

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:** \_\_\_\_\_ Serbia defeated Germany surprised everyone.

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

**Question 2:** Is it true that this country produces more oil than \_\_\_\_\_ ?

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

**Question 3:** Mr. Black: "I'd like to try on these shoes, please."

Salesgirl: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

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

**Question 4:** Ben: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

Jane: "Never mind."

- A. Thank you for being honest with me.  
B. Congratulations! How wonderful!  
C. Would you mind going to dinner next Sunday?  
D. Sorry for staining your carpet. Let me have it cleaned.

**Question 5:** Not having written about the required topic, \_\_\_\_\_ a low mark.

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

**Question 6:** Laura had a blazing \_\_\_\_\_ with Eddie and stormed out of the house.

- A. chat                      B. gossip                      C. row                      D. word

**Question 7:** Neil Armstrong was the first man \_\_\_\_\_ on the moon.

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

**Question 8:** They're staying with us \_\_\_\_\_ the time being until they can afford a house.

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

**Question 9:** We \_\_\_\_\_ with a swim in the lake.

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

**Question 10:** Margaret: "Could you open the window, please?"

Henry: " \_\_\_\_\_ ."

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

**Question 11:** Our industrial output \_\_\_\_\_ from \$2 million in 2002 to \$4 million this year.

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

**Question 12:** \_\_\_\_\_ I might, I couldn't open the door.

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

**Question 13:** "You can go to the party tonight \_\_\_\_\_ you are sober when you come home."

- A. as far as                      B. as long as                      C. as well as                      D. as soon as

**Question 14:** The captain as well as all the passengers \_\_\_\_\_ very frightened by the strange noise.

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

- Question 15:** Even if you are rich, you should save some money for a \_\_\_\_\_ day.  
 A. foggy                      B. snowy                      C. windy                      D. rainy
- Question 16:** As the drug took \_\_\_\_\_, the boy became quieter.  
 A. effect                      B. influence                      C. action                      D. force
- Question 17:** The Internet has enabled people to \_\_\_\_\_ with each other more quickly.  
 A. interlink                      B. interact                      C. interconnect                      D. intervene
- Question 18:** If everyone \_\_\_\_\_, how would we control the traffic?  
 A. had flown                      B. can fly                      C. could fly                      D. flies
- Question 19:** \_\_\_\_\_ broken several world records in swimming.  
 A. She is said that she has                      B. It is said to have  
 C. She is said to have                      D. People say she had
- Question 20:** \_\_\_\_\_ he does sometimes annoys me very much.  
 A. When                      B. Why                      C. How                      D. What
- Question 21:** Bill: "Can I get you another drink?"  
 Jerry: "\_\_\_\_\_."  
 A. Not just now                      B. Forget it  
 C. No, it isn't                      D. No, I'll think it over
- Question 22:** "The inflation rate in Greece is five times \_\_\_\_\_ my country," he said.  
 A. as high as that in                      B. as much as                      C. more than                      D. as many as that in
- Question 23:** It is imperative \_\_\_\_\_ what to do when there is a fire.  
 A. that he knew                      B. we knew  
 C. that everyone know                      D. he must know about
- Question 24:** Since he failed his exam, he had to \_\_\_\_\_ for it again.  
 A. make                      B. sit                      C. pass                      D. take
- Question 25:** We have bought extra food \_\_\_\_\_ our guests stay to dinner.  
 A. if                      B. so that                      C. in case                      D. when
- Question 26:** She had to borrow her sister's car because hers was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. out of order                      B. out of work                      C. off work                      D. off chance
- Question 27:** I've warned you many times \_\_\_\_\_ the front door unlocked.  
 A. not leaving                      B. won't leave                      C. don't leave                      D. not to leave
- Question 28:** All students should be \_\_\_\_\_ and literate when they leave school.  
 A. numerate                      B. numeric                      C. numerous                      D. numeral
- Question 29:** 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 30:** Martha, Julia and Mark are 17, 19 and 20 years old \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. separately                      B. independently                      C. respectively                      D. respectfully

**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 31 to 40.**

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 31:** It is implied in paragraph 1 that \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 32:** The writer's main point in paragraph 2 is to show that as people grow up, \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 33:** The phrase "**For starters**" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by "\_\_\_\_\_".

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

**Question 34:** While doing some adult learning courses at a college, the writer was surprised \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 35:** In paragraph 3, the word "**rusty**" means \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 36:** The phrase "**get there**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".

