

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 sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 1: "Stop smoking or you'll be ill," the doctor told me.

- A. I was ordered not to smoke to recover from illness.
- B. I was warned against smoking a lot of cigarettes.
- C. The doctor advised me to give up smoking to avoid illness.
- D. The doctor suggested smoking to treat illness.

Question 2: Slightly more than twenty-five percent of the students in the class come from Spanish-speaking countries.

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

Question 3: "We're having a reunion this weekend. Why don't you come?" John said to us.

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

Question 4: "Would you like some more beer?" he asked.

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

Question 5: Because they erected a barn, the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

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

Question 6: When I arrived, they were having dinner.

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

Question 7: It is English pronunciation that puzzles me most.

- A. English pronunciation is difficult for me.
- B. Puzzling me most is how to pronounce English.
- C. Pronouncing English words is not complicated.
- D. I was not quick at English pronunciation at school.

Question 8: They couldn't climb up the mountain because of the storm.

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

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 16: 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 17: Chinese cartoons have been useful as an important means of _____.

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

Question 18: The major differences between Chinese cartoons and Western cartoons come from their _____.

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

Question 19: The pronoun "**this**" in paragraph 4 mostly refers to _____.

- A. a propaganda campaign
- B. a funny element
- C. an educational purpose
- D. a piece of art

Question 20: The passage is intended to present _____.

- A. a description of cartoons of all kinds the world over
- B. an outline of Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons
- C. a contrast between Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons
- D. an opinion about how cartoons entertain people

Question 21: 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. Cartoons as a Way of Educating People
- D. An Excellent Way of Spreading Propaganda

Question 22: 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 23: The word "**imbalance**" in paragraph 6 refers to _____.

- A. the dominant cultural influence of the West over the East
- B. the mismatch between the East cartoons and the West cartoons
- C. the discrimination between the West culture and the East culture
- D. the influence of the East cartoons over the West cartoons

Question 24: 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 stories and features of the lives of great men the world over.
- C. The illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China.
- D. The philosophies and sayings of ancient Chinese thinkers.

Question 25: According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A. Language barriers restricted cartoons.
- B. Cartoons will replace other forms of writing.
- C. Western cartoons always have a serious purpose.
- D. Cartoons can serve various purposes.

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 26 to 35.

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 26: It is implied in paragraph 1 that _____.

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

Question 27: The writer's main point in paragraph 2 is to show that as people grow up, _____.

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

Question 28: The phrase "**For starters**" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by "_____".

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

Question 29: While doing some adult learning courses at a college, the writer was surprised _____.

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

- Question 30:** In paragraph 3, the word “rusty” means _____.
- A. covered with rust and not as good as it used to be
 - B. staying alive and becoming more active
 - C. not as good as it used to be through lack of practice
 - D. impatient because of having nothing to do
- Question 31:** The phrase “get there” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to “_____”.
- A. receive a school or college degree
 - B. arrive at an intended place with difficulty
 - C. have the things you have long desired
 - D. achieve your aim with hard work
- Question 32:** All of the following are true about adult learning EXCEPT _____.
- A. adult learners have fewer advantages than young learners
 - B. adults think more independently and flexibly than young people
 - C. experience in doing other things can help one’s learning
 - D. young people usually feel less patient than adults
- Question 33:** 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 34:** It is implied in the last paragraph that when you learn later in life, you _____.
- A. are not able to concentrate as well as when you were younger
 - B. find that you can recall a lot of things you learnt when younger
 - C. should expect to take longer to learn than when you were younger
 - D. can sometimes understand more than when you were younger
- Question 35:** What is the writer’s main purpose in the passage?
- A. To show how fast adult learning is.
 - B. To explain reasons for learning.
 - C. To describe adult learning methods.
 - D. To encourage adult learning.

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 36:** A. periodic B. suspicious C. contagious D. electric
- Question 37:** A. adventure B. adverbial C. advertise D. advantage
- Question 38:** A. attraction B. organism C. engagement D. prevention
- Question 39:** A. laboratory B. politician C. documentary D. popularity
- Question 40:** A. inhabit B. disappear C. continue D. imagine

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

- Question 41:** It is imperative _____ what to do when there is a fire.
- A. we knew
 - B. that everyone know
 - C. that he knew
 - D. he must know about
- Question 42:** _____ Serbia defeated Germany surprised everyone.
- A. Because
 - B. When
 - C. Whether
 - D. That
- Question 43:** They’re staying with us _____ the time being until they can afford a house.
- A. at
 - B. in
 - C. for
 - D. during
- Question 44:** _____ he does sometimes annoys me very much.
- A. How
 - B. Why
 - C. What
 - D. When
- Question 45:** I’ve warned you many times _____ the front door unlocked.
- A. won’t leave
 - B. not leaving
 - C. not to leave
 - D. don’t leave

