

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....  
Số báo danh:.....

**ĐỀ THI GỒM CÓ 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80)**

*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 1:** Not until he got home he realised he had forgotten to give her the present.

A B C D

**Question 2:** He has hardly never given a more impressive performance than this.

A B C D

**Question 3:** A lot of people stop smoking because they are afraid their health will be affected and early death.

A B C

D

**Question 4:** The student must have her assessment form fill in by the examiner during the oral exam.

A B C D

**Question 5:** A novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in that the characters and events are usually imaginary.

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 6:** I \_\_\_\_\_ work last week, but I changed my mind.

A. would start B. had started C. have started D. was going to start

**Question 7:** The Principal usually has his pupils \_\_\_\_\_ waste paper for their mini-project.

A. having collected B. collect C. collected D. to collect

**Question 8:** He came \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of criticism for the remarks he made in a television interview.

A. in for B. over C. out of D. off

**Question 9:** They live on a busy road. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise from traffic.

A. There must have B. It must have been C. There must be D. It must be

**Question 10:** Tom: "Can I have another cup of tea?"

Christy: "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. Be yourself B. Do it yourself C. Allow yourself D. Help yourself

**Question 11:** Lora: "Do you mind if I turn on the fan?"

Maria: "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. Not for me B. Not at all C. Never mind D. Not enough

**Question 12:** Due to ever more spreading poaching, there \_\_\_\_\_ a dramatic decline in the number of elephants over the last decade.

A. has been B. is C. was D. had been

**Question 13:** \_\_\_\_\_ make a good impression on her.

A. Only by doing so can I B. Only so doing can I  
C. Only by so doing I can D. Only by doing so I can

**Question 14:** People don't like the way he shows off, \_\_\_\_\_?

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

- Question 15:** The use of vitamin \_\_\_\_\_ and herbs has become increasingly popular among Americans.  
 A. materials                      B. ingredients                      C. supplements                      D. components
- Question 16:** No matter how angry he was, he would never \_\_\_\_\_ to violence.  
 A. refuse                      B. resort                      C. resist                      D. resolve
- Question 17:** \_\_\_\_\_ that Columbus discovered America.  
 A. In 1492                      B. There was in 1492                      C. That was in 1492                      D. It was in 1492
- Question 18:** Anna is holding her shopping bag with one hand and turning the door handle with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. other                      B. another                      C. the other                      D. others
- Question 19:** I can't find my dictionary at the moment. I hope it will \_\_\_\_\_ up soon.  
 A. look                      B. clear                      C. turn                      D. come
- Question 20:** The language centre offers courses of various levels, such as elementary, intermediate and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. advance                      B. advancement                      C. advanced                      D. advancing
- Question 21:** She started the course two months ago but dropped \_\_\_\_\_ after only a month.  
 A. back                      B. out                      C. off                      D. in
- Question 22:** Nowadays, with the help of the computer, teachers have developed a \_\_\_\_\_ approach to teaching.  
 A. multilingual                      B. multilateral                      C. multiple-choice                      D. multimedia
- Question 23:** He died \_\_\_\_\_ lung cancer last month, leaving his wife in great shock.  
 A. for                      B. by                      C. of                      D. in
- Question 24:** He is a very intelligent boy; \_\_\_\_\_, he sometimes gets bad marks.  
 A. so                      B. thus                      C. otherwise                      D. however
- Question 25:** I \_\_\_\_\_ with my aunt when I am on holiday in Ho Chi Minh City next month.  
 A. will have been staying                      B. will have stayed  
 C. stay                      D. will be staying
- Question 26:** Although we have a large number of students, each one receives \_\_\_\_\_ attention.  
 A. alone                      B. only                      C. separate                      D. individual
- Question 27:** The children made \_\_\_\_\_ a funny story and wrote it on the card.  
 A. up                      B. off                      C. for                      D. out
- Question 28:** Geometry is a branch of mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ the properties of lines, curves, shapes, and surfaces.  
 A. that concerning with                      B. that concerned with  
 C. that it is concerned with                      D. concerned with
- Question 29:** She passed the National High School Graduation Exam with \_\_\_\_\_ colours.  
 A. bright                      B. flying                      C. red                      D. true
- Question 30:** Ann: "Do you need any help?"  
 Kate: "\_\_\_\_\_."  
 A. That's fine by me                      B. No, thanks. I can manage  
 C. I haven't got a clue                      D. That's all for now

**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:** Although they hold similar political views, their religious beliefs present a striking contrast.  
 A. minor comparison                      B. significant difference  
 C. complete coincidence                      D. interesting resemblance

**Question 32:** Within a week on display at the exhibition, the painting was hailed as a masterpiece.

- A. a large work of art
- B. an expensive work of art
- C. an excellent work of art
- D. a down-to-earth work of art

**Question 33:** These were the people who advocated using force to stop school violence.

- A. publicly said
- B. publicly supported
- C. strongly condemned
- D. openly criticised

**Read the following passage on transport, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 34 to 43.**

Most journeys in Britain and the US are made by road. Some of these are made on public transport but most are by private car.

