

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 1: You can stay in the flat for free as long as you pay the bills.

- A. Whether you pay the bills or stay in the flat, it is free.
- B. Without the bills paid, you can stay in the free flat.
- C. Unless the flat is free of bills, you cannot stay in it.
- D. Provided you pay the bills, you can stay in the flat for free.

Question 2: They believe a single gunman carried out the attack.

- A. The attack's is believed to have carried out a single gunman
- B. A single gunman is believed to have carried out the attack
- C. It is believed to be carried out the attack by a single gunman.
- D. It is believed that the attack has been carried out by a single gunman.

Question 3: "I'm sorry. I didn't do the homework." said the boy.

- A. The boy admitted not doing the homework.
- B. The boy said that he was sorry and he wouldn't do the homework.
- C. The boy denied not doing the homework.
- D. The boy refused to do the homework.

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 4 to 8.

KEEPING YOUR DISTANCE

Personal space is a term that refers(4) the distance we like to keep between ourselves and other people. When(5)..... we do not know well gets too close we usually begin to feel uncomfortable. If a business colleague comes closer than 1.2 meters, the most common response is to move(6) Some interesting(7) have been done in libraries. If strangers come too close, many people get up and leave the building; others use different methods such as turning their back on the intruder. Living in cities has made people develop new skills for dealing with situations where they are very close to strangers. Most people on crowded trains try not to look at strangers; they avoid skin contact, and apologize if hands touch by mistake. People use newspapers(8) a barrier between themselves and other people, and if they do not have one, they stare into the distance, making sure they are not looking into anyone's eyes.

- Question 4: A. from B. about C. to D. for
- Question 5: A. people B. anyone C. someone D. nobody
- Question 6: A. up B. away C. on D. in
- Question 7: A. survey B. questionnaires C. research D. studies
- Question 8: A. like B. alike C. as D. such as

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.

Câu 9: In Western culture, it is polite to maintain eye contact during conversation.

- A. discourteous B. informal C. irresponsible D. insecure

Question 10: She decided to remain celibate and devote her life to helping the homeless and orphans.

- A. single B. divorced C. separated D. married

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

Question 11: Higher education is very importance to national economies and it is also a source of trained _____
A B
and educated personnel for the whole country
C D

Question 12: The basic elements of public-opinion research are interviewers, questionnaires, _____
A B
tabulating equipment, and to sample population.
C D

Question 13: She asked why did Mathew look so embarrassed when he saw Carole.
A B C D

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.

Question 14: It was obvious to everyone that the child had been badly treated.

- A. evident B. frank C. significant D. unclear

Question 15: Whenever problems came up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

- A. encounter B. arrive C. clean D. happen

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

Question 16: Football is thought _____ in the world.

- A. to play the most popular sport B. to have been the most popular sport
C. to have played the most popular sport D. to be the most popular sport

Question 17: Can you tell me who is responsible _____ checking passports?

- A. in B. to C. for D. about

Question 18: When my father was young, he _____ get up early to do the gardening.

- A. used to B. was used to C. got used to D. use to

Question 19: The marathon, first staged in 1896, _____ the legendary feat of a Greek soldier who carried news of victory from the battle at Marathon to Athens.

- A. commemorates B. commemorated
C. commemorating D. was commemorated

Question 20: I _____ very well with my roommate now. We never have arguments.

- A. go on B. put on C. get on D. carry on

Question 21: The preparation _____ by the time the guest _____.

- A. had been finished/arrived B. have been finished- were arrived
C. have finished- arrived D. had finished-were arriving

Question 22: If she had known how awful this job was going to be, she _____ it.

- A. wouldn't have accepted B. would have accepted
C. would accept D. wouldn't accept

Question 23: The number of unemployed people _____ recently.

- A. is increasing B. increase C. has increased D. have increased

Question 24: The mother told her son _____ so impolitely.

- A. not behave B. didn't behave C. to behave D. not to behave

Question 25: Eugenie Clark has a wide _____ about cultures of many countries in the world.

- A. knowing B. known C. know D. knowledge

Question 26: I believe that he was concerned _____ all those matters which his wife mentioned.

- A. above B. with C. upon D. over

Question 27: Jack asked his sister _____.

- A. where she would go the following day B. where you have gone tomorrow
C. where you will go tomorrow D. where would she go the following day

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 28: Kate: "Thank you for the lovely present." – Peter: " _____ ."

- A. I'm pleased you like it B. Not at all
C. Go ahead D. come on

Question 29: Anne: "Make yourself at home".

John: " _____ "

- A. That's very kind of you. Thank you B. Thanks! The same to you!
C. Not at all. Don't mention it D. Yes, can I help you?