- Question 46:** Is it true that this country produces more oil than _____?
 A. any another country B. any other countries
 C. any countries else D. any country else
- Question 47:** She had to borrow her sister's car because hers was _____.
 A. off work B. out of order C. off chance D. out of work
- Question 48:** _____ broken several world records in swimming.
 A. It is said to have B. She is said to have
 C. People say she had D. She is said that she has
- Question 49:** Ben: " _____ "
 Jane: "Never mind."
 A. Would you mind going to dinner next Sunday?
 B. Congratulations! How wonderful!
 C. Sorry for staining your carpet. Let me have it cleaned.
 D. Thank you for being honest with me.
- Question 50:** We _____ with a swim in the lake.
 A. got out B. took up C. cooled off D. gave in
- Question 51:** If everyone _____, how would we control the traffic?
 A. can fly B. could fly C. flies D. had flown
- Question 52:** Laura had a blazing _____ with Eddie and stormed out of the house.
 A. row B. word C. chat D. gossip
- Question 53:** "The inflation rate in Greece is five times _____ my country," he said.
 A. more than B. as high as that in C. as many as that in D. as much as
- Question 54:** Our industrial output _____ from \$2 million in 2002 to \$4 million this year.
 A. was rising B. rises C. rose D. has risen
- Question 55:** All students should be _____ and literate when they leave school.
 A. numeric B. numerous C. numerate D. numeral
- Question 56:** Since he failed his exam, he had to _____ for it again.
 A. pass B. make C. take D. sit
- Question 57:** Margaret: "Could you open the window, please?"
 Henry: " _____."
 A. I feel sorry B. Yes, with pleasure C. I am, of course D. Yes, I can
- Question 58:** Mr. Black: "I'd like to try on these shoes, please."
 Salesgirl: " _____ "
 A. That's right, sir. B. Why not? C. I'd love to. D. By all means, sir.
- Question 59:** Neil Armstrong was the first man _____ on the moon.
 A. has walked B. walked C. walking D. to walk
- Question 60:** The Internet has enabled people to _____ with each other more quickly.
 A. interact B. interlink C. intervene D. interconnect
- Question 61:** Liz: "Thanks for the nice gift you brought to us!"
 Jennifer: " _____ "
 A. Actually speaking, I myself don't like it. B. Welcome! It's very nice of you.
 C. Not at all. Don't mention it. D. All right. Do you know how much it costs?
- Question 62:** Martha, Julia and Mark are 17, 19 and 20 years old _____.
 A. respectively B. separately C. respectfully D. independently
- Question 63:** "You can go to the party tonight _____ you are sober when you come home."
 A. as well as B. as far as C. as long as D. as soon as
- Question 64:** Bill: "Can I get you another drink?"
 Jerry: " _____."
 A. Forget it B. No, I'll think it over
 C. Not just now D. No, it isn't

Question 65: Not having written about the required topic, _____ a low mark.

- A. my presentation was given B. I was given
C. the teacher gave me D. the teacher gave

Question 66: As the drug took _____, the boy became quieter.

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

Question 67: Even if you are rich, you should save some money for a _____ day.

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

Question 68: We have bought extra food _____ our guests stay to dinner.

- A. so that B. when C. if D. in case

Question 69: _____ I might, I couldn't open the door.

- A. No matter B. As try C. Try as D. However hard

Question 70: The captain as well as all the passengers _____ very frightened by the strange noise.

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

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 71 to 80.

Wind, water, air, ice and heat all work to cause erosion. As the wind blows over the land, it often (71)_____ small grains of sand. When these grains of sand strike against solid rocks, the rocks are slowly worn away. In this way, (72)_____ 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 (73)_____. 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 (74)_____ of its soil. The roots of plants help to (75)_____ 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 (76)_____ to slow down erosion.

Even where the land is (77)_____ covered with plants, some erosion goes on. In the spring, the (78)_____ snow turns into a large quantity of water that then runs downhill in streams. (79)_____ a stream carries away some of the soil, the stream bed gets deeper and deeper. (80)_____ thousands of years of such erosion, wide valleys are often formed.

Question 71: A. picks up B. carries out C. holds up D. cleans out

Question 72: A. such B. even C. though D. still

Question 73: A. hillsides B. topside C. borders D. backside

Question 74: A. large B. few C. little D. much

Question 75: A. stay B. store C. back D. hold

Question 76: A. aid B. facilitate C. help D. assist

Question 77: A. strongly B. thickly C. thinly D. scarcely

Question 78: A. formed B. melted C. building D. melting

Question 79: A. Till B. As C. Until D. Although

Question 80: A. After B. During C. Among D. In

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