

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each of sentences in the following questions from 1 to 2.*

**Câu 1:** I invited Rachel to my party, but she couldn't come. She had arranged to do something else.

- A. If Rachel hadn't arranged to do something else, she would come to my party as invited.
- B. Without having arranged to do something else, Rachel would have come to my party as invited.
- C. If it hadn't been for her arrangement for something else, Rachel would come to my party as invited.
- D. Rachel would have come to my party, unless she hadn't arranged to do something else.

**Câu 2:** The substance is very toxic. Protective clothing must be worn at all times.

- A. The substance is such toxic that protective clothing must be worn at all times.
- B. So toxic is the substance that protective clothing must be worn at all times.
- C. Since the substance is very toxic, so protective clothing must be worn at all times.
- D. The substance is too toxic to wear protective clothing at all times.

*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 from 3 to 5.*

**Câu 3:** "You're always making terrible mistakes", said the teacher.

- A. The teacher realized that his students always made terrible mistakes.
- B. The teacher asked his students why they always made terrible mistakes.
- C. The teacher complained about his students making terrible mistakes.
- D. The teacher made his students not always make terrible mistakes.

**Câu 4:** Joey put all his money on the lottery, which was his big mistake.

- A. Joey can't have put all his money on the lottery.
- B. Joey may not have put all his money on the lottery.
- C. Joey needn't have put all his money on the lottery.
- D. Joey shouldn't have put all his money on the lottery.

**Câu 5:** Fansipan is the highest mountain in the Indochinese Peninsula.

- A. No mountains in the Indochinese Peninsula are higher than Fansipan.
- B. There are some mountains in the Indochinese Peninsula higher than Fansipan.
- C. The highest mountain in the Indochinese Peninsula is exclusive Fansipan.
- D. The Indochinese Peninsula includes one of the highest mountains on earth.

*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 from 6 to 8.*

**Câu 6:** Dams are used to control flooding, provide water for irrigation, and generating electricity for the surrounding area.

- A. irrigation
- B. generating
- C. to control flooding
- D. surrounding area

**Câu 7:** What the woman was saying were so important that I asked everyone to stop talking and listen.

- A. to stop taking
- B. was saying
- C. were
- D. What

**Câu 8:** Kazakova's performance made her the heroin of the Moscow Film Festival.

- A. Kazakova's
- B. the heroin of
- C. Film Festival
- D. made

*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 9 to 15.*

Urbanization degrades the environment, according to conventional wisdom. This view has led many developing countries to limit rural-urban migration and curb urban expansion. But this view is incorrect. There are a number of reasons urbanization can be good for the environment, if managed properly.

First, urbanization brings higher productivity because of its positive externalities and economies of scale. Asian urban productivity is more than 5.5 times that of rural areas. The same output can be produced using fewer resources with urban agglomeration than without. In this sense, urbanization reduces the ecological footprint. The service sector requires urbanization because it needs a concentration of clients. As services generally pollute less than manufacturing, this aspect of urbanization is also beneficial to the environment.

Second, for any given population, the high urban density is **benign** for the environment. The urban economics literature shows that compactness is a key determinant of energy use. High density can make public transport

more viable and reduce the length of trips. Urban living encourages walking and cycling rather than driving. Third, environment-friendly infrastructure and public services such as piped water, sanitation, and waste management are much easier and more economical to construct, maintain, and operate in an urban setting. Urbanization allows more people to have access to environment-friendly facilities and services at affordable prices.

Fourth, urbanization drives innovation, including green technologies. In the long term, environment-friendly equipment, machines, vehicles, and utilities will determine the future of the green economy. Green innovations in Asia's cities will be supported by the region's vast market as the billions of people who will be buying energy-efficient products will create opportunities and incentives for entrepreneurs to invest in developing such products. Finally, the higher standard of living associated with urbanization provides people with better food, education, housing, and health care. Urban growth generates revenues that fund infrastructure projects, reducing congestion and improving public health. Urbanization fosters a pro-environment stance among property owners and the middle class, which is crucial for the introduction and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations.

Of course, urbanization also comes with costs. Millions of people are migrating to Asian cities and companies are locating there to employ **them**. Urban sprawl and industrial activities, such as power generation, transportation, construction, garbage and waste disposal, harm the environment. An assessment of the impact of urbanization on the environment must balance its benign and adverse effects.

(Source: <https://www.asiapathways-adbi.org/>)

**Câu 9:** Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- A. Urbanization might actually do some good.      B. Five things to do in the age of urbanization.  
C. Driving force behind urbanization.      D. Urban sprawl brings challenges.