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

Question 30: A. obedient B. decision C. mischievous D. biologist

Question 31: A. maintain B. response C. marriage D. believe

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 32: The basketball team knew they lost the match. They soon started to blame each other.

- A. Hardly had the basketball team known they lost the match when they started to blame each other.
B. Not only did the basketball team lose the match but they blamed each other as well.
C. No sooner had the basketball team started to blame each other than they knew they lost the match.
D. As soon as they blamed each other, the basketball team knew they lost the match.

Question 33: He was able to finish his book. It was because his wife helped him.

- A. If only he had been able to finish his book.
B. If it weren't for his wife's help, he couldn't have finished his book.
C. Without his wife's help, he couldn't
D. But for his wife's help, he couldn't finish his book.

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

Question 34: A. laughs B. volumes C. takes D. develops

Question 35: A. con tact B. school C. facial D. carpet

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 36 to 42.

FAMILY LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES

Family life in the United States is changing. Fifty or sixty years ago, the wife was called a “housewife”. She cleaned, cooked, and cared for the children. The husband earned the money for the family. He was usually out working all day. He came home tired in the evening, so he did not do much housework. And he did not see the children very much, except on weekends.

These days, however, more and more women work outside the home. They cannot stay with the children all day. They, too, come home tired in the evening. They do not want to spend the evening cooking dinner and cleaning up. They do not have time to clean the house and do the **laundry**. So who is going to do the housework now? Who is going to take care of the children?

Many families solve the problem of housework by sharing it. In these families, the husband and wife agree to do different jobs around the house, or they take turns doing each job. For example, the husband always cooks dinner and the wife always does the laundry. Or the wife cooks dinner on some nights and the husband cooks dinner on other nights.

Then there is the question of the children. In the past, many families got help with child care from grandparents. Now families usually do not live near their relatives. The grandparents are often too far away to help in a regular way. More often, parents have to pay for child care help. The help may be a babysitter or a day-care center. The problem with this kind of help is the high cost. It is possible only for couples with jobs that pay well.

Parents may get another kind of help from the companies they work for. Many companies now let people with children work part-time. That way, parents can spend more time with their children. Some husbands may even stop working for a while to stay with the children. For these men there is a new word: **they** are called “househusbands”. In the USA more and more men are becoming househusbands every year.

These changes in the home mean changes in the family. Fathers can learn to understand their children better, and the children can get to know their fathers better. Husbands and wives may also find changes in their marriage. They, too, may have a better understanding of each other.

Question 36: Sixty years ago, most women _____.

- A. were housewives
- B. went out to work
- C. did not do much housework
- D. had no children

Question 37: Nowadays, there are _____.

- A. more work outside the home than before
- B. more and more women staying with the children all day
- C. more housewives than before
- D. more women going out to work than before

Question 38: The word “**laundry**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- A. cooking and washing up
- B. tidying up
- C. washing and ironing
- D. shopping

Question 39: It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that _____.

- A. all couples with jobs can pay for help from a babysitter or a day-care center
- B. couples with low-paid jobs can't afford the cost of a babysitter or a day-care center
- C. in the past, grandparents did not help the couples with child care
- D. grandparents can help care the children in a regular way

Question 40: The word “**they**” in paragraph 5 refers to _____.

- A. children who spend more time with fathers than mothers
- B. parents who work part-time
- C. husbands who stop working to stay with the children

D. fathers who spend more time with their children

Question 41: The changes in the American home mentioned in this passage may_____.

- A. help families
B. not change the children at all
C. not happen
D. cause problems for a marriage

Question 42: This article is about_____.

- A. American men as househusbands B. housewives in America
C. how more American women are working D. how family life in America is changing

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 43 to 50.

Butterflies are among the most extensively studied insects - an estimated 90 percent of the world's species have scientific names. As a **consequence**, they are perhaps the best group of insects for examining patterns of terrestrial biotic diversity and distribution. Butterflies also have a favorable image with the general public. Hence, they are an excellent group for communicating information on science and conservation issues such as diversity.

Perhaps the aspect of butterfly diversity that has received the most attention over the past century is the **striking** difference in species richness between tropical and temperate regions.

For example, in 1875 one biologist pointed out the diversity of butterflies in the Amazon when he mentioned that about 700 species were found within an hour's walk, whereas the total number found on the British islands did not **exceed** 66, and the whole of Europe supported only 321. This early comparison of tropical and temperate butterfly richness has been well confirmed.

