D**	**46-A**	**47-C**	**48-A**	**49-D**	**50-B**

ĐỀ 8

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**. take<u>s</u> **B**. develop<u>s</u> **C**. burn<u>s</u> **D**. laugh<u>s</u>

Question 2. **A**. ch<u>a</u>mber **B**. <u>a</u>ncient **C**. d<u>a</u>nger **D**. <u>a</u>ncestor

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3. **A**. schedule **B**. reserve **C**. wildlife **D**. beauty

Question 4. **A**. employment **B**. atmosphere **C**. company **D**. customer

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

Question 5. Neither of the boys came to school yesterday, _____?

A. didn't they **B**. do they **C**. did they **D**. don't they

Question 6. _____ massage relieves pain and anxiety, eases depression and speeds up recovery from medical problems.

A. a **B**. the **C**. 0 **D**. an

Question 7. I believe that he was concerned _____ all those matters which his wife metioned.

A. upon **B**. over **C**. above **D**. with

Question 8. It's time for us _____ in efficiency and renewable energy, rebuild our cities, towns, municipalities and states.

A. to invest **B**. invest **C**. investing **D**. invested

Question 9. If I _____, I would express my feelings.

A. were asked **B**. would ask **C**. had been asked **D**. asked

Question 10. We _____ close friends for many years since we were in grade 7.

A. are **B**. are being **C**. have been **D**. had been

Question 11. _____the ability to delay normal cognitive decline as we age, there are significant social benefits to lifelong learning.

A. Aside from **B**. In addition**C**. Moreover **D**. Furthermore

Question 12. I will send you some postcards, _____.

A. until I will arrive at the destination **B**. as soon as I arrive at the destination

C. when I arrived at the destination **D**. after I had arrived at the destination

Question 13. The Perfect Pet Parlor is a chain of stores _____ a large selection of pet food and pet accessories at a reasonable price with excellent sales support.

A. sell **B**. sells **C**. sold **D**. selling

Question 14. Nobody wears clothes like that any more – they're _____.

A. fashion **B**. unfashionable **C**. fashionable **D**. fashionably

Question 15. There are other problems of city life which I don't propose to _____ at the moment.

A. go into **B**. go around **C**. go for **D**. go up

Question 16. I hope you _____ the point of everything your mother and I do for you.

A. annoy **B**. have **C**. see **D**. take

Question 17. At first, I was eager to do yoga in the morning, but later I got cold _____.

A. mind **B**. head **C**. hands **D**. feet

Question 18. He decided to withdraw from the powerboat race as he had a (n) _____ of danger.

A. omen **B**. premonition **C**. foreboding **D**. prediction

Question 19. Though she lost her job last month, she still wanted to save _____ so she said that she had left it willingly.

A. mouth **B**. face **C**. reputation **D**. fame

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 20. After a long lunch hour, business **resumes** as usual.

A. continues **B**. resurfaces **C**. delays **D**. responds

Question 21. While Tom Spinkler was travelling along Wagon Wheel Road in Big Cypress Swamp in South Florida, he **came across** a young snake.

A. run up **B**. run down **C**. run into **D**. run out

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 22. He was once a **benevolent** man who gave a lot of his money to local charities

A. generous **B**. selfish **C**. innocent **D**. bossy

Question 23. It's not **beyond the realm of possibility** that some schools may have to cut sport altogether.

A. possible **B**. impossible **C**. unlikely **D**. certain

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 24. *Thomas asked Jane about the flight announcement*.

- Thomas: "Has an annoucement been made about the nine o'clock flight to Paris?"

- Jane: "_____."

A. Not yet **B**. Yes, it is nine o'clock

C. I don't think so **D**. Sorry, I don't

Question 25. *Alice asks Mary's opinion about driving to the countryside at weekend*.

- Alice: “How about having a drive to the countryside this weekend?”

- Mary: “_____.”

A. That’s a good idea **B**. Not at all **C**. No, thanks **D**. Never mind

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each the numbered blanks.

The Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak is a new illness and scientists are still (26) _____how it spreads from person to person, but similar viruses tend to spread via cough and sneeze droplets. When an infected person coughs or sneezes, they release droplets of saliva or mucus. These droplets can fall on people in the vicinity and can be either directly inhaled or picked up on the hands then (27)_____when someone touches their face, causing infection. For flu, some hospital guidelines define exposure as being within six feet of an infected person (28) _____ sneezes or coughs for 10 minutes or longer. Viruses can also be spread through droplets landing on surfaces such as seats on buses or trains or desks in school. (29)_____, whether this is a main transmission route depends on how long viruses survive on surfaces – this can vary from hours to months. There is anecdotal evidence that the virus can be spread by people before they have symptoms. Some (30)_____ illnesses such as flu can be passed from one person to another before symptoms occur – but the extent to which this is happening with the new coronavirus is not well understood yet.

(Adapted from: https://medihome.com.vn)

Question 26. A. admitting **B**. Presuming **C**. assessing **D**. accounting

Question 27. A. transferred **B**. exchanged **C**. transformed **D**. emerged

Question 28. A. which **B**. where **C**. who **D**. when

Question 29. A. Moreover **B**. However **C**. Therefore **D**. In fact

Question 30. A. every **B**. one **C**. another **D**. other

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of

the question.

PLASTIC AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Plastic is a material we use every day. The first plastics were made more than 100 years ago from parts of plants. Plastics are now made from oil, coal and natural gas. We are using up these things so fast that the Earth's supplies may run out. Because of this, scientists are investigating new ideas for making plastics from plants such as sweet potato, bamboo and flax.

Things made from plastic can be useful for people but bad for the planet. Some plastics can last for a long time without wearing out, and can be difficult to **get rid of** when they are not needed. **They** can remain in rubbish dumps called landfill sites for hundreds of years. Landfills can be smelly, ugly, and harmful to our planet.

Recycling is a good way to get rid of unwanted plastics. Recycled waste materials can be used again to make new products. This can be difficult as different types of plastic need to be recycled in different ways. Some kinds of plastics can be melted down and used to make new things such as bags and bottles. Others can be made into fibres (strands of material) for clothing.

Another way to protect the environment is to use canvas bags for shopping rather than plastic ones. A lot of plastic objects can also be reused. Plastic bottles can be refilled many times, rather than throwing them away once they are empty. Unwanted plastic goods such as CDs and toys can be sold or given away to charity shops.

(Adapted from: https://www.esolcourses.com)

Question 31. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The history of plastic and its usefulness

B. Materials that plastic is made of

C. Plastic: effects and solutions to the problem

D. The ways to reduce the harm of plastics on the environment

Question 32. The phrase "**get rid of**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. remove **B.** create **C.** make **D.** keep

Question 33. According to the passage, things made from plastic are bad for our environment because _____.

A. they are a danger to marine life such as whales, turtles and so on.

B. they are very convenient for people to use in different purposes.

C. people reuse plastic objects before recycling them.

D. plastics can exist for a long time without decomposing.

Question 34. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

A. Plastic objects are useful for people without negative impacts.

B. Plastics and plastic objects can be thrown away to tidy the room.

C. Plastics and plastic objects can be recycled or reused.

D. Some kinds of plastics can be melted down, then released into the river.

Question 35. The word "**They**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. Plastics **B.** Things **C.** Rubbish dumps **D.** People

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question.

Times are tough. The nightly news is filled with stories of people who have lost their jobs due to the economic crisis, or lost their homes in a fire or natural disaster. Have you ever seen people who have just endured an awful situation? Some focus on what they have lost, and this is easy to understand. But other people focus on what they did not lose, and they start thinking about a better future.

One good piece of advice to remember is that you cannot always control situations or other

people. The only thing you can control is your own personal reaction to bad situations. Sometimes a situation may really be overwhelming. However, in many cases, you really can influence our own moods by the way you think about negative situations.

Imagine two families: Both have lost their homes and all their belongings in a devastating storm. One family cannot mask their **grief**. They feel that everything they hold dear has been destroyed. They cannot imagine how they will ever be able to replace things and start over again. Their normal life seems to have been completely lost. In contrast, a second family is crying with joy. All of the people in their family are unharmed and safe. This family is just happy that everyone has survived. This family is already trying to figure out how they can recover. You can't really blame the first family for experiencing a very normal reaction to a terrible situation. However, the second family certainly seems to be better off. **They** are thinking about making progress rather than focusing on the tragic events.

Though this **scenario** is extreme, everyone experiences setbacks that seem just awful at the time. This could be a job loss, illness, or problems with family members. Nobody gets through life without having some bad things happen. In these situations, try to focus on the steps you can take to remedy the situation, instead of how awful the setback is. By doing this, you will be laying the foundation for a better tomorrow. And you will not suffer as much pain today.

Actually, controlling how you feel and trying to maintain a positive attitude can help you through many tough situations. The bottom line is, no matter what the problem is, you are more likely to fix it if you can stay positive and work out a plan. Also, never be afraid to seek help when you need it. The advice of a friend, family member, or even a professional may be all it takes to get back on track.

It may sound like a cliché. While a positive attitude may not be the answer to every problem, it can certainly give you an advantage in surviving most of life's minor setbacks.

(Adapted from "Select Readings – Upper Intermediate" by Linda Lee and Erik Gundersen)

Question 36. Which of the following could be the main idea of the passage?

A. Being optimistic is an effective way to get over bad situations.

B. Keeping positive or negative thoughts is the own choice of each person.

C. Positive thoughts are necessary conditions to be successful.

D. There seems to have more pessimists than optimists.

Question 37. The word "**grief**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. problem **B**. sorrow **C**. disappointment **D**. damage

Question 38. What does the word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. tragic events **B**. all of the people **C**. the first family **D**. the second family

Question 39. It can be inferred from the third paragraph that _____.

A. disappointment and sadness are all people's common emotions in terrible situations.

B. your attitude in terrible situations is more important than how serious the problems are.

C. optimists often suffer less terrible situations than pessimists.

D. your attitude will decide the way you react to terrible situations.

Question 40. The word "**scenario**" in paragraph 4 mostly means _____.

A. trouble **B**. background **C**. circumstance **D**. imagination

Question 41. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

A. The thing people have to remember is managing their own reaction to bad situations.

B. Everyone will suffer some terrible experiences in their life.

C. Paying attention to the solutions of the setback is better than focusing on the damage it causes.

D. To have a good foundation for the future, you should not undergo bad situations today.

Question 42. According to paragraph 5, what is the major thing you should do when you have troubles?

A. Be optimistic and make out a plan. **B**. Ask other people for help when necessary.

C. Control your emotions. **D**. Determine how serious the problem is.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 43. The number <u>of</u> homeless people in Nepal <u>have</u> increased sharply <u>due to</u> the recent <u>severe</u> earthquake.

A. of **B**. have **C**. due to **D**. severe

Question 44. Barbara <u>likes to</u> spend time with her son <u>by participating</u> in his activities, <u>like flying</u> kites, playing video games and <u>she watches</u> his favorite movies.

A. likes to **B**. by participating **C**. like flying **D**. she watches

Question 45. The next step is <u>deforestation</u>, which involves <u>growing</u> forests in areas <u>where</u> there <u>were</u> none before.

A. deforestation **B**. growing **C**. where **D**. were

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46. This is the most delicious cake I've ever tasted.

A. This is the least delicious cake I've never tasted.

B. I have never tasted any other cakes as delicious as this one.

C. I have never tasted any other delicious cake.

D. This is the first time I have tasted the delicious cake.

Question 47. “I’m sorry. I didn’t do the homework.” said the boy.

A. The boy admitted not doing the homework.

B. The boy said that he was sorry and he wouldn’t do the homework.

C. The boy denied not doing the homework.

D. The boy refused to do the homework.

Question 48. It is possible that one of the men died on the mountain.

A. One of the men must have died on the mountain.

B. One of the men could have died on the mountain.

C. One of the men should have died on the mountain.

D. One of the men may have died on the mountain.

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

Question 49. He was driving very fast because he didn't know the road was icy.

A. If he knew the road was icy, he wouldn't drive so fast.

B. He hadn't been driving very fast if he would have known the road was icy.

C. If he had known the road was icy, he wouldn't have been driving so fast.

D. He wasn't driving very fast if he would know the road was icy.

Question 50. He spent all his money. He even borrowed some from me.

A. As soon as he borrowed some money from me, he spent it all.

B. Hardly had he borrowed some money from me when he spent it all.

C. Not only did he spent all his money but also he borrowed some from me.

D. Not only did he spend all his money but he borrowed some from me as well.

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1. C	6. C	11. A	16. C	21. C	26. C	31. C	36. A	41. D	46. B
2. D	7. D	12. B	17. D	22. B	27. A	32. A	37. B	42. A	47. A
3. B	8. A	13. D	18. B	23. A	28. C	33. D	38. D	43. B	48. D
4. A	9. A	14. B	19. B	24. A	29. B	34. C	39. D	44. D	49. C
5. C	10. C	15. A	20. A	25. A	30. D	35. A	40. C	45. A	50. D

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Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in each of the following question.

