

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 word or phrase that is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.*

**Question 1:** Affluent families find it easier to support their children financially.

- A. Privileged                      B. Well-off                      C. Impoverished                      D. Wealthy

**Question 2:** After five days on trial, the court found him innocent of the crime and he was released.

- A. innovative                      B. naive                      C. guilty                      D. benevolent

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

**Question 3:** The bad weather caused serious damage to the crop. If only it \_\_\_\_\_ warmer.

- A. has been                      B. was                      C. had been                      D. were

**Question 4:** The restaurants on the island are expensive, so it's worth \_\_\_\_\_ a packed lunch.

- A. take                      B. taken                      C. to take                      D. taking

**Question 5:** Before going to bed, he wanted some tea but there was \_\_\_\_\_ left.

- A. no                      B. nothing                      C. any                      D. a few

**Question 6:** The struggle for women's rights began in the 18<sup>th</sup> century during a period \_\_\_\_\_ as the Age of Enlightenment.

- A. is knowing                      B. that knew                      C. knew                      D. known

**Question 7:** New machinery has enhanced the company's productivity and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. competitor                      B. competitiveness                      C. competition                      D. competitive

**Question 8:** It has been suggested that Mary \_\_\_\_\_ a computer course in preparation for a steady job.

- A. would have taken                      B. was taken                      C. take                      D. have been taken

**Question 9:** The team were eager to make \_\_\_\_\_ the loss of the previous match.

- A. off with                      B. up with                      C. away with                      D. up for

**Question 10:** You should look up the meaning of new words in the dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ misuse them.

- A. so as not to                      B. so not to                      C. so that not                      D. so that not to

**Question 11:** It is interesting to take \_\_\_\_\_ a new hobby such as collecting stamps or going fishing.

- A. on                      B. in                      C. over                      D. up

**Question 12:** Tom: "When are we leaving for the concert?"  
Kyle: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. Straight away                      B. That's right                      C. No problem                      D. Certainly

**Question 13:** When Peter was a child, there \_\_\_\_\_ a cinema near his house.

- A. used to be being                      B. used to be                      C. used to have                      D. used to have been

**Question 14:** Scientists have \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of research into renewable energy sources.

- A. solved                      B. made                      C. done                      D. carried

**Question 15:** As a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ girl, she found it difficult to socialise with other students in the class.

- A. industrious                      B. dynamic                      C. ashamed                      D. reserved

**Question 16:** In a formal interview, it is essential to maintain good eye \_\_\_\_\_ with the interviewers.

- A. contact                      B. touch                      C. connection                      D. link

**Question 17:** Mary: "Thanks a lot for your help."

John: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. My happiness      B. My pleasure      C. My excitement      D. My delight

**Question 18:** After the car crash last night, all the injured \_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital in an ambulance.

- A. was rushing      B. were rushed      C. were rushing      D. was rushed

**Question 19:** \_\_\_\_\_ smoking is a causative factor of many diseases, there is no ban on tobacco advertising.

- A. Although      B. However      C. In spite of      D. Therefore

**Question 20:** He is coming \_\_\_\_\_ a cold after a night out in the rain.

- A. away from      B. up with      C. across with      D. down with

**Question 21:** My mother had to work 12 hours a day in a factory just to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. call it a day      B. break the ice      C. tighten the belt      D. make ends meet

**Question 22:** Working as a volunteer gives her a chance to develop her interpersonal skills, promote friendship, and \_\_\_\_\_ her own talent.

- A. discover      B. discovering      C. discovered      D. to discover

**Question 23:** He didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ or stay until the end of the festival.

- A. to go      B. if to go      C. whether to go      D. if that he should go

**Question 24:** It was so kind of her to put me \_\_\_\_\_ while I was on a business trip in her town.

- A. in      B. down      C. off      D. up

**Question 25:** The recent heavy rains have helped to ease the water \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. abundance      B. plenty      C. poverty      D. shortage

**Question 26:** Mary: "I will never go mountaineering again."

Linda: "Me \_\_\_\_\_."

