

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Câu 1.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A. rep <u>o</u> rt | B. perf <u>o</u> rm |
| C. acc <u>o</u> rding | D. w <u>o</u> rd |

Câu 2.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| A. eliminat <u>e</u> d | B. forc <u>e</u> d |
| C. work <u>e</u> d | D. miss <u>e</u> d |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Câu 3.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. dismiss | B. destroy |
| C. discount | D. district |

Câu 4.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. remember | B. memorize |
| C. dedicate | D. clarify |

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

Câu 5. **Why should we wait any longer? We've been told to act once we the governor's permission.**

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| A. received | B. will have received |
| C. have received | D. will receive |

Câu 6. **Don't forget to ring me up if any changes in the timetable.**

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. they are | B. it will be |
| C. there will be | D. there are |

Câu 7. **Of 30 countries inspected for airline safety, only 17 received a bill of health.**

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. clear | B. clean |
| C. pure | D. dirty |

Câu 8. **Solar power is to become the world's largest source of electricity by 2050.**

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. estimated | B. antedated |
| C. anticipated | D. awaited |

Câu 9. **The contract includes a 35-cent per hour increase in night shift pay.**

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. difference | B. different |
| C. differential | D. differentiate |

Câu 10. **Tom is always blowing his trumpet that he is a qualified electrician, but the truth is quite**

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A. or else | B. instead |
| C. though | D. otherwise |

Câu 11. **Be present the hall time and then I will present you him.**

- A. with/on/to
- B. at/in/to
- C. to/on/with
- D. at/on/with

Câu 12. **To solve the problems of pollution, it is important to identify the of it.**

- A. reasons
- B. purpose
- C. causes
- D. facts

Câu 13. **The company was strongly criticized for large amounts of waste into the river.**

- A. dumping
- B. having dumped
- C. being dumped
- D. having been dumped

Câu 14. **The judge declared he was immune prosecution.**

- A. to
- B. from
- C. about
- D. at

Câu 15. **Most young people want to an independent life without being influenced by anyone.**

- A. lay
- B. put
- C. lead
- D. bring

Câu 16. **..... to withdraw from the tournament surprised us all.**

- A. What the champion decided
- B. That the champion decided
- C. The champion decided
- D. That the champion's decision

Câu 17. **..... car is responsible for causing a lot of damage to our environment.**

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. Ø

Câu 18. **..... a cry whenever you have a feeling that you are in danger so that everyone could hear you and come to help immediately.**

- A. Send
- B. Give
- C. Make
- D. Lend

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Câu 19. **Simon earned the respect of his friends when he determined to complete such a challenging task while others had already given up.**

- A. dropped by
- B. dropped out
- C. dropped in
- D. dropped off

Câu 20. **Because of his disease, the doctor advised him to abstain from alcohol and meat. However, he seems not to follow this advice.**

- A. continue
- B. desist
- C. increase
- D. undermine

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Câu 21. When I was young and idealistic I believed it was possible to change the world.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. applicable | B. energetic |
| C. practical | D. thoughtless |

Câu 22. There is a (n) world of difference between love and marriage. While love belongs to emotion, marriage means a lot of bonds and responsibilities.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A. striking similarity | B. sharp contrast |
| C. general equivalence | D. clear distinction |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Despite the wealth of information campaigns telling people about global warming and its causes, most people have (23) to realize how severe the problem is. Coming climate changes could alter as much as one third of plant and animal habitats by the end of the 22nd century. These changes could in (24).....cause widespread extinctions among plant and animal species around the globe. Coastal and island habitats are perhaps in the greatest danger (25) they face the combined threats of warming oceans and rising sea levels. As habitats change, many animals will come under intense pressure to find more suitable homes for themselves. Mass (26)..... of at least some animals are certainly to be expected, but the fact remains that many animals will simply not be able to move fast enough. Such dire predictions may sound alarmist, but they are based on the rather moderate estimate that the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will double by 2100. Many scientists believe, however, that this figure is actually very conservative, and they claim that a tripling is far more realistic. If they are (27) , the effects on nature will be even more dramatic.

(Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/climate>)

Câu 23.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A. hence | B. yet |
| C. however | D. therefore |

Câu 24.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| A. turn | B. order |
| C. result | D. line |

Câu 25.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. although | B. providing |
|-------------|--------------|

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| C. since | D. therefore |
| Câu 26. | |
| A. migrations | B. onslaught |
| C. emigration | D. extinctions |
| Câu 27. | |
| A. precise | B. true |
| C. exact | D. correct |

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Câu 28. **As emissions increase, it trap more heat in the atmosphere, leading to a period of unprecedented warming.**

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| A. it | B. heat |
| C. leading | D. unprecedented |

Câu 29. **Thanks to artificial intelligence, the phone's voice – recognition system converts the sound into numerous data.**

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| A. Thanks to | B. voice-recognition |
| C. converts | D. numerous |

Câu 30. **One of the most famous and respectable learners of the country is said to have found this school.**

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. the most | B. respectable |
| C. the country | D. have found |

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.

Long gone but not forgotten are those carefree student days of shared showers, derelict rental properties and parties where the booze always ran out before midnight. Being a student was quite a privilege in the good old days when local authorities and the government **footed the bill** and there was almost certainly a job at the end of it.

In the early 1960s, only 4% of school leavers went to university, rising to around 14% by the end of the 1970s. Nowadays, more than 40% of young people start undergraduate degrees – but it comes at a cost. Today's students leave with debts of £40,000 and upwards to pay back over their working lives.

So how has the student experience changed over the years? Parents looking back on their university lives are amazed at the luxuries their sons and daughters enjoy, such as en suite bathrooms, flatscreen TVs and leather sofas. Student accommodation has improved but rents have soared and take up a bigger whack of the living cost loans, leaving today's undergraduates little better off than their parents.

They still party and have a good time, but students are working harder and more consistently, their parents believe. Partly, it is the move away from “big bang” finals to continuous assessment, **they** say, but also the pressure to get that all-important 2:1 or

above degree classification. One-third of students were awarded firsts or 2:1s in 1970. Last year it was over two-thirds: 70%.

Today's students are more career-orientated and under pressure to take on extracurricular activities, more responsibilities and work experience to compete in the graduate jobs market. Meeting people, making friends for life and discovering new interests: these are the things that have not changed for students who are following the same route to independence as their parents.

(Adapted from <https://www.theguardian.com/>)

Câu 31. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The differences in students' and their parents' thought.
- B. How universities have changed.
- C. The number of undergraduate students over the years.
- D. The student experience – then and now.

Câu 32. The phrase “footed the bill” in the first paragraph mostly means

..... .

- A. paid the cost
- B. lent the money
- C. offered scholarships
- D. built the facilities

Câu 33. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. There are more and more high-school graduates attending universities.
- B. The life of today's undergraduates is nearly the same as their parents'.
- C. Today's graduates are easier to get a job after universities than their parents.
- D. Modern students have to work hard after graduating to pay the loans for their study.

Câu 34. What does the word “they” in paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. students
- B. today's undergraduates
- C. parents
- D. friends

Câu 35. The following adjectives are true about today's students in comparison with their parents, EXCEPT

- A. more career-orientated
- B. more privileged
- C. more responsible
- D. more hard-working

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.

If you've done any traveling at all, you're likely quite aware that customs and etiquette differ from one culture to another: what may be perfectly **innocuous** in one place may be hideously offensive in another, and vice-versa. Granted, even if you haven't traveled at all, you're probably aware of the fact that certain types of behavior aren't exactly acceptable in other countries: belching at the table may be a sign of gratitude in some places, but in most areas of North America and Europe, such a display will earn you a fair bit of ire. Whether you plan on traveling to any of the places listed below or just

doing business with a foreign client, it's important to educate yourself on the standards of politesse and etiquette beforehand - the last thing you want to do is offend someone with any ignorant, boorish behavior. Here's how to be polite in different countries.

When dealing with Japanese clients, be sure to dress fairly conservatively, and make sure that you bow lower than they do upon meeting them. Accept gifts with both hands and open them later, not in front of the giver, and never blow your nose at the dining table. Avoid asking and answering direct questions: it's better to imply rather than ask, and to answer with vagueness during conversations.

In Mexico, when meeting others, women should initiate handshakes with men, but all people should avoid making too much eye contact; that can be seen as aggressive and belligerent behavior. If sharing a meal with others, keep your elbows off the table and try to avoid burping at all costs. Keep your hands off your hips, and make sure you never make the "okay" sign with your hand: it's vulgar.