Question 1: A. st<u>a</u>gnant **B.** exp<u>a</u>nd **C.** v<u>a</u>cancy **D.** <u>A</u>pplicant

Question 2: A. deliver<u>s</u> **B.** remind<u>s</u> **C.** depend<u>s</u> **D.** Complete<u>s</u>

Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following question.

Question 3: A. ambitious **B.** dominant **C.** combustion **D.** achievement

Question 4: A. willing **B.** sector **C.** desert **D.** diverse

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

Question 5: Would you kindly inform me who is responsible _____.the travel arrangements?

A. on **B.** to **C.** in **D.** For

Question 6: I _____ a bike to school every day but today I _____ to school by bus

because it was stolen yesterday.

A. ride - go **B.** rode - went **C.** is riding - am going **D.** ride - am going

Question 7: According to the conditions of my scholarship, after finishing my degree, _____.

A. the university will employ me

B. I will be employed by the university

C. employment will be given to me by the university

D. my education will be employed by the university

Question 8: If you _____ Mary by chance, please give her my phone number.

A. met **B.** could meet **C.** should meet **D.** will meet

Question 9: His poor standard of play fully justifies his _____ from the team for the next match.

A. expulsion **B.** dismissal **C.** exclusion **D.** rejection

Question 10: They had a global _____ hit with their album concept about “The dark side of the Moon".

A. popular **B.** top **C.** song **D.** smash

Question 11: None of the people _____ could come.

A. who invited to the party **B.** was invited to the party

C. were invited to the party **D**. invited to the party

Question 12: John has been working as a journalist since he _____ from university in 2000.

A. graduate **B.** had graduated **C.** will be graduate **D.** Graduated

Question 13: Faraday made many _____ in the field of physics and chemistry.

A. discoveries **B.** discovering **C.** discover **D.** discovered

Question 14: He left on _____ 10 o'clock train yesterday to see his father who was taken to _____ hospital last week when he broke his right leg.

A. the - a **B.** the - Ø **C.** a - a **D.** the – the

Question 15: If my time-management skills had been better, I _____ from serious stress when I was in university.

A. will not suffer **B.** hadn't suffered

C. wouldn't suffer **D.** wouldn't have suffered

Question 16: "Jenny's always wanted to get to the top of her career, _____?"- "Yes, she's an ambitious girl".

A. isn't she **B.** has she **C.** hasn't she **D.** hasn't her

Question 17: My neighbor offered _____ us to the airport.

A. taking **B.** to taking **C.** take **D.** to take

Question 18: People are advised to _____ smoking because of its harm to their health.

A. cut down **B.** cut down on **C.** cut in **D.** cut off

Question 19: It won't be safe to use these stairs _____

A. until they have them repaired **B.** before they repair them

C. after they will repair them **D.** when they repaired them

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 20: Chauvet Jeans was a well-known nineteen century painter whose paintings are extraordinarily **sophisticated.**

A. old-fashioned **B.** complex **C.** primitive **D.** basic

Question 21: Whenever problems come up, we discuss them **frankly** and find solutions quickly.

A. unselfishly **B.** loyally **C.** honestly **D.** constantly

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 22: Passing this important English test was such a boost to my **confidence.**

A. untruth **B.** inefficiency **C.** disability **D.** uncertainty

Question 23: It is believed that in ten years' time AIDS will also be brought **under control.**

A. out of practice **B.** out of order **C.** out of hand **D.** out of

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 24: A: What a wonderful party! **B: _____**

A. I am happy you like it. **B.** Same to you. Thanks!

C. I don't know. Let me check. **D.** I am fine. Thank you!

Question 25: "Hello, I'd like to speak to Mr. Green, please." "_____"

A. Sure, I'll put you through. **B.** I'm afraid I don't know.

C. I'm sorry. I'll call again later. **D.** Sorry. Can you take a message?

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

Question 26: Because of (A) severe asthma attacks, (B) the doctor suggested (C) his patient to stop (D) smoking.

Question 27: Last month, while my friend was traveling (A) round England by the (B) car, he crashed the (C) car into a (D) tree.

Question 28: Urban development (A) ean magnify the risk of (B) environmental hazards for example (C) flash flooding (D)

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 29: *We might stop here if you don't change your way of speaking.*

A. We might stop here if you change your way of speaking.

B. We might stop here if not you change your way of speaking.

C. We might stop here unless you change your way of speaking.

D. We might stop here unless you don't change your way of speaking.

Question 30: *At no time Jane asks me when she uses my bathroom.*

A. Jane is always using my bathroom without asking!

B. Sometimes Jane asks me when she uses my bathroom.

C. Jane has no time to ask me when she uses my bathroom.

D. It is very unusual for Jane to ask me when she uses my bathroom.

Question 31: *There was a 5% drop in the student enrollment of the university.*

A. The student enrollment of the university dropped by 5%.

B. The student enrollment of the university dropped in 5%.

C. The student enrollment of the university dropped to 5%.

D. The student enrollment of the university dropped for 5%.

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 32: *Something hit the door. I heard a slam.*

A. Something hit the door though I heard a slam.

B. Something hit the door for I heard a slam.

C. Something hit the door when I heard a slam.

D. Something hit the door but I heard a slam.

Question 33: *Disabled people can contribute to our community. Non-disabled people can also contribute to our community.*

A. Only disabled people not non-disabled ones can contribute to our community.

B. Neither disabled people nor non-disabled ones can contribute to our community.

C. Both disabled people and non-disabled ones can contribute to our community.

D. Either disabled people or non-disabled ones can contribute to our community.

Reading the following passage and mark the letter on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blank from 34 to 38

Le Bijou, a high-end Swiss hospitality company, has recently launched a new package

for guests in _____ **(34)** to the coronavirus outbreak and the country's lockdown. Guests looking to practice social _____ **(35),** which basically means staying far enough away from others to prevent person to-person transmission of the coronavirus or any other virus for that _____ **(36),** can do so in Le Bijou's hotel-like apartments, which rely on modern technology for most of its operations. "You don't need to interact with anyone you don't want to," says Alexander Hübner, CEO and co-founder of Le Bijou. Additionally, Le Bijou also _____ **(37)** on-site coronavirus testing to those who can afford _____ **(38)** it still remains unclear how many tests they have or how long Le Bijou could run the Covid-19 package.

Question 34: A. concern **B.** response **C.** regard **D.** account

Question 35: A. detachment	**B.** withdrawal	**C.** distancing	**D.** dissociation
Question 36: A. regard	**B.** issue	**C.** aspect	**D.** matter
Question 37: A. displays	**B.** advises	**C.** offers	**D.** proposes
Question 38: A. so	**B.** but	**C**. or	**D.** for

Read the following text and circle the best answer among A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet for the questions from 39 to 43

As the pace of life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation. Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, being on the go from morning to night, it is hard to slow down. But relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is a natural part of every life and there is no way to avoid it. In fact, it is not the bad thing it is often supposed to be. A certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and give purpose to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to poor performance and ill health.

The amount of stress a person can withstand depends very much on the individual. Some people are not afraid of stress, and such characters are obviously prime material for managerial responsibilities. Others lose heart at the first signs of unusual difficulties. When exposed to stress in whatever form, we react both chemically and physically. In fact we make choice

between "fight" or "flight", and in more primitive days the choice made the difference between life or death. The crises we meet today are not likely to be so extreme, but however little the stress, it involves the same response. It is when **such a reaction** lasts long, through continued exposure to stress that health becomes endangered. Such serious conditions as high blood pressure and heart disease have established links with stress. Since we cannot remove stress from our lives (and it would be unwise to **do so** even if we could), we need to find ways to deal with it.

Question 39: People are finding less and less time for relaxing themselves because_

A. they do not know how to enjoy themselves

B. they are becoming busier their work

C. they are travelling fast all the time

D. they do not believe that relaxation is important for health

Question 40: According to the writer, the most important character for a good manager is his _____.

A. not fearing stress **B.** high sense of responsibility

C. knowing the art of relaxation **D.** having control over performance

Question 41: Which of the following statements is true?

A. Stress is always harmful to people

B. Different people can withstand different amount of stress

C. It's easy to change the habit of keeping oneself busy with work

D. We can find some ways to avoid stress

Question 42: In paragraph 3. "**such a reaction**" refers back to _____

A. losing heart at die signs of difficulties **B.** making a choice between "fight" or "flight"

C. responding to crises quickly **D.** reaction to stress both chemically and physically

Question 43: In the last sentence of the passage, "do so" refers to _____.

A. find ways to deal with stress **B.** establish links between diseases and stress

C. expose ourselves to stress **D.** remove stress from our lives

Read the following text and circle the best answer among A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet for the questions from 44 to 50

Buying a house is the single largest financial investment an individual makes. Yet, in India this act is fraught with risk and individuals depend on weak laws for justice. Occasionally, deviant promoters are called to account as was the case in the detention of Unitech's promoters. This incident shows up the fallout of an absence of proper regulation to cover contracts between buyers and real estate promoters. A real estate bill, which is presently pending in Rajya Sabha, seeks to fill this gap. It has been debated for over two years and should be passed by Parliament in the budget session.

India is in the midst of rapid urbanization and urban population is expected to more than double to about 900 million over the next three decades. Unfortunately, even the current population does not have adequate housing. A government estimate in 2012 put the shortage at nearly 19 million units. If this shortage is to be **alleviated** quickly, India's messy real estate sector needs reforms.

The real estate bill seeks to set standards for contracts between buyers and sellers. Transparency, a rare commodity in real estate, is enforced as promoters have to upload project details on the regulators' website. Importantly, standard definitions of terms mean that buyers will not feel cheated after taking possession of a house. In order to protect buyers who pay upfront, a part of the money collected for a real estate project is ring-fenced in a separate bank account. Also, given India on land titles, the real estate bill provides title insurance. This bill has been scrutinized by two parliamentary committees and its passage now brooks no delay.

This bill is an important step in cleaning up the real estate market, but the journey should not end with it. State government play a significant role in real estate and they are often the source of problems. Some estimates suggest that real estate developers have to seek approvals of as many as 40 central and state departments, which lead to delays and an **escalation** in the cost of houses. Sensibly, NDA government's project to provide universal urban housing forces

states to institute reforms to access central funding. Without real estate reforms at the level of states, it will not be possible to meet the ambition of making housing accessible for all urban dwellers.

Question 44: The word **alleviated** in the second paragraph is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

A. deaden **B.** aggravated **C.** diminished **D.** relieved

Question 45: It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. the real estate bill does not provide title insurance

B. buying house is not a single largest individual investment

C. in India, no one depends on laws for justice

D. urbanization in India has increased rapidly

Question 46: According to the passage, which of the following is the pending in Rajya Sabha?

A. Universal urban housing programme **B.** Universal rural housing programme

C. Real estate bill **D.** NDA government's new scheme

Question 47: Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?

A. Real state bill has been scrutinized by two parliamentary committees.

B. Urban population is expected to more than double to about 850 million over the next three decades.

C. Current population does not have adequate housing in India.

D. India's real estate sector needs reforms.

Question 48: It is impossible to meet the ambition of making housing accessible for urban dwellers _____.

A. without real estate reforms at the level of states

B. with real estate reforms at state level

C. without support of central government

D. without passing the bill in Rajya Sabha

Question 49: The word **escalation** in the forth paragraph refers to _____.

A. reduction **B.** sustainability **C.** growth **D.** decrease

Question 50: According to the passage, what is the source of problem in real estate?

A. State governments **B.** Market money makers

C. Central governments **D.** Buyers and sellers

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1-C	**2-D**	**3-B**	**4-D**	**5-D**	**6-D**	**7-B**	**8-C**	**9-C**	**10-D**
11-D	**12-D**	**13-A**	**14-B**	**15-D**	**16-C**	**17-D**	**18-B**	**19-A**	**20-B**
21-C	**22-D**	**23-C**	**24-A**	**25-A**	**26-D**	**27-B**	**28-C**	**29-C**	**30-A**
31-A	**32-B**	**33-C**	**34-B**	**35-C**	**36-D**	**37-C**	**38-B**	**39-B**	**40-A**
41-B	**42-D**	**43-D**	**44-B**	**45-D**	**46-C**	**47-B**	**48-A**	**49-C**	**50-A**

ĐỀ 10

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**. attract<u>s</u> **B**. delay<u>s</u> **C**. believe<u>s</u> **D**. begin<u>s</u>

Question 2. **A**. <u>ch</u>aracter **B**. a<u>ch</u>ing **C**. <u>ch</u>amber **D**. or<u>ch</u>estra

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3. **A**. behave **B**. enter **C**. allow **D**. relax

Question 4. **A**. infectious **B**. privacy **C**. principle **D**. charity

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

Question 5. The boy denied _____ the cake even though there was some cream left on his chin.

A. to eating **B**. eating **C**. to eat **D**. eat

Question 6. In Japan, _____ most important holiday of _____ season is New Year's Day, which comes one week after Christmas.

