

Họ và tên thí sinh:.....  
Số báo danh:.....

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each of the following questions.*

- Question 1:** A. apple                      B. absent                      C. applicant                      D. any  
**Question 2:** A. thead                      B. breath                      C. break                      D. tread

*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 3:** A. colloquial                      B. however                      C. collision                      D. fellowship  
**Question 4:** A. deficiency                      B. definite                      C. delicacy                      D. deference  
**Question 5:** A. individual                      B. extinction                      C. opposition                      D. universal

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

**Question 6:** Since Elgin was fired from the university, he has been forced to work in the market to earn his \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wage                      B. debt                      C. livelihood                      D. poverty

**Question 7:** Policemen are sometimes on \_\_\_\_\_ at night.

- A. force                      B. alert                      C. patrol                      D. cover

**Question 8:** We bought some \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. German lovely old glasses                      C. German old lovely glasses  
B. lovely old German glasses                      D. old lovely German glasses

**Question 9:** "How do you do?" – " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. I'm very fine, thanks!                      C. Thanks to my mother!  
B. With my brother.                      D. How do you do?

**Question 10:** The school principle \_\_\_\_\_ that all students hand in their mobile phones to teachers during school hours.

- A. strongly advised                      B. urgently asked                      C. firmly told                      D. firmly insisted

**Question 11:** Tom doesn't know much about computing \_\_\_\_\_ his brother is an expert at it.

- A. however                      B. whereas                      C. therefore                      D. in contrast

**Question 12:** This is the third time James \_\_\_\_\_ the volunteer program to the village.

- A. joins                      B. joined                      C. has joined                      D. has been joining

**Question 13:** Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the kettle; it's still hot.

- A. touch                      B. feel                      C. look                      D. taste

**Question 14:** "Well, I hope you enjoyed your meal." – " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. Oh, absolutely delicious.                      C. Yes, that's very interesting.  
B. No problem.                      D. Yeah, that's right.

**Question 15:** George won five medals at the competition. His parents \_\_\_\_\_ very proud of him.

- A. can't be                      B. can't have                      C. must have been                      D. could have been

**Question 16:** John hasn't studied hard this year, so, in the last couple of months, he's had to work \_\_\_\_\_ just to catch up.

- A. vaguely                      B. randomly                      C. barely                      D. intensely

**Question 17:** Deborah is going to take extra lessons to \_\_\_\_\_ what she missed when she was away.

A. catch up on      B. put up with      C. cut down on      D. take up with

**Question 18:** The baby does nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ all day.

A. to sleep and to eat      B. to sleep and eat      C. sleep and eat      D. sleeping and eating

**Question 19:** "Excuse me! I'm looking for the library." – "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Where're your eyes? It's in front of you.      C. Find it yourself. I'm busy.  
B. Look no further!      D. Oh, nice to meet you.

**Question 20:** The criminal knows the \_\_\_\_\_ of successful robberies.

A. trash and treasure      B. part and parcel      C. ins and outs      D. close all

**Question 21:** "Do you have a minute, Dr Keith?" – "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Sorry, I haven't got it here.      C. Good, I hope so.  
B. Well, I'm not sure when.      D. Sure. What's problem?

**Question 22:** She went to college to study history, but changed \_\_\_\_\_ and is now a doctor.

A. for a better      B. horses in midstream      C. her tune      D. hands

**Question 23:** She had an \_\_\_\_\_ crisis when she was sixteen.

A. identity      B. image      C. inclination      D. implication

**Question 24:** You don't have to worry. We still have \_\_\_\_\_ time.

A. plenty of      B. lot      C. little      D. a wide rage of

**Question 25:** Do you feel I was too friendly \_\_\_\_\_ the applicants.

A. with      B. at      C. on      D. across

**Question 26:** "Follow me" \_\_\_\_\_ a very popular English teaching program on television in the 80s.

A. used to be      B. was used to      C. was used to being      D. used as

**Question 27:** I'm the only person here who went to state school, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. am I?      B. aren't I      C. do I      D. didn't I?

**Question 28:** "Goodbye, Susie!" – "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. So so      B. The same      C. So long      D. Yeah

**Question 29:** \_\_\_\_\_ is the money given by an organization to pay for someone's studies.

A. scholarship      B. scholar      C. scholarly      D. school

**Question 30:** "You stepped on my toes!" – "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Are you sure? It's understandable.      C. I'm sorry but I meant it.  
B. Really? I'm glad.      D. I'm terribly sorry. I didn't mean it.

