

Họ, tên thí sinh:
Số báo danh:

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

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 1 to 10.

Wind, water, air, ice and heat all work to cause erosion. As the wind blows over the land, it often (1)_____ small grains of sand. When these grains of sand strike against solid rocks, the rocks are slowly worn away. In this way, (2)_____ very hard rocks are worn away by the wind.

When particles of rocks or soil became loosened in any way, running water carries them down the (3)_____. Some rocks and soil particles are carried into streams and then into the sea.

Land that is covered with trees, grass and other plants wears away very slowly, and so loses very (4)_____ of its soil. The roots of plants help to (5)_____ the rocks and soil in place. Water that falls on grasslands runs away more slowly than water that falls on bare ground. Thus, forests and grasslands (6)_____ to slow down erosion.

Even where the land is (7)_____ covered with plants, some erosion goes on. In the spring, the (8)_____ snow turns into a large quantity of water that then runs downhill in streams. (9)_____ a stream carries away some of the soil, the stream bed gets deeper and deeper. (10)_____ thousands of years of such erosion, wide valleys are often formed.

- Question 1:** A. cleans out B. picks up C. carries out D. holds up
Question 2: A. still B. such C. even D. though
Question 3: A. borders B. topside C. backside D. hillsides
Question 4: A. large B. little C. few D. much
Question 5: A. hold B. back C. stay D. store
Question 6: A. help B. aid C. assist D. facilitate
Question 7: A. strongly B. thickly C. thinly D. scarcely
Question 8: A. melted B. melting C. building D. formed
Question 9: A. Although B. Till C. As D. Until
Question 10: A. After B. During C. Among D. In

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 11 to 20.

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

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

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

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

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

Question 11: It is implied in paragraph 1 that _____.

- A. young learners are usually lazy in their class
- B. teachers should give young learners less homework
- C. young learners often lack a good motivation for learning
- D. parents should encourage young learners to study more

Question 12: The writer's main point in paragraph 2 is to show that as people grow up, _____.

- A. they cannot learn as well as younger learners
- B. they have a more positive attitude towards learning
- C. they tend to learn less as they are discouraged
- D. they get more impatient with their teachers

Question 13: The phrase "**For starters**" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by "_____".

- A. For beginners
- B. First and foremost
- C. At the starting point
- D. At the beginning

Question 14: While doing some adult learning courses at a college, the writer was surprised _____.

- A. to have more time to learn
- B. to be able to learn more quickly
- C. to feel learning more enjoyable
- D. to get on better with the tutor

Question 15: In paragraph 3, the word "**rusty**" means _____.

- A. not as good as it used to be through lack of practice
- B. impatient because of having nothing to do
- C. covered with rust and not as good as it used to be
- D. staying alive and becoming more active

Question 16: The phrase "**get there**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. have the things you have long desired
- B. achieve your aim with hard work
- C. arrive at an intended place with difficulty
- D. receive a school or college degree

Question 17: All of the following are true about adult learning EXCEPT _____.

- A. experience in doing other things can help one's learning
- B. young people usually feel less patient than adults
- C. adults think more independently and flexibly than young people
- D. adult learners have fewer advantages than young learners

Question 18: It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that maturity is a positive plus in the learning process because adult learners _____.

- A. pay more attention to detail than younger learners
- B. have become more patient than younger learners
- C. are less worried about learning than younger learners
- D. are able to organize themselves better than younger learners

Question 19: It is implied in the last paragraph that when you learn later in life, you _____.

- A. should expect to take longer to learn than when you were younger
- B. find that you can recall a lot of things you learnt when younger
- C. can sometimes understand more than when you were younger
- D. are not able to concentrate as well as when you were younger

Question 20: What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

- A. To show how fast adult learning is.
- B. To describe adult learning methods.
- C. To encourage adult learning.
- D. To explain reasons for learning.

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 21 to 30.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question 21: Which of the following clearly characterizes Western cartoons?