A. the-the **B**. ∅ – the **C**. the – ∅ **D**. the - a

Question 7. Simon was so absorbed _____ his book that he didn't even notice me come in.

A. in **B**. to **C**. with **D**. of

Question 8. _____ for about 4 weeks, we now can perform most of the tasks confidently.

A. Being trained **B**. Training **C**. Having trained **D**. Having been trained

Question 9. If the primary candidates _____ more on the issue, the results of the election would have been quite different.

A. have focused **B**. had focused **C**. focused **D**. were focused

Question 10. Before they came to the party, Jane _____ all the things needed.

A. had prepared **B**. prepared **C**. was preparing **D**. has prepared

Question 11. The proposals he put forward were excellent. _____, it quickly became apparent that they would work when put into practice.

A. Moreover **B**. However **C**. Nevertheless **D**. Although

Question 12. The teacher was explaining the lesson slowly and clearly _____.

A. in order that his students can understand it **B**. in order to his students understand it

C. so as to that his students could understand it **D**. so that his students could understand it

Question 13. It was such a/an _____ book about environmental problems.

A. weather-beaten **B**. thought-provoking **C**. absent-minded **D**. ill-behaved

Question 14. They were so _____ about joining the local volunteer group that they couldn't

sleep last night.

A. excite **B**. excitement **C**. exciting **D**. excited

Question 15. You shouldn't lose heart; success often comes to those who are not _____ by failures

A. put off **B**. turned on **C**. left out **D**. switched off

Question 16. A lot of generous businessmen have _____ valuable contributions to helping needy people.

A. done **B**. taken **C**. made **D**. given

Question 17. I was left out in the _____ in the annual promotions in the company.

A. rain **B**. sun **C**. snow **D**. cold

Question 18. When I told my family I wanted to be a professional musician, I faced a _____ of criticism from my parents, who strongly disapproved of the idea.

A. barrage **B**. barricade **C**. blast **D**. attack

Question 19. The director informed that no candidate _____ all the criteria for the administrative position.

A. completed **B**. fulfilled **C**. achieved **D**. suited

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 20. We have achieved considerable results in the economic field, such as high economic growth, stability and significant poverty **alleviation** over the past few years.

A. achievement **B**. development **C**. prevention **D**. reduction

Question 21. I'm all in favor of ambition but I think when he says he'll be a millionaire by the time he's 25, he's simply **crying for the moon**.

A. longing for what is beyond the reach **B**. asking for what is attainable

C. doing something with vigor or intensity **D**. crying a lot and for a long time

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 22. People nationwide have acted without **<u>hesitation</u>** to provide aids for the victims in the disaster-stricken areas.

A. awareness **B**. uncertainty **C**. reluctance **D**. willingness

Question 23. With price increases on most necessities, many people have to **<u>tighten their belt</u>** for fear of getting into financial difficulties.

A. spend money freely **B**. save on daily expenses

C. dress in loose clothes **D**. put on tighter belts

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 24. *Mary invited her friend, Sarah, to have dinner out that night and Sarah accepted*.

- Mary: "Shall we eat out tonight?" - Sarah: "_____."

A. That's a great idea **B**. That's acceptable

C. You are welcome **D**. It's kind of you to invite

Question 25. *Silas is talking to his roommate, Salah, about the Olympic Games.*

- Silas: "Do you think our country can host the Olympic Games some day in the future?"

- Salah: "_____. We can't afford such a big event."

A. No, I don't think so **B**. You can say that again

C. I can't agree with your more **D**. Yes, you're right

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or

phrase that best fits each the numbered blanks.

A scientist said robots will be more intelligent than humans by 2029. The scientist's name is Ray Kurzweil. He works for Google as Director of Engineering. He is one of the world's leading experts on (26) _____ intelligence (A.I). Mr Kurzweil believes computers will be able to learn from experiences, just like humans. He also thinks they will be able to tell jokes and stories, and even flirt. Kurzweil's 2029 prediction is a lot sooner than many people thought. The scientist said that in 1999, many A.I. experts said it would be hundreds of years (27) _____ a computer was more intelligent than a human. He said that it would not be long before computer (28) _____ is one billion times more powerful than the human brain.

Mr Kurzweil joked that many years ago, people thought he was a little crazy for predicting computers would be as intelligent as humans. His thinking has stayed the same but everyone else has changed the way they think. He said: "My views are not radical any more. I've actually stayed (29) _____. It's the rest of the world that's changing its View." He highlighted examples of high-tech things we use, see or read about every day. These things make us believe that computers have intelligence. He said people think differently now: "Because the public has seen things like Siri (the iPhone's voice-recognition technology) (30) _____ you talk to a computer, they've seen the Google self-driving cars."

(Source: https://breakingnewsenglish.com)

Question 26. **A**. artificial **B**. false **C**. handmade **D**. fake

Question 27. **A**. while **B**. after **C**. then **D**. before

Question 28. **A**. intelligent **B**. intelligently **C**. intelligence **D**. intelligences

Question 29. **A**. consistent **B**. insistent **C**. persistent **D**. resistant

Question 30. **A**. which **B**. where **C**. whom **D**. what

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of

the question.

Some doctors think that you should drink a glass of water each morning. You should drink this water first thing, before doing anything else. The temperature of the water should be similar to body temperature; neither too hot nor too cold.

Why should you drink this water? Water helps your body in many ways. **It** helps clean out your kidneys. It prepares your stomach for digestion. Water can also help your intestines work better. After drinking water, the intestines can more easily take out nutrients from our food. Water also helps us go to the bathroom more easily.

Scientists suggest that people take in 1,600 milliliters of water each day. But don't drink all of that water in one sitting. If you do, your kidneys will have to work much harder to **eliminate** it. It's better to drink some in the morning and some in the afternoon. Some people think it's better to drink between meals and not during meals. They think water dilutes the juices produced in our stomachs. This can interfere with normal digestion.

Are you drinking enough water every day? Check the color of your urine. If it is light yellow, you are probably drinking enough. If your urine is very dark yellow, you probably need to drink more water. A little more water each day could make you much healthier.

(Adapted from Reading Challenge 1 by Casey Malarcher and Andrea Janzen)

Question 31. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The importance of water**B**. The advice of the doctors

C. How to drink water correctly? **D**. The best amount of water to drink

Question 32. According to the passage, water is good for the following organs of the body, EXCEPT _____.

A. kidneys **B**. stomach **C**. intestines **D**. livers

Question 33. The word "**it**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. your body **B**. your kidney **C**. water **D**. your stomach

Question 34. The word "**eliminate**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. preserve **B**. remove **C**. absorb **D**. process

Question 35. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. The first thing you should do every morning is to drink water.

B. You shouldn't drink too much water at the same time.

C. Drinking water while having meals may interfere with normal digestion.

D. You need to drink more water if your urine is light yellow.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question.

While watching sports on TV, the chances are children will see professional players cheating, having tantrums, fighting, or abusing officials. In addition, it's highly likely that children will be aware of well-known cases of sportspeople being caught using drugs to improve their performance. The danger of all this is that it could give children the idea that winning is all that counts and you should win at all costs. Good behavior and fair play aren't the message that comes across. Instead, it looks as if cheating and bad behavior are reasonable ways of getting what you want. This message is further **bolstered** by the fact that some of these sportspeople acquire enormous fame and wealth, making it seem they are being handsomely rewarded either despite or because of their bad behavior.

What can parents do about this? They can regard sport on television as an opportunity to discuss attitudes and behavior with their children. When watching sports together, if parents see a player swearing at the referee, they can get the child's opinion on that behavior and discuss whether a player's skill is more important than their behavior. Ask what the child thinks the player's contribution to the team is. Point out that no player can win a team game on their own, so it's important for members to work well together.

Another thing to focus on is what the commentators say. Do they frown on bad behavior from players, think it's amusing or even consider it's a good thing? What about the officials? If they let players get away with a clear foul, parents can discuss with children whether this is right and what effect it has on the game. Look too at the reactions of coaches and managers. Do they accept losing with good grace or scowl and show a bad attitude? Parents can use this to talk about attitudes to winning and losing and to remind children that both are part of sport.

However, what children learn from watching sports is by no means all negative and parents should make sure they **accentuate** the positives too. They should emphasise to children the high reputation that well-behaved players have, not just with their teammates but also with spectators and the media. **They** can focus on the contribution made by such players during a game, discussing how valuable they are in the team. In the interviews after a game, point out to a child that the well-behaved sportspeople don't gloat when they win or sulk when they lose. And parents can stress how well these people conduct themselves in their personal lives and the good work they do for others when not playing. In other words, parents should get their children to focus on the positive role models, rather than the antics of the badly behaved but often more publicized players.

(Adapter from "New English File – Advanced" by Will Maddox)

Question 36. Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The importance of team spirit in sport

B. The influence of model sportspeople on children

C. Moral lessons for children from watching sports

D. Different attitudes toward bad behavior in sport

Question 37. The word "**bolstered**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. inspired. **B**. represented. **C**. energized. **D**. reinforced.

Question 38. According to paragraph 2, what should parents teach their children through watching sports?

A. Cheating is frowned upon by the majority of players.

B. A team with badly-behaved players will not win a game.

C. A player's performance is of greater value than his behavior.

D. Collaboration is fundamental to any team's success.

Question 39. The word "**accentuate**" in paragraph 4 can be best replaced by _____.

A. highlight. **B**. embolden. **C**. consolidate. **D**. actualize.

Question 40. The word "**They**" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. children. **B**. spectators. **C**. teammates. **D**. parents.

Question 41. Which of the following about sport is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. Misconduct from sportspeople may go unpunished despite the presence of officials.

B. A well-behaved player enjoys a good reputation among his teammates, spectators and the media.

C. Reactions of coaches and managers when their teams lose a game may be of educational value.

D. Many sportspeople help others so as to project good images of themselves.

Question 42. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. The media tend to turn the spotlight more on sportspeople's wrongdoings than on their good deeds.

B. The well-behaved players in a game invariably display desirable conducts when not playing.

C. Players with good attitudes make a greater contribution to their teams' budgets than

others.

D. Well-mannered players sometimes display strong emotions after winning or losing a game.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 43. It is essential <u>that</u> cancer <u>is</u> diagnosed and <u>treated</u> as early as possible in order <u>to assure</u> a successful cure.

A. that**B**. is **C**. treated **D**. to assure

Question 44. Alternative therapies <u>often dismiss</u> by orthodox medicine <u>because</u> they are sometimes <u>administered by</u> people with no <u>formal</u> medical training.

A. often dismiss **B**. because **C**. administered by **D**. formal

Question 45. It <u>concerns</u> many socialogists that inadequate <u>parents skills</u> may lead to an increase in the

number of <u>incidents</u> of <u>juvenile delinquency</u>.

A. concerns **B**. parents skills **C**. incidents **D**. juvenile delinquency

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46. Soil erosion is a result of forests being cut down carelessly.

A. That forests are being cut down carelessly results from soil erosion

B. Soil erosion contributes to forests being cut down carelessly.

C. Soil erosion results in forests being cut down carelessly.

D. That forests are being cut down carelessly leads to soil erosion.

Question 47. It is believed that modem farming methods have greatly improved farmers' lives.

A. People believe that there is little improvement in farmers' lives thanks to modem farming methods.

B. Modem farming methods were believed to have greatly improved farmers' lives.

C. Modem farming methods are believed to have had negative effects on farmers' lives.

D. Farmers are believed to have enjoyed a much better life thanks to modem farming methods.

Question 48. I'm certain Luis was on top of the world when his wife gave birth to their first child.

A. Luisa must be on top of the world when his wife gave birth to their first child.

B. Luisa must have been on top of the world when his wife gave birth to their first child.

C. Luisa could have been on top of the world when his wife gave birth to their first child.

D. Luisa may be very on top of the world when his wife gave birth to their first child.

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

Question 49. His friends supported and encouraged him. He did really well in the competition.

A. Such were his friends' support and encouragement that he couldn't do really well in the competition.

B. Had it not been for his friends' support and encouragement, he couldn't have done so well in the competition.

C. No matter how much his friends supported and encouraged him, he couldn't do well in the competition.

D. If his friends had given him support and encouragement, he could have done really well in the competition.

Question 50. We gain more knowledge about how to stay safe online. We worry about the

threats of cybercrime less.