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.*

**Question 31:** I hope to have the privilege of working with them again.

A. honor      B. advantage      C. favor      D. right

**Question 32:** Everything was in a thorough mess.

A. utter      B. full      C. complete      D. appalling

**Question 33:** The service station at Shiel Bridge has a good range of groceries.

A. coach station      B. railway station      C. power station      D. petrol station

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs corrections in each of the following questions.*

**Question 34:** I was stroking the cat which, unexpectedly, it scratched my face with its claw.

A      B      C      D

**Question 35:** I'm short of money because I am building a house. The experts who are doing it for me are

A      B      C

pretty expensive.

D

**Question 36:** In term of study, I often go to my parents for advice.

A      B      C      D

**Question 37:** We have postponed to tell anyone the news until after Christmas.

A      B      C      D

**Question 38:** Not until much later did she realize her long-known partner had been lying her.

**A****B****C****D**

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is *OPPOSITE* meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.**

**Question 39:** His extravagant ideas were never brought to fruition.

- A. impressive      B. exaggerated      C. unacceptable      D. practical

**Question 40:** This shouldn't be too taxing for you.

- A. comfortable      B. demanding      C. easy      D. relaxing

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

People's personalities (41) \_\_\_\_\_ considerably from one another as there are no two alike. Our ingrained characteristics which (42) \_\_\_\_\_ the patterns of our behavior, our reactions and temperaments are unparalleled on (43) \_\_\_\_\_ of the diversified processes that (44) \_\_\_\_\_ our personality in the earliest (45) \_\_\_\_\_ of human development.

Some traits of character may, to some (46) \_\_\_\_\_, be hereditary stimulating the attributes that (47) \_\_\_\_\_ our parents. Others may stem from the conditions experienced during pregnancy and infancy in this way reflecting the parents' approach towards (48) \_\_\_\_\_ their offspring. Consequently, the environmental factor (49) \_\_\_\_\_ a crucial role in strengthening or eliminating behavioral systems making an individual more prone to comfort to the patterns that (50) \_\_\_\_\_ a prize.

- |                     |                |              |                  |                |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>Question 41:</b> | A. distinguish | B. coverage  | C. differentiate | D. vary        |
| <b>Question 42:</b> | A. denote      | B. resolve   | C. inflict       | D. determine   |
| <b>Question 43:</b> | A. account     | B. means     | C. token         | D. event       |
| <b>Question 44:</b> | A. mould       | B. design    | C. conceive      | D. fabricate   |
| <b>Question 45:</b> | A. states      | B. instants  | C. stages        | D. terms       |
| <b>Question 46:</b> | A. scope       | B. area      | C. extent        | D. length      |
| <b>Question 47:</b> | A. pertain     | B. recognize | C. associate     | D. identify    |
| <b>Question 48:</b> | A. breeding    | B. rearing   | C. growing       | D. yielding    |
| <b>Question 49:</b> | A. makes       | B. does      | C. finds         | D. plays       |
| <b>Question 50:</b> | A. yearn       | B. deserve   | C. wish          | D. necessitate |

**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 following questions.**

One of the most important social developments that helped to make possible a shift in thinking about the role of public education was the effect of the baby boom of the 1950's and 1960's on the schools. In the 1920's, but especially in the Depression conditions of the 1930's, the United States experienced a declining birth rate – every thousand women aged fifteen to forty-four gave birth to about 118 live children in 1920, 89.2 in 1930, 75.8 in 1936, and 80 in 1940. With the growing prosperity brought on by the Second World War and the economic boom that followed it, young people married and established households earlier and began to raise larger families than had their predecessors during the Depression. Birth rates rose to 102 per thousand in 1946, 106.2 in 1950, and 118 in 1955. Although economics was probably the most important determinant, **it** is not the only explanation for the baby boom. The increased value placed on the idea of the family also helps to explain this rise in birth rates. The baby boomers began streaming into the first grade by the mid-1940's and became a flood by 1950. The public school system suddenly found itself **overtaxed**. While the number of schoolchildren rose because of wartime and postwar conditions, these same conditions made the schools even less prepared to cope with the flood. The wartime economy meant that few new schools were built between 1940 and 1945. Moreover, during the war and in the boom times that followed large numbers of teachers left their profession for better-paying jobs elsewhere in the economy.

Therefore, in the 1950's and 1960's, the baby boom hit an antiquated and **inadequate** school system. Consequently, the "**custodial rhetoric**" of the 1930's and early 1940's no longer made sense; that is, keeping youths aged sixteen and older out of the labor market by keeping them in school could no longer

be a high priority for an institution unable to find space and staff to teach younger children aged five to sixteen. With the baby boom, the focus of educators and of laymen interested in education **inevitably** turned toward the lower grades and back to basic academic skills and discipline. The system no longer had much interest in offering nontraditional, new, and extra services to older youths.

