

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh:.....

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

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**Question 1:** _____ but he also proved himself a good athlete.

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

Question 2: When reaching the top of the hill, _____.

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

Question 3: Yesterday my mother bought _____.

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

Question 4: He climbed the tree _____ before the wind blew them off.

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

Question 5: The new manager explained _____ new procedures to save time and money.

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

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 6 to 15.

The warming of the Pacific Ocean has created weather patterns (6)_____ strongly affect the world. When the water is warm, the (7)_____ of rainfall in Indonesia and the surrounding regions decreases. Australia could (8)_____ experience a drought in many parts. On (9)_____ hand, Chile (which borders the Pacific Ocean) is preparing for (10)_____ rainstorms. In Pakistan and northwestern India, the weather pattern makes the rainy season weaker and makes the area much drier.

This happening is called El Nino and is used (11)_____ weather forecasters to make long-range weather predictions. They also know that El Nino will (12)_____ unusually heavy rains to the southwestern part of the United States and make the central part of the country drier at the same time.

According to research, weather forecasters (13)_____ know about the coming weather with certainty. Now everything has become completely different.

El Nino itself used to be (14)_____. It would occur every two to seven years. But now, this weather pattern is becoming more frequent. We cannot say when and how often tornadoes or cyclones occur. Scientists are unsure of the reason for this (15)_____ on a global scale either.

Question 6: A. that B. when C. what D. whether**Question 7:** A. deal B. figure C. number D. amount**Question 8:** A. however B. even C. ever D. nevertheless**Question 9:** A. the other B. another C. other D. others

- Question 10: A. angry B. strict C. severe D. cruel
Question 11: A. by B. to C. at D. on
Question 12: A. bring B. fetch C. carry D. take
Question 13: A. used to B. get used to C. used to be D. are used to
Question 14: A. incredible B. predictable C. remarkable D. notable
Question 15: A. shift B. transfer C. change D. transformation

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

Question 16: I'd like to see him in my office the moment he will arrive.
 A B C D

Question 17: Each of the beautiful cars in the shop was quickly sold to their owner.
 A B C D

Question 18: It was a six-hours journey; we were completely exhausted when we arrived.
 A B C D

Question 19: Professor Jones said that a good way to improve your language are learning to practise it frequently.
 A B C D

Question 20: Being that he was a good swimmer, John managed to rescue the child.
 A B C D

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

Question 21: - " _____"
 - "He's tall and thin with blue eyes."
A. Who does John look like? B. How is John?
C. What does John look like? D. What does John like?

Question 22: If you don't know when that important football match takes place, look it _____ in the World Cup timetable.
A. into B. out C. up D. after

Question 23: - "Today's my 20th birthday."
 - " _____"
A. Many happy returns! B. I don't understand.
C. Take care! D. Have a good time!

Question 24: - "Would you like beer or wine?"
 - " _____"
A. Yes, I'd love to. B. I couldn't agree more.
C. No, I've no choice. D. I'd prefer beer, please.

Question 25: Why is everybody _____ him all the time?
A. criticizing B. criticize C. critical D. criticism

Question 26: There's little _____ of foreign news in today's paper.
A. article B. coverage C. column D. information

Question 27: There were some rainy days, but it was a nice holiday _____.
A. in general B. by no means C. by all means D. in particular

Question 28: I _____ hurry. It's nearly 8.00, and my first class starts at 8.15.
A. can't help B. would rather C. would prefer D. had better

Question 29: You shouldn't have criticized him in front of the class. It was extremely _____ of you.
A. insensible B. insensitive C. sensible D. sensitive

Question 30: She _____ me a very charming compliment on my painting.
A. made B. showed C. took D. paid

Question 31: You look tired. Why don't we _____ and have a good rest?
A. call its name B. call on C. call it a day D. call off

- Question 32:** We didn't go to the zoo yesterday _____ the heavy rain.
 A. in spite of B. because of C. so D. because
- Question 33:** "Can you _____ me a favor, Bill?" Peter said.
 A. put B. do C. make D. get
- Question 34:** He managed to keep his job _____ the manager had threatened to sack him.
 A. despite B. although C. therefore D. unless
- Question 35:** You should make a(n) _____ to overcome this problem.
 A. impression B. effort C. trial D. apology
- Question 36:** Thanks to my friends' _____ remarks, my essays have been improved.
 A. construction B. constructive C. construct D. constructor
- Question 37:** You need more exercise - you should _____ jogging.
 A. try on B. hold up C. carry out D. take up
- Question 38:** All of us won't go camping _____ the weather stays fine.
 A. unless B. so C. but D. however
- Question 39:** I clearly remember _____ you about this before.
 A. telling B. tell C. to tell D. told
- Question 40:** I'm really looking forward _____ to university.
 A. go B. to go C. going D. to going
- Question 41:** Don't touch that wire or you'll get an electric _____.
 A. fire B. shock C. current D. charge
- Question 42:** _____ stamps, my brother collects coins.
 A. Besides B. Except C. Beside D. Near
- Question 43:** The manager _____ him for a minor mistake.
 A. charged B. accused C. blamed D. complained
- Question 44:** That pipe _____ for ages - we must get it mended.
 A. has been leaking B. is leaking C. leaks D. had been leaking
- Question 45:** _____ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.
 A. At B. With C. On D. Of
- Question 46:** My brother _____ his driving test when he was 18.
 A. was passing B. passed C. has passed D. passes
- Question 47:** - "You look nervous! _____"
 - "This thunder scares me to death."
 A. What's wrong? B. Why's that? C. Come on! D. How are you?
- Question 48:** Car crashes are almost always accidental, but on rare occasions they may be _____.
 A. aware B. determined C. meant D. deliberate
- Question 49:** - "Is it all right if I use your bike?"
 - " _____"
 A. Sure, go ahead. B. I don't care. C. I accept it. D. Oh, forget it.
- Question 50:** The car had a(n) _____ tyre, so we had to change the wheel.
 A. cracked B. injured C. flat D. bent