A. The more knowledge about how to stay safe online we gain, the less we worry about the threats of cybercrime.

B. The more we stay online to gain safety knowledge, the less we worry about the threats of cybercrime.

C. The more knowledge about how to stay safe online we gain, the more we worry about the threats of cybercrime.

D. The more we know about how to stay safe online, we worry about the threats of cybercrime less.

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1. A	6. A	11. A	16. C	21. A	26. A	31. A	36. C	41. D	46. D
2. C	7. A	12. D	17. D	22. D	27. D	32. D	37. D	42. A	47. D
3. B	8. D	13. B	18. A	23. A	28. C	33. C	38. D	43. B	48. B
4. A	9. B	14. D	19. B	24. A	29. A	34. B	39. A	44. A	49. B
5. B	10. A	15. A	20. D	25. A	30. D	35. D	40. D	45. B	50. A

ĐỀ 11

Mark the letter A, B, c, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Câu 1 (NB): A. interact **B.** understand **C.** volunteer **D.** contribute

Câu 2 (NB): A. maintain **B.** perform **C.** prefer **D.** offer

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

Câu 3 (NB): **A.** cleaned **B.** looked **C.** climbed **D.** enjoyed

Câu 4 (NB): **A.** lake **B.** play **C.** shape **D.** many

Mark the letter A, B, c, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Câu 5 (TH): At first, John said he hadn't broken the vase, but later he **accepted** it.

A. denied **B.** discussed **C.** protected **D.** admitted

Câu 6 (TH): An **indecisive** commander is unlikely to win the confidence of his men.

A. slow **B.** determined **C.** hesitant **D.** reliant

Mark the letter A, B, c, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Câu 7 (TH): My kids only have a **faint** memory of our hometown as they have lived away from it for a long time.

A. poor **B.** clear **C.** quick **D.** vague

Câu 8 (VDC): When I suggested he was mistaken, John **got hot under the collar** and stormed out of the room.

A. got emotional **B.** became furious **C.** remained calm **D.** felt anxious

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

Câu 9 (TH): The teacher demanded that the classroom _____ cleaned immediately.

A. is **B.** be **C.** are **D.** was

Câu 10 (TH): As soon as I _____, I'm going to return to my hometown.

A. have graduated **B.** will graduate **C.** will have graduated **D.** am going to graduate

Câu 11 (TH): The captain is the last person _____ the sinking ship.

A. leaving **B.** to leave **C.** that leave **D.** leaves

Câu 12 (TH): I hope the new year will bring you _____, health and prosperity.

A. success **B.** succeed **C.** successful **D.** successfully

Câu 13 (NB): If you work hard, you _____ pass the exam.

A. will **B.** won't **C.** would **D.** wouldn't

Câu 14 (TH): When Tom _____ yesterday, I _____ the washing up in the kitchen.

A. called - did **B.** called – was doing **C.** was calling - did **D.** was calling – was doing

Câu 15 (TH): She always said that when she grew up, she wanted to be _____ doctor.

A. an **B.** a **C.** the **D.** x

Câu 16 (TH): _____ the sky was grey and cloudy, we went to the beach.

A. Because **B.** Although **C.** Despite **D.** Because of

Câu 17 (VD): _____ is not clear to researchers.

A. Did dinosaurs become extinct **B.** Why dinosaurs having become extinct

C. Dinosaurs became extinct **D.** Why dinosaurs became extinct

Câu 18 (VD): He tried to _____ himself with everyone by paying then compliments.

A. gratify **B.** please **C.** ingratiate **D.** commend

Câu 19 (TH): I think there's a picture of the hotel _____ the first page.

A. on **B.** at **C.** in **D.** of

Câu 20 (VD): The smell was so bad that it completely _____ us off our food.

A. set **B.** took **C.** got **D.** put

Câu 21 (VDC): I won't buy that car because it has too much _____ on it.

A. ups and downs **B.** odds and ends **C.** wear and tear **D.** white lie

Câu 22 (VD): I had a red _____ day yesterday.

A. tape **B.** wood **C.** pepper **D.** letter

Câu 23 (TH): You ___ have eaten the mushrooms if you were not sure.

A. should **B.** shouldn't **C.** would **D.** could

Mark the letter A, B, c, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Câu 24 (TH): Jenny and Kathy are arranging to see a new film.

- Jenny: "Why don't you come over and see the new film with me?"
- Kathy: "_____"

A. Great, I'd love to. **B.** Oh, I'm afraid so.

C. You're welcome. **D.** Wow! You didn't realize that.

Câu 25 (TH): Helen and Sarah are talking about their school's field trip.

- Helen: "This is the best field trip we've ever had".

- Sarah: "_____. Everyone enjoyed it to the fullest."

A. I don't think that's a good idea **B.** I totally disagree

C. You're right **D.** Never mind

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks

Our position in the family is one of the factors (**26**)_____ strongly affect our personality. The eldest or first-born children get maximum (**27**) _____ from their parents and the result is that they are usually self-confident and ambitious people. Firstborns are also responsible because they often have to look after their younger brothers or sisters. (**28**) _____, they can be quite bossy and dominant as they often give orders and are fearful of losing position. Middle children are usually sociable since they have other children to play with. They are good at peacemaking and compromising. Yet, on the negative side, (**29**) _____ children can be jealous and moody ones. The youngest in a family is probably quite a relaxed person and some are often lazy. This is because they always have someone in the family to help them. Yet, they are charming and (**30**) _____, have a good sense of humor and know how to manipulate others when they want to get their way.

Câu 26 (NB): **A.** which **B.** where **C.** who **D.** what

Câu 27 (VD): **A.** awareness **B.** attention **C.** attraction **D.** willingness

Câu 28 (TH): **A.** Whenever **B.** In addition **C.** Therefore **D.** However

Câu 29 (TH): **A.** elder **B.** middle **C.** younger **D.** youngest

Câu 30 (TH): **A.** create **B.** creation **C.** creative **D.** creature

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 31 to 35.

Dinosaurs were reptiles that lived during a period of earth's history called the Mesozoic Era,

which is known as the Age of Reptiles. The first dinosaurs appeared more than 200 million years ago. For many millions of years, they dominated the land with their huge size and strength. Then about 65 million years ago, they died out rather suddenly, never to reemerge.

The word dinosaur comes from two Greek words meaning "terrible lizard". Dinosaurs were not lizards, but their appearance could be truly terrifying. The biggest **ones** weighed more than ten times as much as a mature elephant and nearly equaled the size of most modern-day whales. The famous kinds of dinosaurs, including the brontosaurus and tyrannosaurus, reached 80 to 90 feet in length. Not all dinosaurs were giants, however, some were actually no larger than a chicken.

Scientists still do not know what caused dinosaurs to disappear. One theory involves a change in the earth's climate. It is believed that temperature dropped significantly towards the end of the Cretaceous Period. Too large to hibernate and not having fur or feathers for protection, it is possible that the climate became too **chilly** for dinosaurs. In contrast, other species having protection, such as the mammals and birds, were able to survive.

Câu 31 (VD): What is the best title for this passage?

A. The Domination of the Land **B.** Dinosaurs and their extinction

C. Earth's Largest Reptiles **D.** The History of Earth

Câu 32 (NB): The word "**ones**" in the passage refers to _____.

A. dinosaurs **B.** millions **C.** lizards **D.** whales

Câu 33 (TH): It can be inferred from the passage that the Age of Reptiles lasted about _____.

A. 200 million years **B.** 135 million years **C.** 80 million years **D.** 65 million years

Câu 34 (TH): The word "**chilly**" in the passage refers to _____.

A. very hot **B.** extremely cold **C.** very cold **D.** humid

Câu 35 (TH): According to the passage, what is TRUE about the size of dinosaurs?

A. It made them the largest creatures ever on earth.

B. It varied quite greatly.

C. It guaranteed their survival.

D. It was rather uniform.

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

Just as optical fibers have transformed communication, they are also revolutionizing medicine. These ultra - thin, flexible fibers **have opened a window** into the living tissues of the body. By inserting optical fibers through natural openings or small incisions and then threading them along the body's established pathways, physicians can look into the lungs, intestines, heart and other areas that were **formerly** inaccessible to **them**.

The basic fiber-optics system is called fiberscope, which consists of two bundles of fibers. One, the illuminating bundle, carries light to the tissues. It is coupled to a high-intensity light source. Light enters the cores of the high-purity silicon glass and travels along the fibers. A lens at the end of the bundle collects the light and focuses it into the other bundle, the imaging bundle. Each fiber in the bundle transmits only a tiny fraction of the total image. The reconstructed image can be viewed through an eyepiece or displayed on a television screen. During the last five years, improved methods of fabricating optical fibers have led to a reduction in fiberscope diameter and an increase in the number of fibers, which in turn has increased resolution.

Optical fibers can also be used to deliver laser light. By use of laser beams, physicians can perform surgery inside the body, sometimes eliminating the need for invasive procedures in which healthy tissue must be cut through to reach the site of disease. Many of these procedures do not require anesthesia and can be performed in a physician's office. These techniques have reduced the risk and the cost of medical care.

Câu 36 (VD): What is the main topic of the passage?

A. Revolution in communication **B.** The invention of optical fibers

C. New surgical techniques **D.** The roles of optical fibers in medicine

Câu 37 (TH): The author uses the expression "**have opened a window**" to indicate that the use of optical fibers_____.

A. has enabled scientists to make amazing discoveries

B. sometimes requires a surgical incision

C. allows doctors to see inside the body without major surgery

D. has been unknown to the general public until quite recently

Câu 38 (TH): Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**formerly**"?

A. previously **B.** completely **C.** usually **D.** theoretically

Câu 39 (TH): The word "**them**" in paragraph 1 refers to ____.

A. optical fibers **B.** pathways **C.** physicians **D.** other areas of the body

Câu 40 (TH): According to the passage, what is the purpose of the illuminating bundle in a fiberscope?

A. To carry light into the body. **B.** To collect and focus light.

C. To reconstruct images. **D.** To perform surgery inside the body.

Câu 41 (TH): According to the passage, how do the fiberscopes used today differ from those used in five years ago?

A. They use brighter light. **B.** They are longer.

C. They contain more fibers. **D.** They are larger in diameter.

Câu 42 (VD): Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as one of the advantages of laser surgery techniques?

A. They can be performed in a physician's office.

B. They are safer than conventional surgery.

C. They can often be performed without anesthesia.

D. They are relatively easy to teach to physicians.

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

Câu 43 (TH): The girl who were injured in the accident is now in hospital.

A. who **B.** were **C.** in **D.** now

Câu 44 (TH): The farmer plows the fields, plants the seeds and will harvest the crop.

A. plows **B.** the fields **C.** the seeds **D.** will harvest

Câu 45 (VD): In order to do a profit, the new leisure centre needs at least 2000 visitors a

month.

A. do a profit **B.** the **C.** at least **D.** a month

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.

Câu 46 (TH): I am not as good at English as my friend.

A. My friend is better at English than me. **B.** My friend is the best at English person in my class.

C. I am the best at English person in my class. **D.** I am better at English than my friend.

Câu 47 (TH): "I am going away tomorrow, mom.", the son said.

A. The son said that he was going away the next day, mom.

B. The son told his mom that he was going away the next day.

C. The son asked his mom if he was going away tomorrow.

D. The son said his mom he was going away the next day.

Câu 48 (VDC): Sally paid for her travel in advance, but it wasn't necessary.

A. Sally needn't have paid for her travel in advance.

B. Sally might not have paid for her travel in advance.

C. Sally may not have paid for her travel in advance.

D. Sally couldn't have paid for her travel in advance.

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.

Câu 49 (VD): Jenifer rejected the job offer. She now regrets it.

A. Jenifer regrets not having rejected the job offer.

B. If only Jenifer didn't reject the job offer.

C. Jenifer wishes she hadn't rejected the job offer.

D. Jenifer regrets to reject the job offer.

Câu 50 (VDC): The master of ceremonies has a very soft voice. Everyone listens to her attentively whenever she appears on the stage.

A. So soft is the voice of the master of ceremonies that everyone listens to her attentively whenever she appears on the stage.

B. As long as the master of ceremonies hadn't had a very soft voice, everyone wouldn't listen to her attentively whenever she appears on the stage.

C. Only after everyone listens to the master of ceremonies attentively whenever she appears on the stage does she have a very soft voice.

D. But for a very soft voice, everyone would listen to her attentively whenever she appears on the stage.

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1-D	2-D	3-B	4-D	5-D	6-C	7-B	8-C	9-B	10-A
11-B	12-A	13-A	14-B	15-B	16-B	17-D	18-C	19-A	20-D
21-C	22-D	23-B	24-A	25-C	26-A	27-B	28-D	29-B	30-C
31-B	32-A	33-B	34-C	35-B	36-D	37-C	38-A	39-C	40-A
41-C	42-D	43-B	44-D	45-A	46-A	47-B	48-A	49-C	50-A

ĐỀ 12

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 1: You don't try to work hard. You will fail in the exam.

A. Unless you try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.

B. Unless you don't try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.

C. Unless you try to work hard, you won't fail in the exam.

D. Unless do you try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.

Question 2: Marry loved her stuffed animal when she was young. She couldn't sleep without it.

A. When Marry was young, she loved her stuffed animal so much that she couldn't sleep without it.

B. When Marry was young, she loved her stuffed animal so as not to sleep with it.

C. As Marry couldn't sleep without her stuffed animal when she was young, she loved it.

D. When Marry was young, she loved her stuffed animal though she couldn't sleep without it.

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

Question 3: Fifty minutes <u>are</u> the <u>maximum</u> <u>length</u> of time <u>allotted</u> for the exam.