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

Question 22: Chinese cartoons have been useful as an important means of _____.

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

Question 23: The major differences between Chinese cartoons and Western cartoons come from their _____.

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

- Question 24:** The pronoun “**this**” in paragraph 4 mostly refers to _____.
- A. an educational purpose
 B. a piece of art
 C. a funny element
 D. a propaganda campaign
- Question 25:** The passage is intended to present _____.
- A. an opinion about how cartoons entertain people
 B. an outline of Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons
 C. a description of cartoons of all kinds the world over
 D. a contrast between Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons
- Question 26:** Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?
- A. A Very Powerful Force in Influencing People
 B. Chinese Cartoons and Western Cartoons
 C. An Excellent Way of Spreading Propaganda
 D. Cartoons as a Way of Educating People
- Question 27:** In general, Chinese cartoons are now aiming at _____.
- A. disseminating traditional practices in China and throughout the world
 B. spreading the Chinese ideas and cultural values throughout the world
 C. bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people in the world
 D. illustrating the truth of Chinese great men’s famous sayings
- Question 28:** The word “**imbalance**” in paragraph 6 refers to _____.
- A. the discrimination between the West culture and the East culture
 B. the influence of the East cartoons over the West cartoons
 C. the mismatch between the East cartoons and the West cartoons
 D. the dominant cultural influence of the West over the East
- Question 29:** Which of the following is most likely the traditional subject of Chinese cartoons?
- A. Jokes and other kinds of humour in political and social matters.
 B. The philosophies and sayings of ancient Chinese thinkers.
 C. The illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China.
 D. The stories and features of the lives of great men the world over.
- Question 30:** According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Cartoons will replace other forms of writing.
 B. Language barriers restricted cartoons.
 C. Cartoons can serve various purposes.
 D. Western cartoons always have a serious purpose.

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

Question 31: In my judgment, I think Hem is the best physicist among the scientists of

the SEA region.

D

Question 32: Many people have found the monotonous buzzing of the *vuvuzela* in the

2010-World-Cup matches so annoyed.

C

Question 33: The team leader demanded from his team members a serious

attitude towards work, good team spirit, and that they work hard.

C

Question 34: After analyzing the steep rise in profits according to your report, it was convinced
A B C
that your analyses were correct.

D
Question 35: In order no money would be wasted, we had to account for every penny we spent.
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 36: It is imperative _____ what to do when there is a fire.

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

Question 37: Our industrial output _____ from \$2 million in 2002 to \$4 million this year.

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

Question 38: Is it true that this country produces more oil than _____ ?

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

Question 39: I've warned you many times _____ the front door unlocked.

- A. not leaving B. won't leave C. not to leave D. don't leave

Question 40: Neil Armstrong was the first man _____ on the moon.

- A. has walked B. walking C. walked D. to walk

Question 41: _____ Serbia defeated Germany surprised everyone.

- A. That B. Because C. When D. Whether

Question 42: The captain as well as all the passengers _____ very frightened by the strange noise.

- A. is B. were C. was D. have been

Question 43: Even if you are rich, you should save some money for a _____ day.

- A. rainy B. foggy C. snowy D. windy

Question 44: "The inflation rate in Greece is five times _____ my country," he said.

- A. as much as B. more than C. as many as that in D. as high as that in

Question 45: Margaret: "Could you open the window, please?"

Henry: " _____."

- A. Yes, I can B. I am, of course C. I feel sorry D. Yes, with pleasure

Question 46: They're staying with us _____ the time being until they can afford a house.

- A. for B. in C. during D. at

Question 47: As the drug took _____, the boy became quieter.

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

Question 48: We _____ with a swim in the lake.

- A. gave in B. took up C. got out D. cooled off

Question 49: The Internet has enabled people to _____ with each other more quickly.

- A. interconnect B. interlink C. interact D. intervene

Question 50: If everyone _____, how would we control the traffic?