In Britain many people rely on their cars for daily local activities, e.g. getting to work, doing the shopping, and visiting friends. People living in urban areas may use buses, trains or, in London, the Underground, to get to city centres, mainly because traffic is often heavy and it is difficult to find anywhere to park a car. Some places in the country may have a bus only two or three times a week so people living there have no choice but to rely on their cars.

In the US large cities have good public transportation systems. The El railroad in Chicago and the underground systems of New York, Boston, San Francisco and Washington, DC are heavily used. Elsewhere, most Americans prefer to use their cars. Families often have two cars and, outside major cities, have to drive fairly long distances to schools, offices, shops, banks, etc. Many college and even high-school students have their own cars.

Long-distance travel in Britain is also mainly by road, though railways link most towns and cities. Most places are linked by motorways or other fast roads and many people prefer to drive **at their own convenience** rather than use a train, even though they may get stuck in a traffic jam. Long-distance coach/bus services are usually a cheaper alternative to trains, but they take longer and may be less comfortable. Some long-distance travel, especially that undertaken for business reasons, may be by air. There are regular flights between regional airports, as well as to and from London. A lot of freight is also distributed by road, though heavier items and raw materials often go by rail.

In the US much long-distance travel is by air. America has two main long-distance bus companies, Greyhound and Trailways. Amtrak, the national network, provides rail services for passengers. Private railway companies such as Union Pacific now carry only freight, though in fact over 70% of freight goes by road.

The main problems associated with road transport in both Britain and the US are traffic congestion and pollution. It is predicted that the number of cars on British roads will increase by a third within a few years, making both these problems worse. The British government would like more people to use public transport, but so far they have had little success in persuading people to give up their cars or to share rides with neighbours. Most people say that public transport is simply not good enough. Americans too have resisted government requests to share cars because it is less convenient and restricts their freedom. Petrol/gasoline is relatively cheap in the US and outside the major cities public transport is bad, so **they** see no reason to use their cars less.

*(Extracted from Oxford Guide to British and American Culture, Oxford University Press, 2000)*

**Question 34:** In Britain and the US most people travel by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. road
- B. sea
- C. rail
- D. air

**Question 35:** According to the passage, people in London may prefer the Underground to their own cars due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. heavy traffic
- B. cheap tickets
- C. long distances
- D. air pollution

**Question 36:** It is mentioned in paragraph 3 that the public transportation systems in the US are good in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. large cities
- B. large states
- C. some states
- D. all cities

**Question 37:** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Few college students in the US have their own cars.
- B. The underground systems are popular in some major US cities.
- C. Most Americans prefer to drive their cars outside large cities.
- D. Families in the US often have more than one car.

**Question 38:** The phrase “**at their own convenience**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at an early time and nearby place
- B. at the fastest time and nearest place
- C. at the latest time and nearest place
- D. at an appropriate time and place

**Question 39:** Which of the following is true about transport in Britain?

- A. Trains are usually cheaper than long-distance coach services.
- B. There are no regular flights between regional airports.
- C. Heavier items and raw materials are often transported by train.
- D. Long-distance travel in Britain is only by road.

**Question 40:** According to the information in paragraph 5, long-distance travellers in the US can choose from \_\_\_\_\_ mode(s) of transport.

- A. four
- B. three
- C. two
- D. one

**Question 41:** It is stated in the passage that the major problems of road transport in Britain and the US are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. speeding and bad roads
- B. drink-driving and traffic jams
- C. traffic jams and pollution
- D. accidents and pollution

**Question 42:** According to the passage, people in Britain refuse public transport because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they think it is not good enough
- B. they see no reason to use their cars less
- C. petrol is relatively cheap in Britain
- D. they like to share rides with neighbours

**Question 43:** The word “**they**” in the last sentence of the passage can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. major cities
- B. Americans
- C. the government
- D. neighbours

*Read the following passage on architecture by Lawrence B. Anderson, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 44 to 53.*

Architecture is the practice of building design and its resulting products; customary usage refers only to those designs and structures that are culturally significant. Architecture is to building as literature is to the printed word. Vitruvius, a 1<sup>st</sup>-century BC Roman, wrote encyclopedically about architecture, and the English poet Sir Henry Wotton was quoting him in his charmingly phrased dictum: “Well building hath three conditions: Commoditie, Firmenes, and Delight.” More prosaically, one would say today that architecture must satisfy its intended uses, must be technically sound, and must convey aesthetic meaning. But the best buildings are often so well constructed that they outlast their original use. They then survive not only as beautiful objects, but as documents of the history of cultures, achievements in architecture that testify to the nature of the society that produced them. These achievements are never wholly the work of individuals. Architecture is a **social art**.