**Question 51:** *What does the passage mainly discuss?*

- A. The teaching profession during the baby boom
- B. Birth rates in the United States in the 1930's and 1940
- C. The impact of the baby boom on public education
- D. The role of the family in the 1950's and 1960's

**Question 52:** *The word "it" in line 9 refers to*

- A. 1950
- B. economics
- C. the baby boom
- D. value

**Question 53:** *The word "overtaxed" in line 12 is closest in meaning to*

- A. well prepared
- B. plentifully supplied
- C. heavily burdened
- D. charged too much

**Question 54:** *The public school of the 1950's and 1960's faced all of the following problems EXCEPT*

- A. a declining number of students
- B. old-fashioned facilities
- C. a shortage of teachers
- D. an inadequate number of school buildings

**Question 55:** *According to the passage, why did teachers leave the teaching profession after the outbreak of the war?*

- A. They needed to be retrained.
- B. They were dissatisfied with the curriculum.
- C. Other jobs provided higher salaries.
- D. Teaching positions were scarce.

**Question 56:** *The word "inadequate" in line 17 is closest in meaning to*

- A. deficient
- B. expanded
- C. innovative
- D. specialized

**Question 57:** *The "custodial rhetoric" mentioned in line 18 refers to*

- A. raising a family
- B. keeping older individuals in school
- C. running an orderly house hold
- D. maintaining discipline in the classroom

**Question 58:** *The word "inevitably" in line 21 is closest in meaning to*

- A. unwillingly
- B. impartially
- C. irrationally
- D. unavoidably

**Question 59:** *Where in the passage does the author refer to the attitude of Americans toward raising a family in the 1950's and 1960's?*

- A. Lines 1-2
- B. Lines 9-10
- C. Lines 17-18
- D. Lines 20-21

**Question 60:** *Which of the following best characterizes the organization of the passage?*

- A. The second paragraph presents the effect of circumstances described in the first paragraph.
- B. The second paragraph provides a fictional account to illustrate a problem presented in the first paragraph.
- C. The second paragraph argues against a point made in the first paragraph.
- D. The second paragraph introduces a problem not mentioned in the first paragraph.

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

Before the mid-nineteenth century, people in the United States ate most foods only **in season**. Drying, smoking, and salting could preserve meat for a short time, but the availability of fresh meat, like that of fresh milk, was very limited; there was no way to **prevent** spoilage. But in 1810, a French inventor named Nicolas Appert developed the cooking-and-sealing process of canning. And in the 1850's an American named Gail Borden developed a means of condensing and preserving milk. Canned goods and condensed milk became more common during the 1860's, but supplies remained low because cans had to be made by hand. By 1880, however, inventors had fashioned stamping and soldering machines that mass-produced cans from tinplate. Suddenly all kinds of food could be preserved and bought at all times of the year.

Other trends and inventions had also helped make it possible for Americans to vary their daily diets. Growing urban populations created demand that encouraged fruit and vegetable farmers to raise more

produce. Railroad refrigerator cars enabled growers and meat packers to ship perishables great distances and to preserve **them** for longer periods. Thus, by the 1890's, northern city dwellers could enjoy southern and western strawberries, grapes, and tomatoes, previously available for a month at most, for up to six months of the year. In addition, increased use of iceboxes enabled families to store perishables. An easy means of producing ice commercially had been invented in the 1870's, and by 1900 the nation had more than two thousand commercial ice plants, most of which made home deliveries. The icebox became a fixture in most homes and remained so until the mechanized refrigerator replaced it in the 1920's and 1930's. Almost everyone now had a more diversified diet. Some people continued to eat mainly foods that were heavy in starches or carbohydrates, and not everyone could afford meat. **Nevertheless**, many families could take advantage of previously unavailable fruits, vegetables, and dairy products to achieve more varied fare.

**Question 61:** *What does the passage mainly discuss?*

- A. Causes of food spoilage
- B. Commercial production of ice
- C. Inventions that led to changes in the American diet
- D. Population movements in the nineteenth century.