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

Question 51: Mr. Black: "I'd like to try on these shoes, please."

Salesgirl: " _____"

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

Question 52: She had to borrow her sister's car because hers was _____.

- A. out of work B. out of order C. off chance D. off work

Question 53: Martha, Julia and Mark are 17, 19 and 20 years old _____.

- A. independently B. respectfully C. separately D. respectively

- Question 54:** Since he failed his exam, he had to _____ for it again.
 A. take B. pass C. make D. sit
- Question 55:** _____ broken several world records in swimming.
 A. She is said that she has B. People say she had
 C. She is said to have D. It is said to have
- Question 56:** Ben: " _____ "
 Jane: "Never mind."
 A. Sorry for staining your carpet. Let me have it cleaned.
 B. Would you mind going to dinner next Sunday?
 C. Thank you for being honest with me.
 D. Congratulations! How wonderful!
- Question 57:** All students should be _____ and literate when they leave school.
 A. numeric B. numeral C. numerous D. numerate
- Question 58:** Bill: "Can I get you another drink?"
 Jerry: " _____."
 A. No, it isn't B. Not just now
 C. No, I'll think it over D. Forget it
- Question 59:** Not having written about the required topic, _____ a low mark.
 A. my presentation was given B. the teacher gave me
 C. the teacher gave D. I was given
- Question 60:** Laura had a blazing _____ with Eddie and stormed out of the house.
 A. row B. chat C. word D. gossip
- Question 61:** _____ I might, I couldn't open the door.
 A. Try as B. However hard C. As try D. No matter
- Question 62:** We have bought extra food _____ our guests stay to dinner.
 A. when B. in case C. if D. so that
- Question 63:** "You can go to the party tonight _____ you are sober when you come home."
 A. as soon as B. as long as C. as well as D. as far as
- Question 64:** _____ he does sometimes annoys me very much.
 A. When B. Why C. How D. What
- Question 65:** Liz: "Thanks for the nice gift you brought to us!"
 Jennifer: " _____ "
 A. Not at all. Don't mention it. B. Welcome! It's very nice of you.
 C. All right. Do you know how much it costs? D. Actually speaking, I myself don't like it.

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 66:** It is English pronunciation that puzzles me most.
 A. Puzzling me most is how to pronounce English.
 B. Pronouncing English words is not complicated.
 C. English pronunciation is difficult for me.
 D. I was not quick at English pronunciation at school.
- Question 67:** "Stop smoking or you'll be ill," the doctor told me.
 A. The doctor advised me to give up smoking to avoid illness.
 B. I was ordered not to smoke to recover from illness.
 C. I was warned against smoking a lot of cigarettes.
 D. The doctor suggested smoking to treat illness.

Question 68: Because they erected a barn, the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

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

Question 69: They couldn't climb up the mountain because of the storm.

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

Question 70: Wealthy as they were, they were far from happy.

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

Question 71: The woman was too weak to lift the suitcase.

- A. The woman wasn't able to lift the suitcase, so she was very weak.
- B. The woman shouldn't have lifted the suitcase as she was weak.
- C. So weak was the woman that she couldn't lift the suitcase.
- D. The woman, though weak, could lift the suitcase.

Question 72: "We're having a reunion this weekend. Why don't you come?" John said to us.

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

Question 73: When I arrived, they were having dinner.

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

Question 74: Slightly more than twenty-five percent of the students in the class come from Spanish-speaking countries.

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

Question 75: "Would you like some more beer?" he asked.

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

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.

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|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Question 76: A. organism | B. attraction | C. prevention | D. engagement |
| Question 77: A. popularity | B. laboratory | C. politician | D. documentary |
| Question 78: A. imagine | B. inhabit | C. continue | D. disappear |
| Question 79: A. periodic | B. electric | C. suspicious | D. contagious |
| Question 80: A. advertise | B. advantage | C. adventure | D. adverbial |

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