Architectural form is inevitably influenced by the technologies applied, but building technology is conservative and knowledge about it is cumulative. Precast concrete, for instance, has not rendered brick **obsolete**. Although design and construction have become highly sophisticated and are often computer directed, this complex apparatus rests on preindustrial traditions inherited from millennia during which most structures were lived in by the people who erected them. The technical demands on building remain the elemental ones – to exclude enemies, to circumvent gravity, and to avoid discomforts caused by an excess of heat or cold or by the intrusion of rain, wind, or vermin. This is no trivial assignment even with the best modern technology.

The availability of suitable materials fostered the crafts to exploit them and influenced the shapes of buildings. Large areas of the world were once forested, and their inhabitants developed carpentry. Although it has become relatively scarce, timber remains an important building material.

Many kinds of stone lend themselves to building. Stone and marble were chosen for important monuments because they are incombustible and can be expected to endure. Stone is also a sculptural material; stone architecture was often integral with stone sculpture. The use of stone has declined, however, because a number of other materials are more amenable to industrial use and assembly.

Some regions lack both timber and stone; **their** peoples used the earth itself, tamping certain mixtures into walls or forming them into bricks to be dried in the sun. Later they baked these substances in kilns, producing a range of bricks and tiles with greater durability.

(Extracted from Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 Encyclopedia – DVD Version)

**Question 44:** According to the passage, the term “architecture” is normally used to refer to the designs and structures that have \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. religious significance
- B. social importance
- C. technical importance
- D. cultural significance

**Question 45:** Which of the following is NOT considered an essential characteristic of architecture according to the passage?

- A. Strength
- B. Utility
- C. Economy
- D. Beauty

**Question 46:** When well-constructed buildings exist longer than their original use, they serve as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. monuments to ancient time heroes
- B. museums and exhibition galleries
- C. witnesses to major ancient wars
- D. witnesses to their historical times

**Question 47:** The author uses the phrase “**social art**” in the first paragraph to emphasise that architecture is an \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. art that belongs to a society
- B. art that is very much socialised
- C. achievement of many people
- D. achievement of many sociologists

**Question 48:** According to the passage, knowledge about building technology \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is always influenced by a wide range of technological applications
- B. has experienced complete changes for generations
- C. is based on modern technologies rather than traditions
- D. includes the experience gained from generation to generation

**Question 49:** The word “**obsolete**” in paragraph 2 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. out of date
- B. out of place
- C. out of order
- D. out of hand

**Question 50:** Which of the following factors must be taken into account in both ancient and modern architecture according to the information in paragraph 2?

- A. Basic needs and the availability of materials
- B. Fundamental technical demands on building
- C. Sophisticated building technologies
- D. Basic safety rules in the building industry

**Question 51:** According to the passage, stone and marble were used for buildings of historical importance because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. make structures look more attractive
- B. are inflammable and durable
- C. give warmth and comfort to their owners
- D. are non-flammable and last long

**Question 52:** According to the passage, today stone has been used less as a building material because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there have been other more suitable materials for industrial use
- B. stone architecture is essential to the number of stone sculptures
- C. it has less influence on the shapes of buildings and sculptures
- D. it has become relatively scarce and more difficult to exploit

**Question 53:** The word “**their**” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. walls and bricks
- B. mixtures
- C. timber and stone
- D. regions

**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 54:** The consequences of the typhoon were disastrous due to the lack of precautionary measures.

- A. physical
- B. severe
- C. beneficial
- D. damaging

**Question 55:** Vietnam's admission to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has promoted its trade relations with other countries.

- A. balanced                      B. restricted                      C. expanded                      D. boosted

*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 56:** A. similar                      B. attractive                      C. calculate                      D. chemical  
**Question 57:** A. biology                      B. inaccurate                      C. ability                      D. interactive  
**Question 58:** A. tradition                      B. memory                      C. socialise                      D. animal  
**Question 59:** A. release                      B. offer                      C. amaze                      D. believe  
**Question 60:** A. rubbish                      B. career                      C. actor                      D. cocktail

*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 61:** 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 62:** She prefers going to the library to staying at home.

