

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:** He never lets anything \_\_\_\_\_ him and his weekend fishing trip.  
A. come up                      B. come between                      C. come among                      D. come on
- Question 2:** “You’ll recognize Jenny when you see her. She \_\_\_\_\_ a red hat.”  
A. wears                      B. will wear                      C. is wearing                      D. will be wearing
- Question 3:** Before I left for my summer camp, my mother told me to take warm clothes with me \_\_\_\_\_ it was cold.  
A. whereas                      B. despite                      C. in case                      D. so that
- Question 4:** This shirt is \_\_\_\_\_ that one.  
A. as much expensive as                      B. a bit less expensive  
C. much far expensive than                      D. not nearly as expensive as
- Question 5:** The Second World War \_\_\_\_\_ in 1939.  
A. took out                      B. turned up                      C. broke out                      D. brought about
- Question 6:** “Never be late for an interview, \_\_\_\_\_ you can’t get the job.”  
A. otherwise                      B. unless                      C. or so                      D. if not
- Question 7:** The sky was cloudy and foggy. We went to the beach, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. however                      B. so                      C. even though                      D. yet
- Question 8:** Sue: “Can you help me with my essay?”  
Robert: “\_\_\_\_\_”  
A. Why not?                      B. Not completely.                      C. I think that, too.                      D. Yes, I’m afraid not.
- Question 9:** Harry: “Are you ready, Kate? There’s not much time left.”  
Kate: “Yes, just a minute. \_\_\_\_\_!”  
A. I’m coming                      B. I won’t finish                      C. I’d be OK                      D. No longer
- Question 10:** “Why don’t you sit down and \_\_\_\_\_?”  
A. make yourself at home                      B. make it your own home  
C. make yourself at peace                      D. make yourself at rest
- Question 11:** The instructor blew his whistle and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. off the runners were running                      B. the runners run off  
C. off ran the runners                      D. off were running the runners
- Question 12:** The temperature \_\_\_\_\_ takes place varies widely from material to material.  
A. at which they melt                      B. which melting                      C. at which melting                      D. which they melt
- Question 13:** “We’d better \_\_\_\_\_ if we want to get there in time.”  
A. put down                      B. speed up                      C. take up                      D. turn down
- Question 14:** I could not \_\_\_\_\_ the lecture at all. It was too difficult for me.  
A. get along                      B. make off                      C. hold on                      D. take in
- Question 15:** Alfonso: “I had a really good time. Thanks for the lovely evening.”  
Maria: “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
A. No, it’s very kind of you                      B. Oh, that’s right  
C. I’m glad you enjoyed it                      D. Yes, it’s really good

- Question 16:** \_\_\_\_\_ without animals and plants?  
 A. How will life on earth be like                      B. How would life on earth be for  
 C. What would life on earth be like                    D. What will life on earth be like
- Question 17:** “You \_\_\_\_\_ have cooked so many dishes. There are only three of us for lunch.”  
 A. couldn’t                      B. wouldn’t                      C. needn’t                      D. oughtn’t
- Question 18:** The sign “**NO TRESPASSING**” tells you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. not to photograph    B. not to enter                      C. not to smoke                      D. not to approach
- Question 19:** “\_\_\_\_\_ you treat him, he’ll help you. He’s so tolerant.”  
 A. Even though                      B. No matter how                      C. As if                      D. In addition to
- Question 20:** I did not want to believe them, but in fact, \_\_\_\_\_ was true.  
 A. what they said                      B. which they said                      C. what has said                      D. that they were said
- Question 21:** Joan: “Our friends are coming. \_\_\_\_\_, Mike?”  
 Mike: “I’m sorry, but I can’t do it now.”  
 A. Shall you make some coffee, please                      B. Would you mind making some coffee  
 C. Why don’t we cook some coffee                      D. Shall I make you like some coffee

- Question 22:** She built a high wall round her garden \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. so that her fruit would be stolen                      B. in order that her fruit not be stolen  
 C. to prevent her fruit from being stolen                      D. to enable people not taking her fruit

- Question 23:** The village was \_\_\_\_\_ visible through the dense fog.  
 A. only                      B. barely                      C. hard                      D. mostly

- Question 24:** If it \_\_\_\_\_ for the heavy storm, the accident would not have happened.  
 A. hadn’t been                      B. weren’t                      C. were                      D. isn’t

- Question 25:** Our boss would rather \_\_\_\_\_ during the working hours.  
 A. us not chatting                      B. us not chat                      C. we don’t chat                      D. we didn’t chat

**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 26:** “You shouldn’t have leaked our confidential report to the press, Frank!” said Jane.  
 A. Jane accused Frank of having cheated the press with their confidential report.  
 B. Jane suspected that Frank had leaked their confidential report to the press.  
 C. Jane blamed Frank for having flattered the press with their confidential report.  
 D. Jane criticized Frank for having disclosed their confidential report to the press.