- A. so      B. either      C. neither      D. too

**Question 27:** Television can make things memorable for the reason that it presents information \_\_\_\_\_ an effective way.

- A. in      B. on      C. over      D. with

**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 28:** It is such a prestigious university that only excellent students are entitled to a full scholarship each year.

- A. have the right to refuse      B. have the obligation to  
C. are refused the right to      D. are given the right to

**Question 29:** The repeated commercials on TV distract many viewers from watching their favourite films.

- A. businesses      B. advertisements      C. economics      D. contests

**Question 30:** As tourism is more developed, people worry about the damage to the flora and fauna of the island.

- A. mountains and forests      B. fruits and vegetables  
C. plants and animals      D. flowers and trees

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

**Question 31:** They drove fifteen miles off the main road. Also, they had nothing to eat for the day.

- A. Driving fifteen miles off the main road, they eventually had something to eat for the day.  
B. Not only did they drive fifteen miles off the main road, they also had nothing to eat for the day.  
C. They drove fifteen miles off the main road until they had something to eat for the day.  
D. They neither drove fifteen miles off the main road nor had anything to eat for the day.

**Question 32:** Mike graduated with a good degree. However, he joined the ranks of the unemployed.

- A. Mike joined the ranks of the unemployed because he graduated with a good degree.
- B. That Mike graduated with a good degree helped him join the ranks of the unemployed.
- C. Although Mike graduated with a good degree, he joined the ranks of the unemployed.
- D. If Mike graduated with a good degree, he would join the ranks of the unemployed.

**Question 33:** Ann always keeps up with the latest fashions. She works for a famous fashion house.

- A. Not working for a famous fashion house, Ann always keeps up with the latest fashions.
- B. Ann works for a famous fashion house, so she always keeps up with the latest fashions.
- C. Despite working for a famous fashion house, Ann hardly keeps up with the latest fashions.
- D. Ann always keeps up with the latest fashions so as not to work for a famous fashion house.

**Question 34:** Put your coat on. You will get cold.

- A. It is not until you put your coat on that you will get cold.
- B. You not only put your coat on but also get cold.
- C. You will not get cold unless you put your coat on.
- D. Put your coat on, otherwise you will get cold.

**Question 35:** Everyone was watching the little dog. They were greatly amused at it.

- A. The little dog was greatly amused by the way everyone was watching it.
- B. The little dog was watching everyone with great amusement.
- C. Everyone was greatly amused at the little dog they were watching.
- D. Everyone felt great and amused when the little dog was watching them.

**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 36:** “We lost the last game because of the referee,” said the team captain.

- A. The team captain blamed the referee for their loss in the last game.
- B. The team captain said that without the referee, they might have lost the last game.
- C. The team captain refused to tell the referee about their loss in the last game.
- D. The team captain admitted to the referee that they had lost the last game.

**Question 37:** Martin missed his flight because he had not been informed of the change in flight schedule.

- A. Martin missed his flight, though he had been informed of the change in flight schedule.
- B. Martin had been informed of his flight delay, which was due to the change in flight schedule.
- C. Not having missed his flight, Martin was informed of the change in flight schedule.
- D. Not having been informed of the change in flight schedule, Martin missed his flight.

**Question 38:** I was astonished that he knew a lot about Vietnamese food.

- A. It surprised me that Vietnamese food was what he liked most.
- B. That he knew a lot about Vietnamese food amazed me.
- C. I was astonished at his poor knowledge of Vietnamese food.
- D. I knew very little about Vietnamese food, which astonished him.

**Question 39:** “If I were you, I would not choose to write about such a sensitive topic,” the teacher said.

- A. The teacher advised me against writing about such a sensitive topic.
- B. The teacher advised me on writing about such a sensitive topic.
- C. I was blamed for writing about such a sensitive topic by the teacher.
- D. I was ordered by the teacher not to write about such a sensitive topic.