- A. She would rather go to the library than stay at home.  
B. She likes nothing better than going to the library.  
C. She does not like either going to the library or staying at home.  
D. She stays at home instead of going to the library.

**Question 63:** She did not study hard enough to win the scholarship.

- A. She studied hard but she could not win the scholarship.  
B. Winning the scholarship did not make her study harder.  
C. She could have won the scholarship if she had studied harder.  
D. It was very hard for her to win the scholarship.

**Question 64:** No matter how hard Fred tried to lose weight, he did not succeed.

- A. It did not matter whether Fred could lose weight.  
B. However hard Fred tried, he could not lose weight.  
C. Fred tried very hard to lose weight and succeeded.  
D. It was hard for Fred to lose weight because he never succeeded.

**Question 65:** Walking on the grass in the park is not permitted.

- A. People like walking on the grass in the park.  
B. We do not have to walk on the grass in the park.  
C. We must not walk on the grass in the park.  
D. You can walk on the grass in the park if you want to.

**Question 66:** To my surprise, the stranger knew my name.

- A. It surprised the stranger that I knew his name.  
B. What surprised me most was the stranger's name.  
C. I was surprised that the stranger knew my name.  
D. My name was the only thing the stranger knew.

**Question 67:** "I will not leave until I see the manager," said the customer.

- A. The customer was persuaded to see the manager before leaving.  
B. The customer said he would leave before he saw the manager.  
C. The customer refused to leave until he saw the manager.  
D. The customer decided to leave because he did not see the manager.

**Question 68:** Fiona has been typing the report for an hour.

- A. It took Fiona an hour to type the report.  
B. Fiona finished the report an hour ago.  
C. It is an hour since Fiona started typing the report.  
D. Fiona will finish typing the report in an hour.

- Question 69:** The situation was so embarrassing that she did not know what to do.
- A. It was such an embarrassing situation; however, she did not know what to do.
  - B. So embarrassing was the situation that she did not know what to do.
  - C. So embarrassing the situation was that she did not know what to do.
  - D. She did not know what to do, though it was not an embarrassing situation.

- Question 70:** “Please accept my apology for arriving late,” said Janet to her employer.
- A. Janet apologised to her employer for her late arrival.
  - B. Janet thought she would apologise to her employer for arriving late.
  - C. Janet quickly made an apology and the employer accepted it.
  - D. Janet had to make an apology because her employer demanded it.

**Read the following passage on social issues in American schools, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 71 to 80.**

In addition to the challenge to be excellent, American schools have been facing novel problems. They must (71)\_\_\_\_\_ with an influx of immigrant children, many of whom speak little or no English. They must respond to demands (72)\_\_\_\_\_ the curriculum reflect the various cultures of all children. Schools must make sure that students develop (73)\_\_\_\_\_ skills for the job market, and they must consider the needs of nontraditional students, such as teenage mothers.

Schools are (74)\_\_\_\_\_ these problems in ways that reflect the diversity of the US educational system. They are hiring or training large numbers of teachers of English (75)\_\_\_\_\_ a second language and, in some communities, setting up bilingual schools. They are opening (76)\_\_\_\_\_ the traditional European-centered curriculum to embrace material from African, Asian, and other cultures.

Schools are also teaching cognitive skills to the (77)\_\_\_\_\_ 40 percent of American students who do not go on to higher education. In the (78)\_\_\_\_\_ of a recent report by the Commission on Achieving Necessary Skills, “A strong back, the willingness to work, and a high school diploma were once all that was necessary to (79)\_\_\_\_\_ a start in America. They are no longer. A well-developed mind, a continued willingness to learn and the ability to put knowledge to work are the new keys (80)\_\_\_\_\_ the future of our young people, the success of our business, and the economic well-being of the nation.”

*(Extracted from InfoUSA – CD Version)*

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|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <b>Question 71:</b> A. do         | B. stay       | C. fight        | D. cope        |
| <b>Question 72:</b> A. that       | B. who        | C. whether      | D. what        |
| <b>Question 73:</b> A. base       | B. basis      | C. basic        | D. basics      |
| <b>Question 74:</b> A. addressing | B. delivering | C. distributing | D. discharging |
| <b>Question 75:</b> A. as         | B. from       | C. with         | D. like        |
| <b>Question 76:</b> A. on         | B. into       | C. for          | D. up          |
| <b>Question 77:</b> A. slightly   | B. mostly     | C. fairly       | D. nearly      |
| <b>Question 78:</b> A. minds      | B. directions | C. words        | D. ways        |
| <b>Question 79:</b> A. make       | B. take       | C. get          | D. bring       |
| <b>Question 80:</b> A. to         | B. at         | C. in           | D. for         |

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