A. maximum **B.** length **C.** are **D**. allotted

Question 4: <u>For its</u> establishment, ASEAN <u>Tourism Association</u> has <u>played</u> an important role <u>in promoting and developing ASEAN</u> Tourism services.

A. Tourism Association **B.** played

C. For its **D.** in promoting and developing

Question 5: <u>Having been identified</u> the causes <u>of</u> global warming, scientists have <u>worked out</u> some solutions <u>to reduce</u> its effects.

A. worked out **B.** Having been identified **C.** to reduce **D.** of

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.

If you want to give someone the nod in Bulgaria, you have to nod your head to say “no” and shake it to say “yes” – the exact opposite of what we do! In Belgium, pointing with your index finger or snapping your fingers at someone is very rude.

In France, you shouldn't rest your feet on tables or chairs. Speaking to someone with your hands in your pockets will only make matters worse. In the Middle East, you should never show the soles of your feet or shoes to **<u>others</u>** as it will be seen as a grave insult. When eating, only use your right hand because they use their left hands when going to the bathroom.

In Bangladesh, the 'thumbs-up' is a rude sign. In Myanmar, people greet each other by clapping, and in India, whistling in public is considered rude.

In Japan, you should not blow your nose in public, but you can burp at the end of a meal to show that you have enjoyed it. The 'OK' sign (thumb and index finger forming a circle) means "everything is good” in the West, but in China it means nothing or zero. In Japan, it

means money, and in the Middle East, it is a rude gesture.

Question 6: In the Middle East, people do not use their left hands for eating because they use their left hands _____.

A. to put in their pockets **B.** when preparing the meal

C. when going to the bathroom **D.** to clean their tables and chairs

Question 7: It is mentioned in the passage that many gestures _____.

A. are not used to communicate our feelings

B. may mean different things in different countries

C. can be used to greet each other in public

D. are used in greeting among men and women

Question 8: Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?

A. In Belgium, snapping your fingers at someone is very rude.

B. In France, people shouldn't rest their feet on tables.

C. In Myanmar, people greet each other by clapping

D. In China, the 'OK'sign means money

Question 9: The word **"<u>others</u>"** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. other people **B.** other shoes **C.** other soles **D.** other feet

Question 10: People nod their head to say no in _____.

A. Bulgaria **B.** Belgium **C.** France **D.** Japan

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. cook<u>ed</u> **B.** watch<u>ed</u> **C.** stopp<u>ed</u> **D.** wick<u>ed</u>

Question 12: A. sp<u>i</u>rit **B.** t<u>i</u>tle **C.** descr<u>i</u>be **D.** f<u>i</u>nal

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

Question 13: The U23 Vietnamese football team's performance has garnered _____ from

around the world and shown promise for Vietnam's soccer horizon.

A. attentive **B.** attentively **C.** attend **D**. attention

Question 14: The joke would not be funny if it _____ into French.

A. be translated **B.** has been translated

C. was be translated **D.** were translated

Question 15: Paul is a very _____ character, he is never relaxed with strangers.

A. self-conscious **B.** self-satisfied **C.** self-directed **D.** self-confident

Question 16: Mary's lawyer advised her _____ anything further about the accident.

A. not saying **B.** telling **C.** not to say **D.** not tell

Question 17: Many of the pictures _____ from outer space are presently on display in the public library

A. sending **B.** sent **C.** having sent **D.** were sent

Question 18: Although he is my friend, I find it hard to _____ his selfishness

A. catch up with **B.** put up with **C.** keep up with **D.** come down with

Question 19: John congratulated us _____ our exam with high marks.

A. on pass **B.** for passing **C.** to pass **D.** on passing

Question 20: We expected him at eight, but he finally _____ at midnight.

A. turned in **B.** came off **C.** came to **D.** turned up

Question 21: Everybody is tired of watching the same comercials on TV every night, _____?

A. aren't they **B.** are they **C.** haven't they **D.** don't they

Question 22: The authorities _____ actions to stop illegal purchase of wild animals and their associated products effectively. However, they didn't do so.

A. must have taken **B.** had to take **C.** needed have taken **D.** should have taken

Question 23: He gave me his personal _____ that his draft would be ready by Friday.

A. accordance **B.** assurance **C.** endurance **D.** insurance

Question 24: Vietnam _____ announcing a nationwide lockdown to fight COVID-19 on April 1, 2020.

A. start **B.** started **C.** will start **D.** has started

Question 25: The 1st week of classes at university is a little _____ because so many students get lost, change classes or go to the wrong place.

A. uncontrolled **B**. chaotic **C.** arranged **D.** notorious

Question 26: After he _____ his work, he went straight home.

A. would finish **B.** has finished **C.** has been finishing **D.** had finished

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 27: A: My speaking skill is getting worse.

B: _____, I would speak English in class more regularly.

A. Don't ask me **B.** If I were you **C.** No problem **D.** Forgive

Question 28: Linda is thanking Daniel for his birthday present.

Linda: "Thanks for the book. I've been looking it for months." Daniel: "_____"

A. You can say that again **B.** I'm glad you like it.

C. I like reading books. **D.** Thank you for looking for it.

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.

How is the news different from entertainment? Most people would answer that news is real but entertainment is fiction. However, if we think more carefully about the news, it becomes clear that the news is not always real. The news does not show us all the events of the day, but stories from a small number of chosen events. The creation of news stories is subject to specific constraints, much like the creation of works of fiction. There are many constraints, but three of the most important ones are: commercialism, story formulas, and sources. Newspapers,

radio, and TV stations are businesses, all of which are rivals for audiences and advertising revenue. The amount of time that the average TV station spends on news broadcasts has grown steadily over the last fifty years - largely because news is relatively cheap to produce, yet sells plenty of advertising. Some news broadcasts are themselves becoming advertisements. For example, during one week in 1996 when the American CBS network was airing a movie about the sinking of the *Titanic*, CBS news ran nine stories about that event (which had happened 84 years before). The ABC network is owned by Disney Studios, and frequently runs news stories about **Mickey Mouse**. Furthermore, the profit motive drives news organizations to pay more attention to stories likely to generate a large audience, and to shy away from stories that may be important but dull. This pressure to be entertaining has produced shorter, simpler stories: more focus on celebrities than people of substance, more focus on gossip than on news, and more focus on dramatic events than on nuanced issues.

As busy people under relentless pressure to produce, journalists cannot spend days agonizing over the best way to present stories. Instead, they depend upon certain story formulas, which they can reuse again and again. One example is known as the inverted pyramid. In this formula, the journalist puts the most important information at the beginning of the story, than adds the next most important, and so on. The inverted pyramid originates from the age of the telegraph, the idea being that if the line went dead halfway through the story, the journalist would know that the most crucial information had at least been relayed. Modern journalists still value the formula for a similar reason. Their editors will cut stories if they are too long. Another formula involves reducing a complicated story into a simple conflict. The best example is "horse race" election coverage. Thorough explication of the issues and the candidates' views is forbiddingly complex. Journalists therefore concentrate more on who is winning in the opinion polls, and whether the underdog can catch up in the numbers than on politicians' campaign goals.

Sources are another constraint on what journalists cover and how they cover it. The dominant sources for news are public information officers in businesses and government

offices. The majority of such officers try to establish themselves as experts who are qualified to feed information to journalists. How do journalists know who is an expert? In general, they don't. They use sources not on the basis of actual expertise, but on the appearance of expertise and the willingness to share it. All the major news organizations use some of the same sources (many of **them** anonymous), so the same types of stories always receive attention. Over time, the journalists may even become close friends with their sources, and they stop searching for alternative points of view. The result tends to be narrow, homogenized coverage of the same kind.

Question 29: It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the author of the passage thinks _____.

A. that most people don't realize how different news is from reality

B. that watching or reading the news is extremely boring

C. that most news stories are false

D. that most people don't pay enough attention to the news

Question 30: According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true?

A. One effect of commercialism is news stories with more complex content.

B. Some news broadcasts are shown without advertisements.

C. More time is devoted to news on TV now than 50 years ago.

D. The ABC network owns Disney Studios.

Question 31: Why does the author mention **Mickey Mouse** in paragraph 2?

A. To give an example of news content that is not serious

B. To indicate that ABC shows entertaining news stories

C. To give an example of news stories that are also advertisements

D. To contrast ABC's style with that of CBS

Question 32: According to paragraph 3, an advantage of the inverted pyramid formula for journalists is that _____.

A. if a story is cut by the editor, only the less crucial information will be lost

B. it makes a story more likely to be cut by the editor

C. it makes a story more likely to attract the attention of the audience

D. it makes a story simpler and easier to understand

Question 33: The word **relayed** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. Known **B.** chosen **C.** gathered **D.** sent

Question 34: According to the passage, which of the following tends to lead to homogenized coverage?

A. Journalists' use of experts as sources

B. Journalists' search for alternative points of view

C. Journalists' using government officials as sources

D. Journalists' becoming friends with their sources

Question 35: The word **them** in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. journalists **B.** organizations **C.** sources **D.** experts

Question 36: Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentences "Thorough explication of the issues .... than on politicians' campaign goals." in the passage?

A. Journalists focus on poll numbers instead of campaign issues because it is easier.

B. Journalists are more interested in issues and candidates' views, but viewers are more interested in who is winning.

C. During an election campaign, journalists mainly concentrate on "horse race" coverage.

D. Candidates' views and how they are explained by journalists can have a big effect on poll numbers.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 37: He **drives me to the edge** because he never stops talking.

A. steers me **B.** irritates me **C.** moves me **D.** frightens me

Question 38: We should find ways to improve our products **in terms of** quality and packaging.

A. for considering aspects **B.** in spite of **C.** with a view to **D.** in regard to

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

All living things require energy to do the work necessary for survival and reproduction. But what is energy? Energy is simply the ability to do work, (39) _____. work is done when a force moves an object. Let's consider your own needs for a moment. You need energy to turn on and turn off your computer. You need energy to (40) _____ of bed in the morning. And, yes, you need energy to reproduce. So where does energy come from and how do we use it? On Earth, energy ultimately comes from the sun. Plants use the sun's energy to make sugar. Organisms, in turn, use sugar as a (41) _____ of energy to do work. Plants use energy from sunlight to make sugar and oxygen from carbon dioxide and water. The process by which carbon dioxide and water are (42) _____ to sugar and oxygen using sunlight is referred to as photosynthesis. This is an endergonic reaction, meaning energy is required by the reaction. Specifically, energy is required to put the carbon dioxide and the water molecules together to form sugar. Sun (43) _____ the energy needed to drive photosynthesis, and some of the energy used to make the sugar is stored in the sugar molecule.

Question 39: A. which **B.** where **C.** that **D.** why

Question 40: A. get up **B.** wake out **C.** get out **D.** wake up

Question 41: **A.** degree **B.** scale **C.** source **D.** format

Question 42: A. purchased **B.** exchanged **C.** removed **D.** converted

Question 43: A. absorbs **B.** transfers **C.** consumes **D.** provides

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 44: The government is encouraging everyone to <u>save</u> water by not washing their cars.

A. conserve **B.** avoid **C.** collect **D.** waste

Question 45: Don't tease her, she is <u>fragile</u>.

A. breakable **B.** angry **C.** strong **D.** pissed off

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 questionsor indicate the correct answer to each of them.

Question 46: He decided not to go to university and went to work in a restaurant.

A. Despite of going to university he went to work in a restaurant.

B. Instead of going to university, he go to work in a restaurant.

C. He decided to go to work in a restaurant because he liked it.

D. He went to work in a restaurant instead of going to university.

Question 47: The secret to success is hard work.

A. Working hard ensures success. **B.** If you keep your work secret, you will succeed.

C. One cannot succeed if he has secrets. **D.** One must work hard to keep secrets.

Question 48: Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.

A. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.

B. I disturbed the meeting because I said goodbye.

C. I would rather disturb the meeting than leave without saying goodbye.

D. The meeting was disturbed as I left saying goodbye.

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

Question 49: A. familiar **B.** arrogant **C.** impatient **D.** uncertain

Question 50: A. arrangement **B.** disappear **C.** opponent **D.** contractual

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1-A	**2-A**	**3-C**	**4-C**	**5-B**	**6-C**	**7-B**	**8-D**	**9-A**	**10-A**
11-D	**12-A**	**13-D**	**14-D**	**15-A**	**16-C**	**17-B**	**18-B**	**19-D**	**20-D**

21-A	**22-D**	**23-B**	**24-B**	**25-B**	**26-D**	**27-B**	**28-B**	**29-A**	**30-C**
31-C	**32-A**	**33-D**	**34-D**	**35-C**	**36-A**	**37-B**	**38-D**	**39-B**	**40-C**
41-C	**42-D**	**43-D**	**44-D**	**45-C**	**46-D**	**47-A**	**48-A**	**49-B**	**50-B**

ĐỀ 13

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes the following exchanges.