- Question 27:** “Mum, please don’t tell dad about my mistake,” the boy said.  
 A. The boy begged his mother not to tell his father about his mistake.  
 B. The boy requested his mother not to talk about his mistake any more.  
 C. The boy earnestly insisted that his mother tell his father about his mistake.  
 D. The mother was forced to keep her son’s mistake as a secret when he insisted.

- Question 28:** “Don’t forget to tidy up the final draft before submission,” the team leader told us.  
 A. The team leader simply wanted us to tidy up the final draft before submission.  
 B. The team leader ordered us to tidy up the final draft before submission.  
 C. The team leader asked us to tidy up the final draft before submission.  
 D. The team leader reminded us to tidy up the final draft before submission.

- Question 29:** “If you don’t pay the ransom, we’ll kill your boy,” the kidnappers told us.  
 A. The kidnappers pledged to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.  
 B. The kidnappers threatened to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.  
 C. The kidnappers promised to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.  
 D. The kidnappers ordered to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.

- Question 30:** “My company makes a large profit every year. Why don’t you invest more money in it?” my friend said to me.  
 A. I was asked to invest more money in my friend’s company.  
 B. My friend persuaded me to invest more money in his company.

- C. My friend instructed me how to put more money into his company.
- D. My friend suggested his investing more money in his company.

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

**Question 31:** We have lived there for years and grown fond of the surroundings. That is why we do not want to leave.

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

**Question 32:** His new work has enjoyed a very good review from critics and readers.

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

**Question 33:** Such problems as haste and inexperience are a universal feature of youth.

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

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

**Question 34:** There is growing concern about the way man has destroyed the environment.

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

**Question 35:** Fruit and vegetables grew in abundance on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.

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

**Read the following passage adapted from A. Briggs' article on culture, Microsoft® Student 2008, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 45.**

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

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

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

- Question 36:** According to the passage, the word *culture* \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is related to the preparation and use of land for farming
  - B. derives from the same root as *civilization* does
  - C. comes from a source that has not been identified
  - D. develops from Greek and Roman literature and history
- Question 37:** It is stated in paragraph 1 that a cultured person \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. has a job related to cultivation
  - B. does a job relevant to education
  - C. takes care of the soil and what grows on it
  - D. has knowledge of arts, literature, and music
- Question 38:** The author remarks that *culture* and *civilization* are the two words that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are both related to agriculture and cultivation
  - B. have nearly the same meaning
  - C. share the same word formation pattern
  - D. do not develop from the same meaning
- Question 39:** It can be inferred from the passage that since the 20<sup>th</sup> century \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. classical literature, philosophy, and history have not been taught as compulsory subjects
  - B. all schools and universities have taught classical literature, philosophy, and history
  - C. schools and universities have not taught classical literature, philosophy, and history
  - D. classical literature, philosophy, and history have been considered as core subjects
- Question 40:** The word “**attributes**” in paragraph 1 most likely means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. aspects
  - B. fields
  - C. skills
  - D. qualities
- Question 41:** The word “**static**” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. unchanged
  - B. regular
  - C. balanced
  - D. dense
- Question 42:** Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?
- A. The use of the word *culture* has been changed since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
  - B. The word *culture* can be used to refer to a whole way of life of people.
  - C. Anthropology and sociology have tried to limit the references to *culture*.
  - D. Distinctions have been drawn between *culture* and *civilization*.
- Question 43:** It is difficult to give the definitions of the word *culture* EXCEPT for its \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. philosophical and historical meanings
  - B. sociological and anthropological meanings
  - C. historical and figurative meanings
  - D. agricultural and medical meanings
- Question 44:** Which of the following is NOT true about the word *culture*?
- A. It evolves from agriculture.
  - B. It differs from the word *civilization*.
  - C. It is a word that cannot be defined.
  - D. Its use has been considerably changed.
- Question 45:** The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the distinction between *culture* and *civilization*
  - B. the derivatives of the word *culture*
  - C. the figurative meanings of the word *culture*
  - D. the multiplicity of meanings of the word *culture*

**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 46:** A. popular      B. romantic      C. financial      D. reduction
- Question 47:** A. prospect      B. guidance      C. involve      D. future
- Question 48:** A. facilitate      B. participate      C. hydrology      D. intimacy
- Question 49:** A. continent      B. permanent      C. represent      D. sentiment
- Question 50:** A. accuracy      B. optimist      C. immediate      D. fabulous

**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 51:** Crazianna is a big country. Unfortunately, it has never received respect from its neighbours.
- A. Crazianna has never received respect from its neighbours because it is a big country.