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

- Question 51:** A. competition B. residential C. expectation D. traditional
- Question 52:** A. tennis B. between C. country D. into
- Question 53:** A. pretend B. command C. leisure D. secure
- Question 54:** A. marvellous B. family C. attractive D. industry
- Question 55:** A. discovery B. difficulty C. simplicity D. commodity

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

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

Question 57: The way to get the best out of me is to make me work very hard.

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

Question 58: Their chances of success are small.

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

Question 59: I found myself at a loss to understand my closest friend's words.

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

Question 60: "Be careful! Don't do that again," he said.

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

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 61 to 70.

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

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

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

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

Question 61: The phrase "**an empty house**" in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. a house with nothing inside
- B. a house with no people inside
- C. a house with too much space
- D. a house with no furniture

Question 62: One thing that the children in the passage share is that _____.

- A. they all watch TV
- B. they all wear jewelry
- C. they spend part of each day alone
- D. they are from single-parent families

- Question 63:** The phrase “**latchkey children**” in the passage means children who _____.
- A. look after themselves while their parents are not at home
 - B. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves
 - C. are locked inside houses with latches and keys
 - D. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere
- Question 64:** The main problem of latchkey children is that they _____.
- A. watch too much television during the day
 - B. are growing in numbers
 - C. suffer a lot from being left alone
 - D. are also found in middle-class families
- Question 65:** What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
- A. Bad condition of latchkey children.
 - B. Children’s activities at home.
 - C. How kids spend free time.
 - D. Why kids hate going home.
- Question 66:** Why did a lot of kids have chains around their necks with keys attached?
- A. Schools didn’t allow them to wear jewelry, so they wore keys instead.
 - B. They would use the keys to enter their houses when they came home.
 - C. They were fully grown and had become independent.
 - D. They had to use the keys to open school doors.
- Question 67:** What do latchkey children suffer most from when they are at home alone?
- A. Fear.
 - B. Tiredness.
 - C. Loneliness.
 - D. Boredom.
- Question 68:** Lynette Long learned of latchkey children’s problems by _____.
- A. talking to them
 - B. visiting their homes
 - C. interviewing their parents
 - D. delivering questionnaires
- Question 69:** What is the most common way for latchkey children to deal with fears?
- A. Talking to the Longs.
 - B. Hiding somewhere.
 - C. Lying under a TV.
 - D. Having a shower.
- Question 70:** It’s difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because _____.
- A. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds
 - B. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons
 - C. there are too many of them in the whole country
 - D. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

It is commonly believed that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today **children interrupt their education to go to school**. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and **all-inclusive** than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, **education quite often produces surprises**. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People receive education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term; it is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one’s entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The pieces of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of governments, have been limited by the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that **they** are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their society or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are clear and undoubted conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

- Question 71:** This passage is mainly aimed at _____.
- A. listing and discussing several educational problems
 - B. telling the difference between the meaning of two related words
 - C. telling a story about excellent teachers
 - D. giving examples of different schools
- Question 72:** In the passage, the expression “**children interrupt their education to go to school**” mostly implies that _____.
- A. schooling prevents people discovering things
 - B. schooling takes place everywhere
 - C. all of life is an education
 - D. education is totally ruined by schooling
- Question 73:** The word “**all-inclusive**” in the passage mostly means _____.
- A. including everything or everyone
 - B. going in many directions
 - C. involving many school subjects
 - D. allowing no exceptions
- Question 74:** According to the passage, the doers of education are _____.
- A. only respected grandparents
 - B. mainly politicians
 - C. mostly famous scientists
 - D. almost all people
- Question 75:** What does the writer mean by saying “**education quite often produces surprises**”?
- A. It’s surprising that we know little about other religions.
 - B. Educators often produce surprises.
 - C. Informal learning often brings about unexpected results.
 - D. Success of informal learning is predictable.
- Question 76:** Which of the following would the writer support?
- A. Our education system needs to be changed as soon as possible.
 - B. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
 - C. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.
 - D. Without formal education, people won’t be able to read and write.
- Question 77:** The word “**they**” in the last paragraph refers to _____.
- A. newest filmmakers
 - B. political problems
 - C. workings of governments
 - D. high school students
- Question 78:** Because the general pattern of schooling varies little from one setting to the next, school children throughout the country _____.
- A. are taught by the same teachers
 - B. have the same abilities
 - C. do similar things
 - D. have similar study conditions
- Question 79:** From the passage, we can infer that a high school teacher _____.
- A. is free to choose anything to teach
 - B. is not allowed to teach political issues
 - C. is bound to teach programmed subjects
 - D. has to teach social issues to all classes
- Question 80:** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.
 - B. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.
 - C. Education and schooling are quite different experience.
 - D. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.

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