Question 1. Mike and David are university students. They are talking about the result of the chemistry test. Select the most suitable response to fill in the blank.

- **Mike:** "I was worried about the chemistry result, but Mr. Brown gave me an Al"

- David: "_____"

A. Congratulations! That's great! **B.** Mr. Brown is so mean.

C. Don't worry about it. **D.** Good luck to you!

Question 2. Two friends are talking about the benefits of volunteering.

- **Daisy**: "As far as I know, doing charity Work is a really helpful thing for everyone in the society

- Mark:

A. You can say that again **B.** I take part in this campaign.

C. That's fine for me **D.** That sounds great.

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

Question 3. The situation of COVID-19 worldwide is still serious, _____?

A. isn't it **B.** doesn't it **C.** is it **D.** is not it

Question 4. June really liked _____ book that her boyfriend gave her yesterday.

A. an **B.** a **C.** ∅ **D**. the

Question 5. Britain has accused Russia _____ poisoning the ex-Russian spy Sergei Skripal and his daughter.

A. of **B.** on **C.** from **D.** for

Question 6. We should participate in the movements _____ to conserve the environment.

A. organizing **B.** to organize **C.** organized **D.** are organized

Question 7. If computers become as smart as humans, _____ our jobs better than we can?

A. do they do **B.** would they do **C.** Will they do **D.** they will do

Question 8. It was such a _____ concert that even Son Tung MTP's fans couldn't believe it.

A. surprise **B.** surprisingly **C.** surprised **D.** surprising

Question 9. Guests are requested to state their _____ for smoking and non-smoking accommodation upon booking

A. care **B.** likeness **C.** trend **D.** preference

Question 10. Before I send this article to the editor, I'd be grateful if you could _____ it for me.

A. break through **B.** go through **C.** look up **D.** take over

Question 11. Only when you grow up _____ how to organize things more neatly.

A. you will know **B.** do you know **C.** you know **D.** will you know

Question 12. After the accident, the police informed the victim's next of _____.

A. kin **B.** blood **C.** relation **D.** generation

Question 13. She looked round to see who was going _____ her.

A. after **B.** at **C.** up **D.** for

Question 14. We are raising funds for people with visual _____ in the city.

A. failures **B.** damages **C.** breakages **D.** impairments

Question 15. By the time Ryan finally graduated from high school, he _____ five different schools because his parents moved frequently.

A. had attended **B.** was attending **C.** has been attending **D.** attended

Question 16. I spoke to a boy _____ father is a famous scientist.

A. who's **B.** whose **C.** that's **D.** whom

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

Question 17. Mr. Young, general manager of the emergency response division of AMSA, said that the debris was **spotted** along a busy shipping route and could be containers that had fallen off cargo vessels.

A. analyzed **B.** shot **C.** collected **D.** seen

Question 18. She was a **devoted** teacher. She spent most of her time teaching and taking care of her students.

A. dedicated **B.** lazy **C.** polite **D.** honest

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

Question 19. The result of the studies have had a strong impact on future developments.

A. strong **B.** on **C.** of **D.** have had

Question 20. Some methods to prevent soil erosion are plowing parallel with the slopes of hills, to plant trees on unproductive land, and rotating crops.

A. Some **B.** rotating **C.** to prevent **D**. to plant

Question 21. The field of Artificial Intelligence research was found at a workshop held on the campus of Dartmouth College during the summer of 1956.

A. was found **B.** the **C.** held on **D.** field

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

Question 22. He was very tired. He agreed to help me with my homework.

A. Though he was tired, he agreed to help me with my homework

B. As he was tired, he didn't agree to help me with my homework.

C. That he agreed to help me with my homework made him tired.

D. Feeling tired, he refused to help me with my homework.

Question 23. He was very surprised to be addressed by the Queen. He didn't answer at once.

A. Not until he was so surprised to answer did the Queen address him.

B. Only when he was addressed by the Queen could he answer the surprising questions at once.

C. So surprised was he to be addressed by the Queen that he didn't answer at once.

D. But for such a nice surprise, he would have been addressed by the Queen.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 24. A. easy **B.** floppy **C.** marine **D.** sensible

Question 25. A. reference **B.** industry **C.** refusal **D.** butterfly

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

Question 26. A. kite<u>s</u> **B.** ball<u>s</u> **C.** hope<u>s</u> **D.** kick<u>s</u>

Question 27. A. f<u>ea</u>ther **B.** f<u>ea</u>ture **C.** l<u>ea</u>ther **D.** m<u>ea</u>sure

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 28. "You should take better care of your health said Tom's mother.

A. Tom's mother promised to take better care of his health.

B. Tom's mother required him to take better care of his heath.

C. Tom's mother advised him to take better entre of his health.

D. Tom's mother ordered him to take better care of his health.

Question 29. Thomas is more reliable than his roommate.

A. Thomas is less reliable than his roommate is.

B. Thomas is not a reliable as his roommate is.

C. Thomas' roommate is more reliable than him.

D. Thomas' roommate is not as reliable as him.

Question 30. My American friend finds it difficult to pick up food with chopsticks.

A. My American friend can't find chopsticks to pick up food.

B. My American friend is not used to picking up food with chopsticks.

C. My American friend didn't used to pick up food with chopsticks.

D. My American friend doesn't feel like picking up food with chopsticks.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each other numbered blanks.

The idea of going overseas to study can be daunting, with visions of baffling languages or nights spent in isolation while you are gradually forgotten by your friends and family. **(31)** _____, the benefits of studying abroad - such as broadening your mind, improving your career prospects and making friends from all over the world - can make digging out your passport really rewarding. “Studying abroad is an eye-opening experience," says Anna Boyd, event manager at The Student World. “Being **(32)** _____ in another culture, understanding differences and spotting similarities, living on a beach or in the mountains, **(33)** _____ will have an impact on every student.”

Overseas study comes in many shapes and sizes. It might be a single semester abroad via an Erasmus program for example. Or you might elect to follow a full three- or four-year degree program. Whatever your ambition is, the key is starting early. Some countries require specific combinations of A-levels from UK students. Germany looks for four A-levels including maths or science and one modern foreign language, for instance, while others, such as the US, value extracurricular activities. Starting our research well ahead **(34)**_____ time can help you make the right choices. “Getting involved in sports, arts and music is also worth considering, as well as gaining experience through volunteering and work placements,” says Boyd. In fact, applying to study abroad could even work to your advantage, for example, you might encounter lower

(35) _____ requirements.

(Adapted from https://wwwindependent.caukistudent/study-abroad)

Question 31. A. Thereby **B.** However **C.** But **D.** Therefore

Question 32. A. reside **B.** taken **C.** interested **D.** immersed

Question 33. A. where **B.** which **C.** why **D.** that

Question 34. A. off **B.** in **C.** of **D.** on

Question 35. A. entrance **B.** enter **C.** entry **D.** entered

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on you answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

New Zealand is a small country of four million inhabitants, a long-haul flight from all the major tourist-generating markets of the world. Tourism currently makes up 9% of the country's gross domestic product and is the country's largest export sector. Unlike other export sectors, which make products and then sell them overseas, tourism brings its customers to New Zealand. The product is the country itself the people, the places, and the experiences. In 1999, Tourism New Zealand launched a campaign to communicate a new brand position to the world. The campaign focused on New Zealand's scenic beauty, exhilarating outdoor activities and authentic Maori culture, and it made New Zealand one of the strongest national brands in the world.

A key feature of the campaign was the website www.newzealand.com, which provided potential visitors to New Zealand with a single gateway to everything the destination had to offer. The heart of the website was a database of tourism services operators, both those based in New Zealand and those based abroad which offered tourism service to the country. Any tourism-related business could be listed by filling in a simple form. This meant that even the smallest bed and breakfast address or specialist activity provider could gain a web presence with access to an audience of long-haul visitors. In addition, because participating businesses were able to update the details they gave on a regular basis, the information provided remained accurate. And to maintain and improve standards, Tourism New Zealand organised a scheme

whereby organisations appearing on the website underwent an independent **evaluation** against a set of agreed national standards of quality. As part of this, the effect of each business on the environment was considered.

To communicate the New Zealand experience, the site also carried features relating to famous people and places. One of the most popular was an interview with former New Zealand All Blacks rugby captain Tana Umaga. Another feature that attracted a lot of attention was an interactive journey through a number of the locations chosen for blockbuster films which had made use of New Zealand's stunning scenery as a backdrop. As the site developed, additional features were added to help independent travelers devise their own customised itineraries.

(Adapted from Cambridge IELTS 13)

Question 36. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The tourism in New Zealand **B.** The tourist attractions in New Zealand

C. The website for New Zealand's tourism **D.** The website of New Zealand

Question 37. The word "**it**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. New Zealand's scenic beauty **B.** campaign

C. tourism **D.** website

Question 38. According to paragraph 4. why did the website conduct an interview with Tana Umaga?

A. to advertise the New Zealand experience **B.** to attract a lot of attention.

C. to show off the beauty of New Zealand. **D.** to encourage tourists to visit New Zealand.

Question 39. The word "evaluation" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. score **B.** result **C.** comparison **D.** assessment

Question 40. Which statement is TRUE, according to the passage?

A. New Zealand is a small country, with a population of fourteen million.

B. New Zealand cuisine has made New Zealand one of the world's biggest national

brands.

C. Blockbuster films had used New Zealand's stunning scenery as a backdrop.

D. New Zealand's products are not about its food, people, places and experiences.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 41. Don't get angry with such a thing. It's only **a storm in a teacup.**

A. financial issue **B.** serious problem **C.** commercial tension **D.** trivial thing

Question 42. Lunar years were **inconvenient** for agricultural purposes.

A. useful **B.** practical **C.** ideal **D.** proper

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on you answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

People think children should play sports. Sports are fun, and playing with others. However, playing sports can have negative effects on children. It may produce feelings of poor **self-esteem** or aggressive behavior in some children. According to research on kids and sports, 40,000,000 kids play sports in the US. Of these, 18,000,000 say they have been yelled at or called names while playing sports. **This** leaves many children with a bad impression of sports. They think sports are just too aggressive.

Many researchers believe adults, especially parents and coaches, are the main cause of too much aggression in children's sports. They believe children copy aggressive adult behavior. This behavior is then further **reinforced** through both positive and negative feedback. Parents and coaches are powerful teachers because children usually look up to them. Often these adults behave aggressively themselves, sending children the message that winning is everything. At children's sporting events, parents may yell insults at other players or cheer when their child behaves aggressively. As well, children may be taught that hurting other players is acceptable or are pushed to continue playing even when they are injured. In addition, the media makes violence seem exciting. Children watch adult sports games and see violent behavior replayed over and over on television.

As a society, we really need to face up to this problem and do something about it. Parents and coaches should act as better examples for children. They also need to teach children better values. They should teach children to enjoy themselves whether they win or not. It's not necessary to knock yourself out to enjoys sports. Winning isn't everything. In addition, children shouldn't be allowed to continue to play when they are injured. Sending a child with an injury into a game gives the child the message that health isn't as important as winning. If we make some basic changes, children might learn to enjoy sports again.

(Adapted from Reading Challenge 2 by Casep Ma/archer and Andrea Jansen)

Question 43. Which of the following could be the main idea of passage?

A. Playing sports may make children more violent.

B. The negative impacts sports bring children outweigh their positive effects.

C. Playing sports is not always beneficial to children's health.

D. Children should be discouraged to play sports when they are too young.

Question 44. The word "**This**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____

A. being yelled or called names while playing sports **B.** playing sports

C. aggressive behavior **D.** millions of kids playing sports in the US

Question 45. The word "**reinforced**" in the second paragraph could be best replace by _____.

A. reduced **B.** deteriorated **C.** prevented **D.** strengthened

Question 46. According to paragraph 2. the following are the reasons of children's aggression, EXCEPT _____.

A. parents and coaches are too aggressive to win

B. children shout at their opponents as playing

C. violent manners are repeated many times on television

D. children are likely trained that it's appropriate to commit a foul against an opponent

Question 47. What does the author suggest in the last paragraph?

A. Aggressive behavior is indispensable in playing sports.

B. Children are inevitable to hurt or yell at other players when playing sports.

C. Relishing themselves should be children's principal purpose when playing sports.

D. Being injured in sports is not acceptable.

Question 48. The word "**self-esteem**" in the first paragraph could be best replace by _____.

A. self-deprecation **B**. self-satisfaction **C.** self-abasement **D.** self-absorbed

Question 49. How many children said they had some negative experience when playing sports?

A. About ten percents of the children. **B.** All of the children.

C. More than half of the children. **D.** Less than half of the children.

Question 50. What would probably NOT be done when "facing up to a problem?