**Question 40:** The man wore gloves in order not to leave any fingerprints.

- A. His fingerprints would not be left unless the man wore gloves.
- B. The man wore gloves so that he would not leave any fingerprints.
- C. The man wore gloves in order that his fingerprints would be taken.
- D. In order to leave some fingerprints the man took off his gloves.

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

The first American immigrants, beginning more than 20,000 years ago, were intercontinental wanderers: hunters and their families following animal (41)\_\_\_\_\_ from Asia to America, across a land bridge where the Bering Strait is today. (42)\_\_\_\_\_ Spain's Christopher Columbus "discovered" the New World in 1492, about 1.5 million Native Americans lived in what is now the continental United States, although estimates of the number (43)\_\_\_\_\_ greatly. Mistaking the place where he landed – San Salvador in the Bahamas – (44)\_\_\_\_\_ the Indies, Columbus called the Native Americans "Indians."

During the next 200 years, people from several European countries followed Columbus across the Atlantic Ocean to explore America and (45)\_\_\_\_\_ up trading posts and colonies. Native Americans suffered (46)\_\_\_\_\_ from the influx of Europeans. The transfer of land from Indian to European – and later American – hands (47)\_\_\_\_\_ accomplished through treaties, wars, and coercion, with Indians constantly giving (48)\_\_\_\_\_ as the newcomers moved west. In the 19th century, the government's preferred solution to the Indian "problem" was to force tribes to inhabit specific plots of land called reservations. Some tribes fought to keep from (49)\_\_\_\_\_ land they had traditionally used. In many cases the reservation land was (50)\_\_\_\_\_ poor quality, and Indians came to depend on government assistance. Poverty and joblessness among Native Americans still exist today.

(Extracted from InfoUSA – CD Version)

- |                                     |               |               |                  |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| <b>Question 41:</b> A. flocks       | B. bunches    | C. packs      | D. herds         |
| <b>Question 42:</b> A. Not until    | B. During     | C. When       | D. Meanwhile     |
| <b>Question 43:</b> A. vary         | B. modify     | C. adjust     | D. adapt         |
| <b>Question 44:</b> A. to           | B. for        | C. with       | D. like          |
| <b>Question 45:</b> A. set          | B. bring      | C. go         | D. make          |
| <b>Question 46:</b> A. vaguely      | B. greatly    | C. marginally | D. deliberately  |
| <b>Question 47:</b> A. was          | B. had been   | C. have been  | D. were          |
| <b>Question 48:</b> A. signal       | B. direction  | C. road       | D. way           |
| <b>Question 49:</b> A. coming about | B. staying up | C. giving up  | D. breaking down |
| <b>Question 50:</b> A. in           | B. of         | C. with       | D. under         |

**Read the following passage on learning by Mazur, James E, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 60.**

Learning means acquiring knowledge or developing the ability to perform new behaviors. It is common to think of learning as something that takes place in school, but much of human learning occurs outside the classroom, and people continue to learn throughout their lives.

Even before they enter school, young children learn to walk, to talk, and to use their hands to manipulate toys, food, and other objects. They use all of their senses to learn about the sights, sounds, tastes, and smells in their environments. They learn how to interact with their parents, siblings, friends, and other people important to their world. When they enter school, children learn basic academic subjects such as reading, writing, and mathematics. They also continue to learn a great deal outside the classroom. They learn which behaviors are likely to be rewarded and which are likely to be punished. They learn social skills for interacting with other children. After they finish school, people must learn to adapt to the many major changes that affect their lives, such as getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job.

Because learning continues throughout our lives and affects almost everything we do, the study of learning is important in many different fields. Teachers need to understand the best ways to educate children. Psychologists, social workers, criminologists, and other human-service workers need to understand how certain experiences change people's behaviors. Employers, politicians, and advertisers make use of the principles of learning to influence the behavior of workers, voters, and consumers.

Learning is closely related to memory, which is the storage of information in the brain. Psychologists who study memory are interested in how the brain stores knowledge, where this storage takes place, and how the brain later **retrieves** knowledge when we need it. In contrast, psychologists

who study learning are more interested in behavior and how behavior changes as a result of a person's experiences.