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

**Question 37:** All of the following are true about adult learning EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 38:** It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that maturity is a positive plus in the learning process because adult learners \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 39:** 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. should expect to take longer to learn than when you were younger
- C. find that you can recall a lot of things you learnt when younger
- D. can sometimes understand more than when you were younger

**Question 40:** What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

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

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 41 to 50.**

Wind, water, air, ice and heat all work to cause erosion. As the wind blows over the land, it often (41)\_\_\_\_\_ small grains of sand. When these grains of sand strike against solid rocks, the rocks are slowly worn away. In this way, (42)\_\_\_\_\_ very hard rocks are worn away by the wind.

When particles of rocks or soil become loosened in any way, running water carries them down the (43)\_\_\_\_\_. 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 (44)\_\_\_\_\_ of its soil. The roots of plants help to (45)\_\_\_\_\_ 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 (46)\_\_\_\_\_ to slow down erosion.

Even where the land is (47)\_\_\_\_\_ covered with plants, some erosion goes on. In the spring, the (48)\_\_\_\_\_ snow turns into a large quantity of water that then runs downhill in streams. (49)\_\_\_\_\_ a stream carries away some of the soil, the stream bed gets deeper and deeper. (50)\_\_\_\_\_ thousands of years of such erosion, wide valleys are often formed.

**Question 41:** A. picks up      B. cleans out      C. carries out      D. holds up

**Question 42:** A. though      B. still      C. such      D. even

**Question 43:** A. borders      B. hillsides      C. backside      D. topside

**Question 44:** A. large      B. much      C. few      D. little

**Question 45:** A. stay      B. back      C. store      D. hold

**Question 46:** A. facilitate      B. assist      C. help      D. aid

**Question 47:** A. scarcely      B. strongly      C. thickly      D. thinly

**Question 48:** A. melted      B. formed      C. melting      D. building

**Question 49:** A. As      B. Till      C. Although      D. Until

**Question 50:** A. Among      B. After      C. In      D. During

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

**Question 51:** After analyzing the steep rise in profits according to your report, it was convinced that your analyses were correct.

A

B

C

D

**Question 52:** In my judgment, I think Hem is the best physicist among the scientists of the SEA region.

A

B

C

D

**Question 53:** In order no money would be wasted, we had to account for every penny we spent.

A

B

C

D

**Question 54:** Many people have found the monotonous buzzing of the *vuvuzela* in the

A B  
2010-World-Cup matches so annoyed.  
C D

**Question 55:** The team leader demanded from his team members a serious

A B  
attitude towards work, good team spirit, and that they work hard.  
C D

*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 56:** "Would you like some more beer?" he asked.

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

**Question 57:** 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. I was not quick at English pronunciation at school.  
D. Pronouncing English words is not complicated.

**Question 58:** When I arrived, they were having dinner.

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

**Question 59:** Because they erected a barn, the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

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

**Question 60:** "We're having a reunion this weekend. Why don't you come?" John said to us.

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

**Question 61:** They couldn't climb up the mountain because of the storm.

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

**Question 62:** "Stop smoking or you'll be ill," the doctor told me.

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

**Question 63:** Wealthy as they were, they were far from happy.

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

**Question 64:** Slightly more than twenty-five percent of the students in the class come from Spanish-speaking countries.

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

**Question 65:** The woman was too weak to lift the suitcase.

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

**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 66:** A. continue      B. disappear      C. imagine      D. inhabit

**Question 67:** A. suspicious      B. periodic      C. contagious      D. electric

**Question 68:** A. politician      B. popularity      C. documentary      D. laboratory

**Question 69:** A. organism      B. engagement      C. attraction      D. prevention

**Question 70:** A. advertise      B. adventure      C. advantage      D. adverbial

**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 71 to 80.**

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

**Question 71:** Which of the following clearly characterizes Western cartoons?

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

**Question 72:** Chinese cartoons have been useful as an important means of \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 73:** The major differences between Chinese cartoons and Western cartoons come from their \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 74:** The pronoun "this" in paragraph 4 mostly refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 75:** The passage is intended to present \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 76:** Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A. Cartoons as a Way of Educating People
- B. Chinese Cartoons and Western Cartoons
- C. A Very Powerful Force in Influencing People
- D. An Excellent Way of Spreading Propaganda

**Question 77:** In general, Chinese cartoons are now aiming at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people in the world
- B. illustrating the truth of Chinese great men's famous sayings
- C. spreading the Chinese ideas and cultural values throughout the world
- D. disseminating traditional practices in China and throughout the world

**Question 78:** The word "imbalance" in paragraph 6 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 79:** 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 80:** According to the passage, which of the following is true?

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

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