A general theory of diversity would have to predict not only this difference between temperate and tropical zones, but also patterns within each region, and how these patterns vary among different animal and plant groups. However, for butterflies, variation of species richness within temperate or tropical regions, rather than between them, is poorly understood. Indeed, comparisons of numbers of species among the Amazon basin, tropical Asia, and Africa are still mostly "personal communication" citations, even for vertebrates. In other words, unlike comparison between temperate and tropical areas, these patterns are still in the documentation phase.

In documenting geographical variation in butterfly diversity, some arbitrary, practical decisions are made. Diversity, number of species, and species richness are used synonymously; little is known about the evenness of butterfly distribution. The New World butterflies make up the preponderance of examples because they are the most familiar species. It is hoped that by focusing on them, the errors generated by imperfect and incomplete taxonomy will be minimized.

Question 43: Which aspect of butterflies does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Their adaptation to different habitats B. Their names
C. Their physical characteristics D. Their variety

Question 44: The word **consequence** in the passage is closest in meaning to ".....".

- A. explanation B. result C. analysis D. requirement

Question 45: Butterflies are a good example for communicating information about conservation issues because they

- A. are found mainly in temperate climates B. have been given scientific names
C. are simple in structure D. are viewed positively by people

Question 46: The word **striking** in the passage is closest in meaning to ".....".

- A. successful B. noticeable C. confusing D. physical

Question 47: The word **exceed** in the passage is closest in meaning to ".....".

- A. come close to B. locate C. go beyond D. allow

Question 48: All of the followings are mentioned as being important parts of a general theory of diversity EXCEPT

- A. migration among temperate and tropical zones
- B. variation of patterns of distribution of species among different animals and plants
- C. differences between temperate and tropical zones
- D. patterns of distribution of species in each region

Question 49: The author mentions **tropical Asia** in the passage as an example of a location where

- A. butterflies are affected by human populations
- B. documenting plant species is more difficult than documenting butterfly species
- C. butterfly behavior varies with climate
- D. a general theory of butterfly diversity has not yet been firmly established

Question 50: Which of the following is NOT well understood by biologists?

- A. Differences in species richness between temperate and tropical regions
- B. Comparisons of behavior patterns of butterflies and certain animal groups
- C. European butterfly habitats

D. Differences in species richness within a temperate or a tropical region

ANSWER KEY

1. D	11. A	21. A	31. C	41. A
2. B	12. D	22. A	32. A	42. D
3. A	13. B	23. C	33. C	43. D
4. C	14. A	24. D	34. B	44. B
5. C	15. D	25. D	35. C	45. D
6. B	16. D	26. B	36. A	46. B
7. D	17. C	27. A	37. D	47. C
8. C	18. A	28. A	38. C	48. A
9. A	19. A	29. A	39. B	49. D
10. D	20. C	30. C	40. C	50. A

- Câu 5:** A. situation B. appropriate C. informality D. entertainment
Câu 6: A. certain B. couple C. decide D. equal

Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.

Communication in general is process of sending and receiving messages that enables humans to share knowledge, attitudes, and skills.

Although we usually identify communication with speech, communication is composed of two dimensions – verbal and nonverbal.

Nonverbal communication has been defined as communication without words. It includes apparent behaviors such as facial expressions, eyes, touching, tone of voice, as well as less obvious messages such as dress, posture and spatial distance between two or more people.

Activity or inactivity, words or silence all have message value: they influence others and these others, in turn, respond to these communications and thus they are communicating.

Commonly, nonverbal communication is learned shortly after birth and practiced and refined throughout a person's lifetime. Children first learn nonverbal expressions by watching and imitating, much as they learn verbal skills.

Young children know far more than they can verbalize and are generally more adept at *reading* nonverbal cues than adults are because of their limited verbal skills and their recent reliance on the nonverbal to communicate. As children develop verbal skills, nonverbal channels of communication do' not cease to exist although become entwined in the total communication process.

Câu 7: Human beings _____.

- A. have learnt how to communicate in nonverbal language through books
- B. communicate in nonverbal language much less than they do in verbal language
- C. can communicate in nonverbal language only when they are mature
- D. have learnt how to communicate in nonverbal language since a child

Câu 8: According to the writer, _____.

- A. Those who can listen and talk should not use nonverbal language.
- B. People communicate with both verbal and nonverbal language.
- C. Nonverbal language is only used by the deaf and the mute.
- D. One cannot communicate in both verbal and .nonverbal language.

Câu 9: We can learn from the text that _____.

- A. nonverbal can never get any responses
- B. touching is not accepted in communicating
- C. most people do not like nonverbal communication
- D. even silence has message value

Câu 10: The word *reading* has a close meaning to _____.

- A. saying something aloud
- B. understanding
- C. looking at the words that are written
- D. _

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- Câu 11:** A. spends B. enjoys C. loves D. cooks
Câu 12: A. ploughed B. appeared C. coughed D. agreed

Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one.