**Câu 10:** The word "**benign**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. considerate      B. gentle      C. harmful      D. overwhelming

**Câu 11:** According to paragraph 3, through which can the optimization of power be achieved?

- A. High-powered public transport      B. The awareness of commuters  
C. Interconnected relationships of townspeople      D. The proximity of places in a cities

**Câu 12:** According to paragraph 4, why is the promotion of an environmentally friendly attitude necessary?

- A. Urbanization cannot proceed further without the consideration for nature.  
B. The government will not need a forceful means of regulation.  
C. It is conducive to the later intervention of legal rules.  
D. It is due to the conscience of the affluent.

**Câu 13:** Which of the following statements is TRUE, according to the passage?

- A. Visionary technologies can ensure environmentally sustainable development.  
B. The service industry does more harm than good.  
C. The term urbanization refers to when the lifestyle that is common in a city becomes prevalent.  
D. The detrimental effects of urbanization on the environment cannot be reversed.

**Câu 14:** The word "**them**" in paragraph 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. costs      B. clients      C. Asian cities      D. migrants

**Câu 15:** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. We can look forward to a green society in a not-so-distant future.  
B. Urbanization will not take its course for the better.  
C. There are not enough countermeasures for the negative effects of urbanization.  
D. Everyone has been mistaken about the urbanization.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions from 16 to 17.**

**Câu 16:** In certain types of poisoning, immediately give large quantities of soapy or salty water in order to **induce** vomiting.

- A. stop      B. cause      C. clean      D. control

**Câu 17:** I was **tickled pink** when I got my first bike. I'll never forget it was pink with ribbons tied on the handle bars.

- A. very pleased      B. very lucky  
C. very hopeful      D. very embarrassed

**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 from 18 to 19.**

**Câu 18:** A. culture      B. balance      C. success      D. problem

**Câu 19:** A. commercial      B. decisive      C. electric      D. powerful

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions from 20 to 21.

**Câu 20:** Nutritionists believe that vitamins circumvent diseases.

- A. help                                      B. nourish                                      C. treat                                      D. defeat

**Câu 21:** That last comment of yours carried the day because nobody could possibly argue with you after that.

- A. was a break                                      B. was a big hit                                      C. was a success                                      D. was a failure

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 22 to 36.

**Câu 22:** There is a lot of traffic so we are trying to find an \_\_\_\_\_ route.

- A. alternate                                      B. alternative                                      C. alternation                                      D. alternatively

**Câu 23:** Mrs Florida felt that her marriage had become \_\_\_\_\_ prison.

- A. Ø                                      B. an                                      C. a                                      D. the

**Câu 24:** While Peter \_\_\_\_\_ the rose bush in the back yard, the phone rang.

- A. was watering                                      B. has watered                                      C. waters                                      D. watered

**Câu 25:** E-mail allows people \_\_\_\_\_ in touch, regardless of distance.

- A. staying                                      B. to staying                                      C. to stay                                      D. stay

**Câu 26:** If you \_\_\_\_\_ a wallet in the street, what would you do with it?

- A. had found                                      B. find                                      C. found                                      D. have found

**Câu 27:** You stayed at home last night, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. would you                                      B. did you                                      C. had you                                      D. didn't you

**Câu 28:** Sometimes she does not agree \_\_\_\_\_ her husband about child-rearing but they soon find the solutions.

- A. with                                      B. for                                      C. of                                      D. on

**Câu 29:** The song \_\_\_\_\_ by our listeners as their favorite of the week is "Goodbye Baby" by Tunesmiths.

- A. choosing                                      B. chosen                                      C. chooses                                      D. was chosen

**Câu 30:** She \_\_\_\_\_ her anger by going for a walk.

- A. work at                                      B. work on                                      C. work off                                      D. work out

**Câu 31:** You must mix the right \_\_\_\_\_ of soap and water if you want to blow bubbles that last longer.

- A. propensity                                      B. proportion                                      C. percentage                                      D. majority

**Câu 32:** When he went to Egypt, he knew \_\_\_\_\_ no Arabic, but within 6 months he had become extremely fluent.

- A. barely                                      B. entirely                                      C. scarcely                                      D. virtually

**Câu 33:** It was noticeable how a few people managed to \_\_\_\_\_ their will on the others.

- A. judge                                      B. break                                      C. focus                                      D. impose

**Câu 34:** In Korea, all men have to \_\_\_\_\_ military service for a period of time in their lives.

- A. have                                      B. do                                      C. take                                      D. make

**Câu 35:** This firm's gone to the \_\_\_\_\_ since the new management took over.

- A. dogs                                      B. ducks                                      C. horses                                      D. cats

**Câu 36:** \_\_\_\_\_ as the most important crop in Hawaii is sugar cane.

- A. It ranks                                      B. That ranks                                      C. What ranks                                      D. It is ranked

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 37 to 41.