**Question 62:** *The phrase "in season" in line 1 refers to*

- A. a kind of weather
- B. a particular time of year
- C. an official schedule
- D. a method of flavoring food

**Question 63:** *The word "prevent" in line 3 is closest in meaning to*

- A. estimate
- B. avoid
- C. correct
- D. confined

**Question 64:** *During the 1860's, canned food products were*

- A. unavailable in rural areas
- B. shipped in refrigerator cars
- C. available in limited quantities
- D. a staple part of the American diet

**Question 65:** *It can be inferred that railroad refrigerator cars came into use*

- A. before 1860
- B. before 1890
- C. after 1900
- D. after 1920

**Question 66:** *The word "them" in line 13 refers to*

- A. refrigerator cars
- B. perishables
- C. growers
- D. distances

**Question 67:** *The author implies that in the 1920's and 1930's home deliveries of ice*

- A. decreased in number
- B. were on an irregular schedule
- C. increased in cost
- D. occurred only in the summer.

**Question 68:** *The word "Nevertheless" in line 20 is closest in meaning to*

- A. Therefore
- B. Before
- C. Occasionally
- D. However

**Question 69:** *Which of the following types of food preservation was NOT mentioned in the passage?*

- A. Drying
- B. Canning
- C. Cold storage
- D. Chemical additives

**Question 70:** *Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?*

- A. Tin cans and iceboxes helped to make many foods more widely available.
- B. Commercial ice factories were developed by railroad owners.
- C. Most farmers in the United States raised only fruits and vegetables.
- D. People who lived in cities demanded home delivery of foods.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the original sentence.**

**Question 71:** *Sam speaks Chinese well and his Japanese is good, too.*

- A. Sam is good at either Chinese or Japanese.
- B. Not only Chinese but also Japanese Sam is good at.
- C. Not only does Sam speak Chinese but also Japanese.
- D. Sam not only speaks Chinese well but also is good at Japanese.

**Question 72:** *It's a bad line. Do you want me to give you a ring later?*

- A. Can I call you later?
- B. I would like to give you a ring as a present.
- C. Would you like to become my wife?

D. Can I give the ring back to you later?

**Question 73:** *Had she read the reference books, she would have been able to finish the test.*

A. If she had read the reference books, she could finish the test.

B. Not having read the reference books, she couldn't finish the test.

C. Although she didn't read the reference books, she was able to finish the test.

D. Because she read the reference books, she was able to finish the test.

**Question 74:** *Housewives do not have to spend a lot of time doing housework any more.*

A. Housework will never be done by housewives any more.

B. Housewives have to spend more and more time to do housework.

C. Never have housewives spent as much time doing housework as they do now.

D. No longer do housewives have to spend a lot of time doing housework.

**Question 75:** *They would be a bit happier with more guests.*

A. If more guests came, they would feel happier.

B. More guests made them happy.

C. They were sad because no one came.

D. They made their guests a bit happier.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made up from the given words.**

**Question 76:** *remember / lock / door / go out.*

A. You remember to lock the door before you go out.

B. Remember locking the door before going out.

C. Remember to lock the door before going out.

D. Remember to lock the door before you going out.

**Question 77:** *this class / twice/ girls / boys / there.*

A. In this class, there are twice more girls than boys.

B. In this class, girls are twice more than boys.

C. In this class, there are twice as many girls as boys.

D. In this class, there are twice as much girls as boys.

**Question 78:** *like / sit / next / he / whenever / window / plane / he.*

A. He likes sitting next to the window whenever he is on the plane.

B. He likes to sit next to the window whenever he is on the plane.

C. He likes sit next to the window whenever he is on the plane.

D. He likes to sit next to the window whenever he is out the plane.

**Question 79:** *party / be / much / interest / than / I expect.*

A. The party was much more interesting than I expect.

B. The party was much more interesting than I had expected.

C. The party was much interesting than I had expected.

D. The party was much more interested than I had expected.

**Question 80:** *It / be / big decision / choose / university.*

A. It is big decision to choose a university.

B. It is a big decision of choosing the university.

C. It is a big decision to choose a university.

D. It is a big decision in choosing a university.

II *The end* II

## Answer Key

1. D	17. A	33. D	49. D	65. B
2. C	18. C	34. B	50. B	66. B
3. D	19. B	35. B	51. C	67. A
4. A	20. C	36. A	52. B	68. D
5. B	21. D	37. B	53. C	69. D
6. C	22. B	38. D	54. A	70. A
7. C	23. A	39. D	55. C	71. D
8. B	24. A	40. C	56. A	72. D
9. D	25. A	41. D	57. B	73. B
10. D	26. A	42. D	58. D	74. D
11. B	27. B	43. A	59. B	75. A
12. C	28. C	44. A	60. A	76. C
13. A	29. A	45. C	61. C	77. C
14. A	30. D	46. C	62. B	78. A
15. C	31. A	47. D	63. B	79. B
16. D	32. C	48. B	64. C	80. C