- Câu 13:** I haven't seen him for months
 A. It's months since I last saw him B. It's months when I last saw him
 C. It's months before I last saw him D. It's months after I last saw him
- Câu 14:** "Did you have a good time abroad?" – She asked me if _____.
 A. I have a good time abroad . B. I had good time abroad .
 C. I had had a good time abroad . D. I have had a good time abroad .
- Câu 15:** He started working as a teacher five years ago.
 A. He has been working as a teacher for five years.
 B. He worked as a teacher since five years.
 C. He is working as a teacher since five years.
 D. He had been working as a teacher for five years
- Câu 16:** "If I were you, I would go to see the doctor", David said to Claudia.
 A. David asked Claudia not to go to see the doctor.
 B. David told Claudia to become a doctor.
 C. David advised Claudia to go to see the doctor.
 D. David told Claudia that he would go to see the doctor.

Identify the one underlined word or phrase – A, B, C or D .

- Câu 17:** He told me that he had met a ghost the day before yesterday.
 A B C D
- Câu 18:** What have you do last night?
 A B C D
- Câu 19:** Lan has lived in Ho Chi Minh City for 1999.
 A B C D
- Câu 20:** After Geogre had returned to his house, he was reading a book.
 A B C D

Choose a, b, c, or d that best completes each unfinished sentence, substitutes the underlined part, or has a close meaning to the original one.

- Câu 21:** He has been very interested in doing research on _____ since he was at high school.
 A. biology B. biological C. biologist D. biologically
- Câu 22:** Most of us would maintain that physical _____ does not play a major part in how we react to the people we meet.
 A. attract B. attractive C. attractiveness D. attractively
- Câu 23:** Mrs. Pike was so angry that she made a _____ gesture at the driver.
 A. rude B. rudeness C. rudely D. rudest
- Câu 24:** - What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary! - _____
 A. Thank you very much. I am afraid B. Thank you for your compliment
 C. You are telling a lie D. I don't like your sayings
- Câu 25:** Tom: _____ Lan: Once a year.
 A. How often do you go to Da lat? B. How far is it?
 C. How do you go to Da lat? D. How long do you go to Dalat?
- Câu 26:** Small children are often told that it is rude to point _____ other people.
 A. on B. with C. at D. for

- Câu 27:** It's hard work looking _____ three children all day.
A. up B. after C. to D. through
- Câu 28:** Mai takes responsibility _____ running the household.
A. up B. at C. in D. for
- Câu 29:** When you see your teacher approaching you, a slight wave to attract his attention is appropriate.
A. coming nearer to B. catching sight of C. pointing at D. looking up to
- Câu 30:** Many young people have objected to _____ marriage, which is decided by the parents of the bride and groom.
A. agreed B. contractual C. shared D. sacrificed
- Câu 31:** A woman can never have a happy married life without _____ her husband.
A. demanding B. agreeing C. trusting D. determining
- Câu 32:** Put the raincoat on. It _____.
A. had rained B. will be raining C. is raining D. has rained
- Câu 33:** How many times _____ them so far?
A. have you seen B. did you see C. were you seeing D. had you seen
- Câu 34:** He found a watch in the street, and then he _____ to return it to the loser.
A. had tried B. was trying C. had been trying D. tried
- Câu 35:** When the doctors _____ at the scene of the accident, they _____ victims still _____.
A. were arriving / realized / breathed
B. arrived / realized / were breathing
C. arrived / had realized / breathed
D. were arriving / were realizing / were breathing
- Câu 36:** John asked me _____ in English.
A. what does this word mean B. what that word means
C. what did this word mean D. what that word meant
- Câu 37:** Laura said she had worked on the assignment since _____.
A. yesterday B. two days ago C. the day before D. the next day
- Câu 38:** She told the boys _____ on the grass.
A. do not play B. did not play C. not playing D. not to play
- Câu 39:** Jason told me that he _____ his best in the exam the _____ day.
A. had done / following B. would do / following
C. will do / previous D. was going / previous
- Câu 40:** Yesterday, I _____ for work late because I _____ to set my alarm.
A. had left / forgot B. was leaving / was forgetting
C. left / had forgot D. had been leaving / would forget

----- HẾT -----

PHẦN GHI CÂU TRẢ LỜI CỦA HỌC SINH.

1.	11.	21.	31.
2.	12.	22.	32.
3.	13.	23.	33.
4.	14.	24.	34.

5.	15.	25.	35.
6.	16.	26.	36.
7.	17.	27.	37.
8.	18.	28.	38.
9.	19.	29.	39.
10.	20.	30.	40.