There are many forms of learning, ranging from simple to complex. Simple forms of learning involve a single stimulus. A *stimulus* is anything perceptible to the senses, such as a sight, sound, smell, touch, or taste. In a form of learning known as classical conditioning, people learn to associate two stimuli that occur in sequence, such as lightning followed by thunder. In operant conditioning, people learn by forming an association between a behavior and its consequences (reward or punishment). People and animals can also learn by observation - that is, by watching others perform behaviors. More complex forms of learning include learning languages, concepts, and motor skills.

(Extracted from Microsoft® Student 2009 – DVD Version)

**Question 51:** According to the passage, which of the following is learning in broad view comprised of?

- A. Acquisition of academic knowledge
- B. Knowledge acquisition and ability development
- C. Knowledge acquisition outside the classroom
- D. Acquisition of social and behavioural skills

**Question 52:** According to the passage, what are children NOT usually taught outside the classroom?

- A. literacy and calculation
- B. right from wrong
- C. life skills
- D. interpersonal communication

**Question 53:** Getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job are mentioned in paragraph 2 as examples of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the ways people's lives are influenced by education
- B. the changes to which people have to orient themselves
- C. the areas of learning which affect people's lives
- D. the situations in which people cannot teach themselves

**Question 54:** Which of the following can be inferred about the learning process from the passage?

- A. It becomes less challenging and complicated when people grow older.
- B. It is more interesting and effective in school than that in life.
- C. It takes place more frequently in real life than in academic institutions.
- D. It plays a crucial part in improving the learner's motivation in school.

**Question 55:** According to the passage, the study of learning is important in many fields due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the great influence of the on-going learning process
- B. the influence of various behaviours in the learning process
- C. the exploration of the best teaching methods
- D. the need for certain experiences in various areas

**Question 56:** It can be inferred from the passage that social workers, employers, and politicians concern themselves with the study of learning because they need to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. understand how a stimulus relates to the senses of the objects of their interest
- B. thoroughly understand the behaviours of the objects of their interest
- C. make the objects of their interest more aware of the importance of learning
- D. change the behaviours of the objects of their interest towards learning

**Question 57:** The word "**retrieves**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. generates
- B. gains
- C. creates
- D. recovers

**Question 58:** Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Psychologists are all interested in memory as much as behaviours.
- B. Psychologists studying memory are concerned with the brain's storage of knowledge.
- C. Psychologists studying memory are concerned with how the stored knowledge is used.
- D. Psychologists studying learning are interested in human behaviours.

**Question 59:** According to the passage, the stimulus in simple forms of learning \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is created by the senses
- B. bears relation to perception
- C. is associated with natural phenomena
- D. makes associations between behaviours



**Question 60:** The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. general principles of learning
- B. practical examples of learning inside the classroom
- C. application of learning principles to formal education
- D. simple forms of learning

**Read the following passage on commuting, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 61 to 70.**

Commuting is the practice of travelling a long distance to a town or city to work each day, and then travelling home again in the evening. The word *commuting* comes from commutation ticket, a US rail ticket for **repeated** journeys, called a season ticket in Britain. Regular travellers are called commuters.

The US has many commuters. A few, mostly on the East Coast, commute by train or subway, but most depend on the car. Some leave home very early to avoid the traffic jams, and sleep in their cars until their office opens. Many people accept a long trip to work so that they can live in quiet bedroom communities away from the city, but another reason is ‘white flight’. In the 1960s most cities began to desegregate their schools, so that there were no longer separate schools for white and black children. Many white families did not want to send their children to desegregated schools, so they moved to the suburbs, which have their own schools, and where, for various reasons, few black people live.

Millions of people in Britain commute by car or train. Some spend two or three hours a day travelling, so that they and their families can live in suburbia or in the countryside. Cities are surrounded by commuter belts. Part of the commuter belt around London is called the stockbroker belt because it contains houses where rich business people live. Some places are becoming dormitory towns, because people sleep there but take little part in local activities.