A. Finding the reason **B.** Ignoring the problem

C. Looking for a solution **D.** Admitting there is a problem

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1-A	**2-A**	**3-A**	**4-D**	**5-A**	**6-C**	**7-C**	**8-D**	**9-D**	**10-B**
11-D	**12-A**	**13-A**	**14-D**	**15-A**	**16-B**	**17-D**	**18-A**	**19-D**	**20-D**
21-A	**22-A**	**23-C**	**24-C**	**25-C**	**26-B**	**27-B**	**28-C**	**29-D**	**30-B**
31-B	**32-D**	**33-B**	**34-C**	**35-A**	**36-C**	**37-B**	**38-A**	**39-D**	**40-C**
41-B	**42-A**	**43-C**	**44-A**	**45-D**	**46-B**	**47-C**	**48-C**	**49-D**	**50-B**

ĐỀ 14

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. serves **B.** hopes **C.** likes **D.** writes

Question 2: A. t<u>ea</u>cher **B.** cl<u>ea</u>n **C.** gr<u>ea</u>t **D.** m<u>ea</u>ns

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. mistake **B.** unite **C.** wonder **D.** behave

Question 4: A. persistent **B.** dynamic **C.** sensitive **D.** ambitious

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

Question 5: "Give me another chance, _____?"

A. don't you **B.** aren't you **C.** shall you **D.** will you

Question 6: The old woman still recalls clearly _____ by her teacher when she was late on her first day at school.

A. to be criticised **B.** to have criticised **C.** being criticised **D.** criticising

Question 7: If Jim hadn't tried to kill that millionaire, he _____ in prison today.

A. hadn't been **B.** won't be

C. wouldn't be **D.** wouldn't have been

Question 8: I haven't met Sally since we _____ school.

A. left **B.** had left **C.** would leave **D.** was leaving

Question 9: He is a very intelligent boy; _____, he sometimes gets bad marks.

A. otherwise **B.** thus **C.** so **D.** however

Question 10: _____, we had already put out the fire.

A. Until the firemen arrived to help **B**. No sooner the firemen arrived to help

C. By the time the firemen arrived to help **D**. After the firemen arrived to help

Question 11: I believe that judges should be independent _____ the government.

A. to **B.** of **C.** with **D.** on

Question 12: He is only one boy_____ in this game.

A. who participating **B**. participated **C**. to participate **D**. who participate.

Question 13: Universities send letters of _____ to successful candidates by post.

A. accept **B.** acceptable **C.** acceptably **D.** acceptance

Question 14: My parents are busy workers and I often _____ my younger brother after school.

A. take after **B.** take care of **C.** try out **D.** look up

Question 15: At the end of the film, the young prince _____ in love with a reporter.

A. felt **B.** made **C.** fell **D.** got

Question 16: Early to bed and early to rise will _____ you good.

A. make **B.** bring **C.** do **D.** help

Question 17: The first week of classes at university was a little _____because so many students get lost, change classes or go to the wrong place.

A. disarranged **B.** chaotic **C.** uncontrolled **D.** famous

Question 18: The captain has not decided yet where to stop on the journey – we'll just play it by_____ and see how we feel.

A. mouth **B.** ear **C.** eye **D.** hand

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 19: The protesters were angry with the council's plan to **<u>do away with</u>** a lovely old building and put a car park there instead.

A. destroy **B.** replace **C.** remain **D.** keep

Question 20: There are many TV **<u>commercials</u>** which distracting viewers from watching their favorite films.

A. economics **B.** businesses **C.** contests **D.** advertisements

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 21: Many people **<u>perished</u>** in the Kobe earthquake because they were not prepared for it.

A. survived **B.** departed **C.** lost their lives **D.** declined

Question 22: The writer was really **hot under the collar** when his novel was mistaken for another.

A. angry **B.** worried **C.** calm **D.** curious

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges

Question 23: Mai and Lan are friends.Lan asks Mai about Mai's plan. Select the most suitable response to fill in the blank.

Lan: "Are you going to see the live show by Son Tung today?"

Mai: "_____".

A. Yes, I enjoyed it very much **B**. Maybe I'll be out

C. Yes, I'm going to stay in **D**. I think so

Question 24: Mary invited her friend, Sarah, to have dinner out that night and Sarah accepted. Choose the most suitable response to fill in the blank in the following exchange.

Mary: "Shall we eat out tonight?" - Sarah: "_____."

A. It's kind of you to invite **B**. You are very welcome

C. That's a great idea **D.** That's acceptable

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 25 to 29.

In such a costly and competitive society and world, no one of us can live without money. We need money to fulfill our basic needs of the life such as buying food, and (25) _____ many basic necessities of life which are almost impossible to buy without money. People in the society (26)_____are rich and have property are looked as honourable and respectful person of the society however a poor person is seen as hatred without any good impression.

Money increases the position of the person in the society and (27)_____a good impression to him. All of us want to be rich by earning more money through good job or business in order to fulfil all the increasing demands of the modern age. (28)_____, only few people get this chance of completing their dreams of being a millionaire.

So, money is the thing of great importance all through the life. Money is required by everyone whether he/she is rich or poor and living in urban areas or rural areas. People in the urban areas are earning more money than the people living in backward or rural areas as the people of the urban areas have more (29)_____to the technologies and get more opportunity because of the easy sources.

(Adapted from https://www.indiacelebrating.com)

Question 25: A. other	**B**. some	**C**. many	**D**. few
Question 26: A. where	**B.** what	**C**. who	**D**. which
Question 27: A. gives	**B**. does	**C**. takes	**D**. draws
Question 28: A. Besides	**B**.Therefore	**C**. Moreover	**D**. However
Question 29: A. way	**B**. exit	**C**. access	**D**. order

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 30 to 34.

For many American university students, the weeklong spring break holiday means an endless party on a sunny beach in Florida or Mexico. In Panama City Beach, Florida, a city with a permanent population of around 36,000, more than half a million university students arrive during the month of March to play and party, making it the number one spring break destination in the United States. A weeklong drinking binge is not for anyone, however, and a growing number of American university students have found a way to make spring break matter. For them, joining or leading a group of volunteers to travel locally or internationally and work to show problems such as poverty, homelessness, or environmental damage makes spring break a unique learning experience that university students can feel good about. Students who participate in alternative spring break projects find **them** very rewarding. While most university students have to get their degrees before they can start helping people, student volunteers are able to help people now. On the other hand, the accommodations are far from glamorous. Students often sleep on the floor of a school or spend the week camping in tents. But students only pay around $250 for meals and transportation, which is much less than some of their peers spend to travel to more traditional spring break hotspots.

Alternative spring break trips appear to be growing in popularity at universities across the United States. Students **cite** a number of reason for participating. Some appreciate the opportunity to socialize and meet new friends. Others want to exercise their beliefs about people's obligation to serve humanity and make the world a better place. Whatever their reason, these students have discovered something that gives them rich rewards along with a break from school work.

Question 30. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Students' travelling preferences **B**. A traditional approach to spring breaks

C. American students' social life **D**. Students' alternative spring breaks

Question 31. How many university students travel to Panama Beach City every March for spring break?

A. Around 10,000 **B**. Around 36,000

C. Around 500,000 **D**. Around 50,000

Question 32. The word **"cite"** in paragraph 2 probably means _____.

A. listing **B**. getting **C**. avoiding **D**. inventing

Question 33. The word **"them"** in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. degrees **B**. people **C**. projects **D**. students

Question 34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a problem that alternative spring break trips try to help solve?

A**.** Environment damage **B.** Homelessness **C.** Poverty **D.** Overpopulation

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 following questions from 35 to 42.

What is commonly called pepper in reality comes from two very different families of plants. Black and white pepper both come from the fruit of the *Piper nigrum*, a vine with fruits called peppercorns. The peppercorns ***turn*** from green to red as they ripen and finally blacken as they dry out. The dried-out peppercorns are ground to obtain black pepper. White pepper, which has a more subtle flavour than black pepper, comes from the same peppercorns as black pepper. To obtain white pepper, the outer hull of the peppercorn, the pericarp, is removed

before the peppercorn is ground. Red and green pepper, on the other hand, come from a completely different family from black and white pepper. Red and green peppers are from the genus *Capsicum*. Plants of this type generally have tiny white flowers and fruit which can be any of a number of colours, shapes and sizes. These peppers range in flavour from very mild and sweet to the most incredibly burning taste imaginable. Bell peppers are the most mild, while habanros are the most burning.

Christopher Columbus is responsible for the present-day confusion over what pepper is. The *Piper nigrum* variety of pepper was highly valued for centuries, and high demand for pepper by Europeans was a major cause of the fifteen-century ***push*** to locate ocean routes to the spice-growing regions of Asia. When Columbus arrived in the New World in 1492, he was particularly interested in finding black pepper because of the high price it would command in Europe. Columbus came across plants from the *Capsicum* family in use among people of the New World, and he incorrectly identified ***them*** as relatives of black pepper. Columbus introduced the spicy *Capsicum* chili peppers to Europeans on his return from the 1492 voyage, and traders later spread them to Asia and Africa. These *Capsicum* peppers have continued to be called peppers in spite of the fact that they are not related to the black and white pepper of the *Piper nigrum* family.

Question 35: The purpose of this passage is to _____.

A. provide the scientific classification of various types of peppers

B. classify the variety of sizes, shapes and colours of peppers

C. demonstrate that it was Columbus who brought peppers to Europe

D. explain why there is confusion today over peppers

Question 36: The word ***turn*** could best be replaced by _____.

A. revert **B.** veer **C.** exchange **D.** change

Question 37: According to the passage, both black and white peppers _____.

A. have the same flavour **B.** come from different plants

C. change colours after they are ground **D.** are ground from dried-out peppercorns

Question 38: What part of the *Piper nigrum* is the pericarp?

A. The seed inside the fruit **B.** The outer covering of the vine

C. The pulp inside the vine **D.** The outer covering of the fruit

Question 39: What usually does NOT vary in a *Capsicum* plant?

A. The size of the fruit **B.** The colour of the flower

C. The colour of the fruit **D.** The shape of the fruit

Question 40: The word ***push*** could best be replaced by _____.

A. hit **B.** drive **C.** shove **D.** strength

Question 41: The pronoun ***them*** refers to _____.

A. Europeans **B.** plants **C.** people **D.** relatives

Question 42: It can be inferred from the passage that chili peppers originally came from _____.

A. Europe **B.** Asia **C.** America **D.** Africa

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

Question 43: Neither his parents nor his teacher were satisfied with his result when he was at high school.

A. Neither **B.** were **C.** with **D.** was

Question 44: The examination will test your ability to understand spoken English, to read non- technical language and writing language

A.will test **B**. spoken

C. non – technical language **D**. writing

Question 45: The sign says that we should read the constructions carefully before proceeding.

A. says **B.** should **C.** the constructions **D.** proceeding

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: Mai is the most beautiful girl in my class

A. Noone in my class is more beautiful than Mai.

B. Mai is not as beautiful as anyone in my class.

C. Mai is more beautiful than everyone in my class.

D. Mai is less beautiful than veryone in my class.

Question 47: "Mum, please don't tell Dad my mistake!" the boy said.

A. The boy insisted his mother not tell his father his mistake.

B. The boy told his mother not to mention his mistake any more.

C. The boy asked his mother not to tell his father his mistake.

D. The boy wanted his mother to keep his mistake in her heart.

Question 48: You are able to go out with your friend this evening

A. You musn't go out with your friend this evening.

B. You should go out with your friend this evening.

C. You needn't go out with your friend this evening.

D. You can go out with your friend this evening.

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 49: If it were not for Helen's wonderful acting, the play would be a flop.

A. Helen acted so wonderfully, but the play was a flop.

B. But for Helen acting so wonderfully, the play would be a flop.

C.The play was a flop although Helen acted so wonderfully.

D.The play was a flop although Helen was such a wonderful actor.

Question 50: Right after the boy got out of his house, it started to rain heavily.

A. It had rained heavily before the boy got out of his house.

B. No sooner had the boy got out of his house than it started to rain heavily.

C. Not until it started to rain heavily did the boy got out of his house.

D. Hardly had it started to rain heavily when the boy got out of his house.

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1-A	2-C	3-C	4-C	5-D	6-C	7-C	8-A	9-D	10-C
11-B	12-C	13-D	14-B	15-C	16-C	17-B	18-B	19-A	20-D

21-A	22-C	23-D	24-C	25-A	26-C	27-A	28-D	29-C	30-D
31-C	32-A	33-C	34-D	35-D	36-D	37-D	38-D	39-B	40-B
41-B	42-C	43-B	44-D	45-C	46-A	47-C	48-D	49-B	50-B

ĐỀ 15

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. reads **B.** meets **C.** stops **D.** books

Question 2: A. culture **B.** student **C.** institution **D.** university

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. advice **B.** apply **C.** career **D.** lifelong

Question 4: A. compliment **B.** argument **C.** nursery **D.** requirement

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

Question 5: Those cars are very expensive, _____?

A. are cars **B**. aren't they **C**. aren't cars **D**. are they

Question 6: I don't know why John always refuses_____me in person.

