

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

A B C D

Question 2: A lot of people stop smoking because they are afraid their health will be affected and early death.

A B C

D

Question 3: 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

Question 4: He has hardly never given a more impressive performance than this.

A B C D

Question 5: Not until he got home he realised he had forgotten to give her the present.

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 can't find my dictionary at the moment. I hope it will _____ up soon.

A. clear B. look C. turn D. come

Question 7: Ann: "Do you need any help?"

Kate: "_____."

A. That's fine by me B. That's all for now
C. I haven't got a clue D. No, thanks. I can manage

Question 8: The children made _____ a funny story and wrote it on the card.

A. up B. for C. off D. out

Question 9: She started the course two months ago but dropped _____ after only a month.

A. in B. off C. back D. out

Question 10: The Principal usually has his pupils _____ waste paper for their mini-project.

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

Question 11: People don't like the way he shows off, _____?

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

Question 12: I _____ work last week, but I changed my mind.

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

Question 13: No matter how angry he was, he would never _____ to violence.

A. resort B. resolve C. refuse D. resist

- Question 14:** The language centre offers courses of various levels, such as elementary, intermediate and _____.
- A. advancing B. advancement C. advance D. advanced
- Question 15:** She passed the National High School Graduation Exam with _____ colours.
- A. red B. bright C. true D. flying
- Question 16:** _____ that Columbus discovered America.
- A. It was in 1492 B. In 1492 C. That was in 1492 D. There was in 1492
- Question 17:** The use of vitamin _____ and herbs has become increasingly popular among Americans.
- A. components B. supplements C. materials D. ingredients
- Question 18:** I _____ with my aunt when I am on holiday in Ho Chi Minh City next month.
- A. stay B. will have been staying
C. will be staying D. will have stayed
- Question 19:** Lora: "Do you mind if I turn on the fan?"
Maria: "_____."
- A. Never mind B. Not at all C. Not enough D. Not for me
- Question 20:** Although we have a large number of students, each one receives _____ attention.
- A. individual B. alone C. only D. separate
- Question 21:** Due to ever more spreading poaching, there _____ a dramatic decline in the number of elephants over the last decade.
- A. has been B. was C. is D. had been
- Question 22:** He came _____ a lot of criticism for the remarks he made in a television interview.
- A. out of B. off C. over D. in for
- Question 23:** They live on a busy road. _____ a lot of noise from traffic.
- A. There must be B. It must be C. It must have been D. There must have
- Question 24:** He died _____ lung cancer last month, leaving his wife in great shock.
- A. for B. by C. of D. in
- Question 25:** Nowadays, with the help of the computer, teachers have developed a _____ approach to teaching.
- A. multimedia B. multilingual C. multiple-choice D. multilateral
- Question 26:** Tom: "Can I have another cup of tea?"
Christy: "_____."
- A. Allow yourself B. Help yourself C. Do it yourself D. Be yourself
- Question 27:** He is a very intelligent boy; _____, he sometimes gets bad marks.
- A. otherwise B. so C. thus D. however
- Question 28:** _____ make a good impression on her.
- A. Only by doing so can I B. Only by doing so I can
C. Only so doing can I D. Only by so doing I can
- Question 29:** Geometry is a branch of mathematics _____ the properties of lines, curves, shapes, and surfaces.
- A. concerned with B. that concerned with
C. that it is concerned with D. that concerning with
- Question 30:** Anna is holding her shopping bag with one hand and turning the door handle with _____.
- A. the other B. others C. other D. another

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 31 to 40.

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 1st-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 31: 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. cultural significance
- D. technical importance

Question 32: Which of the following is NOT considered an essential characteristic of architecture according to the passage?

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

Question 33: When well-constructed buildings exist longer than their original use, they serve as _____.

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

Question 34: 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. achievement of many sociologists
- C. achievement of many people
- D. art that is very much socialised

Question 35: According to the passage, knowledge about building technology _____.

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

Question 36: The word “**obsolete**” in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

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

Question 37: 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 38: 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 39: According to the passage, today stone has been used less as a building material because _____.

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

Question 40: The word “**their**” in the last paragraph refers to _____.

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

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 41:** A. rubbish B. career C. actor D. cocktail
Question 42: A. ability B. biology C. interactive D. inaccurate
Question 43: A. calculate B. chemical C. attractive D. similar
Question 44: A. tradition B. animal C. memory D. socialise
Question 45: A. offer B. believe C. release D. amaze

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 46:** Within a week on display at the exhibition, the painting was hailed as a masterpiece.
A. an excellent work of art B. a down-to-earth work of art
C. an expensive work of art D. a large work of art
Question 47: These were the people who advocated using force to stop school violence.
A. publicly supported B. strongly condemned
C. openly criticised D. publicly said
Question 48: Although they hold similar political views, their religious beliefs present a striking contrast.
A. significant difference B. interesting resemblance
C. minor comparison D. complete coincidence

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 49 to 58.

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 49: In Britain and the US most people travel by _____.

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

Question 50: According to the passage, people in London may prefer the Underground to their own cars due to _____.

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

Question 51: It is mentioned in paragraph 3 that the public transportation systems in the US are good in _____.

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

Question 52: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

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

Question 53: The phrase “**at their own convenience**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

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

Question 54: Which of the following is true about transport in Britain?

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

Question 55: According to the information in paragraph 5, long-distance travellers in the US can choose from _____ mode(s) of transport.

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

Question 56: 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. traffic jams and pollution
C. accidents and pollution D. drink-driving and traffic jams

Question 57: According to the passage, people in Britain refuse public transport because _____.

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

Question 58: The word “**they**” in the last sentence of the passage can best be replaced by _____.

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

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

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

Question 60: Vietnam's admission to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has promoted its trade relations with other countries.

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

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: 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 62: Walking on the grass in the park is not permitted.

- A. We do not have to walk on the grass in the park.
B. People like walking 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 63: "Please accept my apology for arriving late," said Janet to her employer.

- A. Janet quickly made an apology and the employer accepted it.
B. Janet apologised to her employer for her late arrival.
C. Janet had to make an apology because her employer demanded it.
D. Janet thought she would apologise to her employer for arriving late.

Question 64: The situation was so embarrassing that she did not know what to do.

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

Question 65: She prefers going to the library to staying at home.

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

Question 66: 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. That forests are being cut down carelessly leads to soil erosion.
D. Soil erosion results in forests being cut down carelessly.

Question 67: To my surprise, the stranger knew my name.

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

Question 68: She did not study hard enough to win the scholarship.

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

Question 69: “I will not leave until I see the manager,” said the customer.

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

Question 70: Fiona has been typing the report for an hour.

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

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

----- **THE END** -----