Most commuters travel to and from work at the same time, causing the morning and evening rush hours, when buses and trains are crowded and there are traffic jams on the roads. Commuters on trains rarely talk to each other and spend their journey reading, sleeping or using their mobile phones, though this is not popular with other passengers. Increasing numbers of people now work at home some days of the week, **linked to** their offices by computer, a practice called telecommuting.

Cities in both Britain and the US are trying to reduce the number of cars coming into town each day. Some companies encourage car pooling (called car sharing in Britain), an arrangement for people who live and work near each other to travel together. Some US cities have a public service that helps such people to contact each other, and traffic lanes are reserved for car-pool vehicles. But cars and petrol/gas are cheap in the US, and many people prefer to drive alone because **it** gives them more freedom. In Britain many cities have park-and-ride schemes, car parks on the edge of the city from which buses take drivers into the centre.

*(Extracted from Oxford Guide to British and American Culture, Oxford University Press, 2000)*

**Question 61:** Which of the following definitions of *commuting* would the author of this passage most probably agree with?

- A. Regularly travelling a long distance between one’s place of work and one’s home.
- B. Travelling to work and then home again in a day within a rural district.
- C. Travelling for hours from a town or city to work in the countryside every day.
- D. Using a commutation ticket for special journeys in all seasons of the year.

**Question 62:** The word “**repeated**” in paragraph 1 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. saying something again
- B. doing something once again
- C. happening again and again
- D. buying a season ticket again

**Question 63:** The passage mentions that many Americans are willing to travel a long distance to work in order to be able to live in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. comfortable bedrooms
- B. noisy communities
- C. quiet neighbourhoods
- D. city centres

**Question 64:** Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Both the US and Britain have a great number of commuters.
- B. Britain has considerably more commuters than the US.
- C. The US has considerably more commuters than Britain.
- D. Commuting helps people in the US and Britain save a lot of time.

**Question 65:** Which of the following is NOT true about the London commuter belt?

- A. It is like “bedroom communities” in the US.
- B. It surrounds London.
- C. It is in central London.
- D. It is home to some wealthy business people.

**Question 66:** It can be inferred from the passage that dormitory towns in Britain are places where people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stay for the night
- B. take part in local activities
- C. contribute to the local community
- D. are employed locally

**Question 67:** As mentioned in the passage, commuters usually \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. go home from work at different hours
- B. talk to each other during train journeys
- C. go to work at different hours
- D. cause traffic congestion on the roads

**Question 68:** The phrase “**linked to**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. satisfied with
- B. related to
- C. shared with
- D. connected to

**Question 69:** All of the following are measures to reduce the number of cars coming into town each day in the US and/or Britain EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. traffic lanes for car pooling
- B. car pooling/sharing
- C. free car parks in the city centre
- D. park-and-ride schemes

**Question 70:** The word “**it**” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. driving alone
- B. petrol/gas
- C. car pool
- D. travelling together

*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 71:** Most greetings cards are folding and have a picture on the front and a message inside.

- A
- B
- C
- D

**Question 72:** When you are writing or speaking English it is important to use language that includes

- A
- B
- C

both men and women equally the same.

D

**Question 73:** The Oxford English Dictionary is well known for including many different meanings of

- A
- B
- C

words and to give real examples.

D

**Question 74:** Aloha is a Hawaiian word meaning ‘love’, that can be used to say hello or goodbye.

- A
- B
- C
- D

**Question 75:** It was disappointing that almost of the guests left the wedding too early.

- A
- B
- C
- D

*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 76:** A. professor      B. accountant      C. typical      D. develop

**Question 77:** A. mineral      B. violent      C. agreement      D. elephant

**Question 78:** A. majority      B. electrician      C. traditional      D. appropriate

**Question 79:** A. attack      B. decay      C. depend      D. vanish

**Question 80:** A. characterise      B. facility      C. variety      D. irrational

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