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

**Question 52:** He cannot lend me the book now. He has not finished reading it yet.

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

**Question 53:** He behaved in a very strange way. That surprised me a lot.

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

**Question 54:** His academic record at high school was poor. He failed to apply to that prestigious institution.

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

**Question 55:** Smoking is an extremely harmful habit. You should give it up immediately.

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

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

**Question 56:** Hardly did he enter the room when all the lights went out.

A    B    C    D

**Question 57:** During our tour of the refinery, it was seen that both propane and gasoline were produced in large volumes.

A    B    C

D

**Question 58:** The first important requirements for you to become a mountain climber are your strong passion and you have good health.

A    B    C

D

**Question 59:** A professor of economy and history at our university developed a new theory of the relationship between historical events and financial crises.

A    B

C    D

**Question 60:** Publishing in the UK, the book has won a number of awards in recent regional book fairs.

A    B    C    D

*Read the following passage adapted from Understanding Rural America - InfoUSA and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 61 to 70.*

The well-being of America's rural people and places depends upon many things - the availability of good-paying jobs; (61)\_\_\_\_\_ to critical services such as education, health care, and communication; strong communities; and a healthy natural environment. And, (62)\_\_\_\_\_ urban

America is equally dependent upon these things, the challenges to well-being look very different in rural areas than in urban areas. Small-scale, low-density settlement (63)\_\_\_\_\_ make it more costly for communities and businesses to provide critical services. Declining jobs and income in the natural resource-based industries that many rural areas depend on (64)\_\_\_\_\_ workers in those industries to find new ways to make a living. Low-skill, low-wage rural manufacturing industries must find new ways to challenge the increasing number of (65)\_\_\_\_\_ competitors. Distance and remoteness impede many rural areas from being connected to the urban centers of economic activity. Finally, changes in the availability and use of natural resources located in rural areas (66)\_\_\_\_\_ the people who earn a living from those resources and those who (67)\_\_\_\_\_ recreational and other benefits from them.

Some rural areas have met these challenges successfully, achieved some level of prosperity, and are ready (68)\_\_\_\_\_ the challenges of the future. Others have neither met the current challenges nor positioned themselves for the future. Thus, concern for rural America is real. And, while rural America is a producer of critical goods and services, the (69)\_\_\_\_\_ goes beyond economics. Rural America is also home to a fifth of the Nation's people, keeper of natural amenities and national treasures, and safeguard of a/an (70)\_\_\_\_\_ part of American culture, tradition, and history.

- Question 61:** A. access            B. challenge            C. advantage            D. key  
**Question 62:** A. because            B. while            C. since            D. when  
**Question 63:** A. tools            B. patterns            C. styles            D. means  
**Question 64:** A. force            B. offer            C. turn            D. make  
**Question 65:** A. lateral            B. rural            C. abroad            D. foreign  
**Question 66:** A. encourage            B. affect            C. stimulate            D. effect  
**Question 67:** A. evolve            B. derive            C. involve            D. bring  
**Question 68:** A. in            B. with            C. of            D. for  
**Question 69:** A. impatience            B. research            C. concern            D. stimulus  
**Question 70:** A. simple            B. unique            C. incredible            D. abnormal

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

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

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

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

The second wave of feminism began in the 1960s. Women like Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem became associated with the fight to get equal rights and opportunities for women under the law. An important issue was the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which was intended to change the Constitution. Although the ERA was not passed, there was progress in other areas. It became illegal for employers, schools, clubs, etc. to discriminate against women. But women still find it hard to

advance beyond a certain point in their careers, the so-called **glass ceiling** that prevents them from having high-level jobs. Many women also face the problem of the second shift, i.e. the household chores.

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

**Question 71:** It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 72:** The phrase “**gender gap**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 73:** Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, and Elizabeth Blackwell are mentioned as \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 74:** The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 75:** In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, some information about feminism in Britain was issued by \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 76:** Which of the following is true according to the passage?

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

**Question 77:** The phrase “**glass ceiling**” in paragraph 4 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 78:** Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

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

**Question 79:** It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 80:** Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

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

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