The Singapore Science Centre is located on a six-hectare site in Jurong. At the centre, we can discover the wonders of science and technology in a fun way. Clap your hands and colorful bulbs will light up. Start a wheel spinning and it will set off a fan churning. It is a place to answer our curiosity and capture our imagination.

The centre features over four hundred exhibits covering topics like solar radiation, communication, electronics, mathematics, nuclear energy and evolution. **It** aims to arouse interest in science and technology among us and the general public. The centre is the first science one to be established in South East Asia. It was opened in 1977 and it now receives an average of one thousand, two hundred visitors a day. The exhibits can be found in four exhibition galleries. They are the Lobby, Physical Sciences, Life Sciences and Aviation. These exhibits are renewed annually so as to encourage visitors to make return visits to the centre.

Instead of the usual "Hands off" notices found in exhibition halls, visitors are invited to touch and feel the exhibits, push the buttons, turn the cranks or pedals. This is an interesting way to learn science even if you hate the subject. A Discovery Centre was built for children between the ages of three and twelve. This new exhibition gallery was completed in 1985. Lately this year a stone-age exhibit was built. It shows us about the animals and people that were extinct.

**Câu 37:** What can be the best title of the passage?

- A. Physical Sciences                                      B. Discovery Centre

C. Singapore Science Centre

D. Science Centre

**Câu 38:** The word “It” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. evolution

B. solar radiation

C. the general public

D. the centre

**Câu 39:** According to the paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT true about the Singapore Science Centre?

A. Visitors are encouraged to return to the centre.

B. The centre is the first one established in the world.

C. The exhibits in the centre cover a wide range of topics.

D. The centre was not opened until 1977.

**Câu 40:** It is stated in paragraph 2 that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. visitors don't want to come back to the science centre

B. the science centre makes people interested in science and technology

C. only students can visit the science centre

D. there are only several exhibits in the science centre

**Câu 41:** The author mentions all of the following in the passage EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

A. The centre is located in Jurong

B. The centre is the biggest in Asia

C. The exhibits are renewed every year

D. There are four exhibition galleries in the centre

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges from 42 to 43.**

**Câu 42:** *John and Mary are having dinner at her house.*

– John: “This dish is really delicious!”

– Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_ It's called Yakitori, and it's made with chicken livers.”

A. Sure, I'll be glad to

B. It's my pleasure

C. I guess you're right

D. I'm glad you like it

**Câu 43:** *Christina and John are in the English evening class.*

– Christina: “Why do you think the most people learn English?”

– John: “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Very often it's to get a better job.

B. Because I like it.

C. I heard it was very good.

D. All of them are.

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions from 44 to 45.**

**Câu 44:** A. developed

B. searched

C. cooked

D. described

**Câu 45:** A. enter

B. result

C. event

D. reduce

**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 from 46 to 50.**

EXAM ADVICE

In Part Three of the Speaking Section you work together with a partner. You have to do a (46) \_\_\_\_\_ task which usually lasts about 3 minutes. One possible task is “problem solving”, which means you have to look at (47) \_\_\_\_\_ visual information and then discuss the problem with your partner. You may be shown photos, drawings, diagrams, maps, plans, advertisements or computer graphics and it is essential that you study them carefully. If necessary, check you know exactly what to do by politely asking the examiner to repeat the instruction or make them clearer.

(48) \_\_\_\_\_ you are doing the task, the examiner will probably say very little and you should ask your partner questions and make (49) \_\_\_\_\_ if he or she is not saying much. If either of you have any real difficulties, the examiner may decide to step in and help. Normally, however, you will find plenty to say, which helps the assessor to give you a fair mark. This mark depends on your success in doing the task by competing with your partner, (50) \_\_\_\_\_ includes taking turns in giving opinions and replying appropriately, although in the end it may be possible to “agree to disagree”.

(Source: Adapted from <http://www.grid.unep.tech>)

**Câu 46:** A. lonely

B. unique

C. single

D. scarce

**Câu 47:** A. another

B. each

C. some

D. other

**Câu 48:** A. While

B. Because

C. Since

D. Although

**Câu 49:** A. suggestions

B. speeches

C. ideas

D. statements

**Câu 50:** A. that

B. this

C. who

D. which

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