In Kenya, when greeting someone older or of a higher status than yourself, grip their right wrist with your left hand while shaking it; it's a sign of respect and deference. Do ask questions about their health, family, business etc. before getting to major topics, as skipping these niceties is seen as impolite. If sharing meals, do not begin eating until the eldest male has been served and starts to eat.

Turning down an alcoholic drink is considered terribly offensive in Russia, so it's a good idea to **fortify** yourself with some greasy food before heading out for a meal with Russian or Ukrainian clients. Don't smile at strangers or they'll think you're deranged, and when paying for items, place your money on the counter rather than trying to hand it directly to the cashier.

(Adapted from <https://www.lifehack.org/>)

Câu 36. Which of the following could be served as the best title of the passage?

- A. Behavior to be a courteous person in distinct nations.
- B. Different customs you should know when travelling abroad.
- C. Different meanings of the same behavior in many countries.
- D. Avoiding offensive behavior in different countries.

Câu 37. The word "innocuous" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to

..... .

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. wonderful | B. acceptable |
| C. impolite | D. harmless |

Câu 38. In which country, opening presents right away receiving them is considered not polite?

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| A. North America | B. Japan |
| C. Mexico | D. Kenya |

Câu 39. According to the passage, which of the following behavior should be avoided when sharing meals with others?

- A. Try to not burp at the table in North America and Europe.

- B. Never blow your nose at a Japanese dinner.
- C. Don't keep your elbows off the table in Mexico.
- D. Never eat before the eldest Kenyan man begins his meal.

Câu 40. **What does the word "it" in paragraph 4 refer to?**

- A. their right wrist
- B. your left hand
- C. a higher status
- D. a sign of respect and deference

Câu 41. **The word "fortify" in the last paragraph mostly means**

- A. debilitate
- B. enervate
- C. invigorate
- D. enfeeble

Câu 42. **According to the last paragraph, what behavior is often seen in Russia?**

- A. turning down an alcohol drink
- B. smiling at strangers
- C. asking direct questions
- D. avoiding handing money directly to the cashier

Câu 43. **What can be inferred from the passage?**

- A. Europeans are stricter than people in other countries.
- B. Understanding clients' customs is an important criterion in doing business.
- C. Dinning etiquette is the most important one to know about other countries.
- D. Observing and imitating behavior of the eldest is a wise choice.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Câu 44. **You should not have come to class late.**

- A. I'd rather you didn't come to class late.
- B. I would like you not to be late for class.
- C. I'd sooner you hadn't come to class late.
- D. I would prefer that you come to class on time.

Câu 45. **It was careless of you to leave the windows open last night.**

- A. You shouldn't have left the windows open last night.
- B. You left the windows open last night due to your carelessness.
- C. If you hadn't been careless, you wouldn't have left the windows open last night.
- D. You can't have left the windows open last night because you were careless.

Câu 46. **My father likes reading newspaper more than watching TV.**

- A. My father doesn't like reading newspaper as much as watching TV.
- B. My father likes watching TV as much as reading newspaper.
- C. My father doesn't like watching TV as much as reading newspaper.
- D. My father likes watching TV more than reading newspaper.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the option that best completes following exchanges.

Câu 47. - **Hung: "I have thought of a way to save energy around the house!"**

- Teacher: " !"

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| A. Best wishes | B. My dear |
| C. Well done | D. That's very well |

Câu 48. - **A: " "**

- B: "You have to obtain the high school diploma."

- A. What is the requirement to enter this university?
- B. When do we finish high school?
- C. I can't wait to obtain the high school diploma.
- D. I am trying my best to win a place at university.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Câu 49. **He was very tired. He agreed to play tennis.**

- A. Tired as though he was, he agreed to play tennis.
- B. Tired though he was, he agreed to play tennis.
- C. Tired, he agreed to play tennis.
- D. So tired was he that he agreed to play tennis.

Câu 50. **Tina does not want to become a lawyer. She wants to become a counselor.**

- A. It is a lawyer, not a counselor that Tina wants to become.
- B. It is Tina who wants to become a counselor not a lawyer.
- C. It is Tina who wants to become a lawyer not a counselor.
- D. It is a counselor, not a lawyer that Tina wants to become.