A. to meet **B**. meeting **C**. met **D**. to meeting

Question 7: If I_____a wallet in the street, I'd take it to the police.

A. find **B**. found **C**. will find **D**. would find

Question 8: He _____only three letters to his parents since he joined the army.

A. has written **B**. wrote **C**. would write **D**. had written

Question 9: Our visit to Japan was delayed _____my wife's illness.

A. because **B**. because of **C**. in spite of **D**. although

Question 10: By the time you get to the theater, the play _____

A. will have finished **B**. will finish

C. finishes **D.** will have been finished

Question 11: In the U.S, children can choose their own partners even if their parents object _____ their choice.

A. to **B.** for **C.** against **D.** with

Question 12: Britain's Prime Minister Theresa May was the first world leader _____ Trump at the White House after his inauguration last year.

A. visited **B.** visiting **C.** visit **D.** to visit

Question 13: Both inventors and engineers look for ways to improve things in areas like health, food, safety, transportation, aerospace, electronics, _____, and the environment.

A. communication **B.** communicative **C.** communicator **D.** communicating

Question 14: *Peter*: "What_____ your flight?"

Mary: "There was a big snowstorm in Birmingham that delayed a lot of flights."

A. held up **B.** postponed up **C.** delayed up **D.** hung up

Question 15: What measures have been _____ to control traffic jam at rush hours?

A. imagined **B.** taken **C.** done **D.** carried

Question 16: When preparing a CV, university _____ can consider attaching a separate report about official work experience during the course.

A. graduates **B.** leavers **C.** candidates **D.** applicants

Question 17: Union leaders feel it is time Cabinet Ministers put their _____ on the table regarding their long-term plans.

A. cards **B.** hands **C.** feet **D.** papers

Question 18: We had a _____ of a time at Jason's party yesterday.

A. whale **B**. whole **C**. period **D**. week

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 19: Despite her cries, no one came to her **assistance**.

A. help **B**. suggestion **C**. hindrance **D**. belief

Question 20: Later a wine reception will be followed by a concert before guests tuck into a

banquet.

A. a formal party **B**. a formal conference

C. an informal party **D**. an enormous breakfast

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions

Question 21: The rapid development of artificial intelligence can replace many people in their jobs and make many people **unemployed**.

A. have a job working for a company or another person

B. not have a job that provides money

C. have enough skills and abilities for someone to employ you

D. have enough skills and abilities

Question 22: His performance **stood head and shoulders above** the rest.

A. was better than **B.** was worse than **C.** became higher than **D.** became cheaper than

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 23: Mai and Lan are talking about Mai's new house.

- Lan: "What a lovely house you have!"
- Mai: "_____"

A. I'm glad you like it. Thanks. **B.** Thanks. It must be very expensive.

C. You're welcome. **D.** Certainly!

Question 24: Two students are discussing their previous English class.

- Student 1. "I think the teacher should give us more exercises."
- Student 2. "_____"

A. Yes, let's **B**. Ok

C. That's rubbish **D**. That's what I was thinking

Read the following passage and mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of

the blanks.

Higher education also provides a competitive edge in the career market. We all know that in the economic times we are living in today, finding jobs is not guaranteed. The number of people unemployed is still relatively high, and the number of new career (25) _____ isn't nearly enough to put people in jobs they are seeking. As a job seeker, you're competing with a high number of experienced workers (26) _____ have been out of the workforce for a while and are also seeking work. (27) _____, when you have a higher education, it generally equips you for better job security. Generally speaking, employers tend to value those who have completed college than those who have only completed high school and are more likely to replace that person who hasn't (28) _____a higher education. Furthermore, some companies even go so far as to pay your tuition because they consider an educated (29) _____to be valuable to their organization. A college education is an investment that doesn't just provide you with substantial rewards. It benefits the hiring company as well.

Question 25: A. responsibilities	**B**. activities	**C**. opportunities	**D**. possibilities
Question 26: A. who	**B**. where	**C**. whose	**D**. which
Question 27: A. Otherwise	**B**. Moreover	**C**. Therefore	**D**. However
Question 28: A. permitted	**B**. refused	**C**. applied	**D**. received
Question 29: A. employment	**B**. employer	**C**. employee	**D**. unemployed

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.

The generation gap that was so in evidence during the 60s has resurfaced, but it is not the disruptive force that it was during the Vietnam era, a 2009 study suggests. The Pew Research Center study found that 79% of Americans see major differences between younger and older adults in the way they look at the world. In 1969, a Gallup Poll found that a smaller percentage, 74%, perceived major differences.

Today, however, although more Americans see generational differences, most do not see them as **divisive**. That is partly because of the areas of difference. The top areas of disagreement between young and old, according to the Pew Research Study, are the use of technology and

taste in music. Grandparents are likely to have observed these differences in their grandchildren who are tweens, teens, and young adults.

If large differences between the generations exist, why don't they spawn conflict? The answer is twofold.

First, the two largest areas of difference—technology and music—are less emotionally charged than political issues. The older generation is likely to be proud of the younger generation's prowess in technology rather than to view it as a problem. As for the musical differences, each generation wants its own style of music, and the older generation generally can relate to that desire.

Second, in the other areas of difference, the younger generation tends to regard the older generation as superior to **their** own generation—clearly a difference from the 1960s with its rallying cry of "Don't trust anyone over thirty." According to the Pew study, all generations regard older Americans as superior in moral values, work ethic and respect for others.

(Adapted from www.verywellfamily.com)

Question 30: Which of the following could be the main idea of the passage?

A. Generation gap doesn't cause a big problem in American families.

B. Different points of view are the main problem between generations in America.

C. The generation gap in the past was different from that in modern time.

D. The areas of differences in generation gap have changed over the years.

Question 31: The word **"divisive**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. agreeing **B.** positive **C.** serious **D.** discordant

Question 32: What are the two reasons why large differences between generations don't cause disagreement?

A. The generosity of the elder generation and the attitude of the younger generation.

B. The different styles of music and the knowledge of the elder generation.

C. The major aspects of differences between generations and the respect to the elder generation.

D. The pride of the elder generation and the obedience of the younger one

Question 33: The word **"their**" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

A. the older generation's **B.** the younger generation's

C. supervisor's **D.** over-thirty people's

Question 34: According to the passage, which is **NOT** true?

A. The majority of Americans agree generations' viewpoint to be the major differences.

B. Technology is one of the two biggest areas creating the gap between the old and the young.

C. Grandparents feel uncomfortable with their grandchildren because of their better technology skills.

D. The elderly in America are admired in moral values, work ethic and respect for others.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question.

More often than not, you can't just "order up a job" by responding to an online posting and have it delivered in one or two days as if you were buying whatever your heart desires on Amazon. Even as employers are hiring at a higher rate than they have in the last several years, it can often take months to work your way through the job search process. If you are a new graduate yet to receive a job offer, if you recently moved to a new locale with your spouse or partner or if you are unemployed for any other reason, you may find success in your job search by spending time volunteering at a nonprofit organization.

Both the nonprofit and for-profit worlds need people with many of the same talents. The best volunteer jobs for you to consider are ones where the experience you acquire will be applicable in the "for-pay" position you want to attain. It's often the case that once you display your passion for the organization and its mission, and have demonstrated your abilities, you'll earn strong consideration when a paying position opens up that can benefit from your talents. Even if you don't have a path to employment at the place you volunteer, by highlighting your volunteer experience on your resume, you can demonstrate that you haven't been wasting your time away staying at home watching the grass grow.

There are a few strategies you might adopt when considering at which organization you'll

want to volunteer. You'll probably want to make a **priority** of volunteering to do what you've already done, or want to do, in the for-profit sector. Alternatively, however, it might make sense to volunteer to do something where you can turn an area of professional weakness into a new strength. Remember, as well, that nonprofit organizations maintain strong relationships with their corporate sponsors, and you might look for a volunteer position that would enable you to be that nexus point between **the two**. And, especially if you are recently out of school, you should look for positions that let you learn about an occupation, a field of interest or an industry.

As you try to determine what you want to volunteer to do, and where you want to do it, make three lists: your **marketable skills**, the roles you seek and the kinds of charitable organizations you would want to support. For example, perhaps your skills cluster around accounting, marketing or event planning. Think about how these might come in handy for organizations that need financial help figuring out how to brand the organization to attract other volunteers or donors or run anything from charitable golf tournaments to gala dinners.

(Source: https://money.usnews.com/)

Question 35: What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

A. To explain why volunteer work is always beneficial to volunteers.

B. To advice unemployed people to do voluntary work.

C. To prove that people can have a good job via doing volunteer work.

D. To describe the procedure to have a profit job.

Question 36: According to the first passage, the following should spend time volunteering at a nonprofit organization, **EXCEPT** _____.

A. employers **B.** emigrants **C.** the jobless **D.** new graduates

Question 37: As mentioned in paragraph 2, what should the volunteers pay attention to when searching for an unpaid job?

A. They should not mention what voluntary jobs they have done in the resume.

B. They should merely display their abilities when doing the for-pay jobs.

C. The best type of volunteer work should be relevant to the one they want to get wages.

D. The employers may think you have been wasting time doing nonprofit jobs.

Question 38: The word "**priority**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. precedence **B.** unimportance **C.** demonstration **D.** preference

Question 39: What does the phrase "**the two**" in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. volunteer jobs and for-profit jobs **B.** volunteer jobs and their organizations

C. unpaid jobs and corporate sponsors **D.** nonprofit organizations and corporate sponsors

Question 40: What can be inferred from paragraph 3?

A. Doing the voluntary work that you're not good at is not a good idea.

B. Volunteering is a perfect time to change your weak points into the new good ones.

C. Keeping contacts with corporate sponsors will help you to have a good-paid job in the future.

D. It's ideal for graduates to choose the positions similar to the jobs they have learnt.

Question 41: The phrase "**marketable skills**" in the last paragraph mostly means _____.

A. the practical skills you can learn from selling things at the markets.

B. the technical skills for a particular job.

C. the useful skills that make an employer want to give you a job.

D. the skills you have been taught at schools.

Question 42: Which of the following could best describe the author's attitude about volunteering when being unemployed?

A. approval **B.** humorous **C.** skeptical **D.** disapproval

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

Question 43: Measles are a very contagious disease that can spread through contact with infected mucus and saliva.

A. Measles are **B.** contagious **C.** contact with **D.** and

Question 44. Helen likes listening to music, going to the cinema, to chat on the phone and going shopping.

A. likes **B**. going **C**. to chat **D**. and

Question 45: There were inconsiderate amounts of money wasted on large building projects.

A. inconsiderate **B.** amounts **C.** wasted **D.** building

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: The professor is a more efficient financial adviser than the expert.

A. The professor gives advice on finance less efficiently than the expert.

B. The expert is a less efficient financial adviser than the professor.

C. The professor gives advice on finance not as efficiently as the expert.

D. The expert gives financial advice more efficiently than the professor.

Question 47: Steve said to Mike, "Don't touch the electric wires. It might be deadly."

A. Steve advised Mike not to touch the electric wires as it might be deadly.

B. Steve warned Mike not to touch the wires as it might be deadly.

C. Steve suggested that Mike not touch the electric wires as it might be deadly.

D. Steve did not allow Mike to touch the electric wires as it might be deadly.

Question 48: It is against the school rules to cheat in the test.

A. You don't have to cheat in the test. **B.** You must cheat in the test.

C. You must not cheat in the test. **D.** You have to cheat in the test.

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 49: They didn't have the right visas. They couldn't legally re-enter Thailand.

A. If they had had the right visas, they could have re-entered Thailand legally.

B. Had they had the right visas, they couldn't re-entered Thailand legally.

C. Were they to have the right visas, they could re-entered Thailand legally.

D. If they had the right visas, they could re-entered Thailand legally.

Question 50: Hans told us about his investing in the company. He did it on his arrival at the meeting.

A. Only after investing in the company did Hans inform us of his arrival at the meeting.

B. Not until Hans told us that he would invest in the company did he arrive at the meeting.

C. Hardly had he informed us about his investing in the company when Hans arrived at the meeting.

D. No sooner had Hans arrived at the meeting than he told us about his investing in the company.

Đáp án

1-A	**2-A**	**3-D**	**4-D**	**5-B**	**6-A**	**7-B**	**8-A**	**9-B**	**10-A**
11-A	**12-D**	**13-A**	**14-A**	**15-B**	**16-A**	**17-A**	**18-A**	**19-A**	**20-A**
21-A	**22-B**	**23-A**	**24-D**	**25-C**	**26-A**	**27-D**	**28-D**	**29-C**	**30-A**
31-D	**32-C**	**33-B**	**34-C**	**35-B**	**36-A**	**37-C**	**38-A**	**39-D**	**40-B**
41-C	**42-A**	**43-A**	**44-C**	**45-A**	**46-B**	**47-B**	**48-C**	**49-A**	**50-D**

Mời các bạn tham khảo các bài tiếp theo tại:

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