

Họ và tên:.....

Số báo danh: .....

\*Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu kể cả từ điển.

\* Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

**PART 1: LISTENING. (15pts)****Question I. Complete the form below. Write NO MORE THAN ONE WORD OR A NUMBER for each answer.****TAXI FOR YOU**

Pick-up: Wed 6<sup>th</sup> July  
 Time: (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of passenger: Sam William  
 Pick-up point  
 No.&street: (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Willowside bank  
 Town: (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Postcode: (4) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mobile contact: (5) \_\_\_\_\_

**Question II. Listen to what these students say and decide if the statements are true (T) of false (F).**

6. Tra is interested in history.
7. Nam likes making things with his hands.
8. Nam's family owns a workshop in Bat Trang.
9. The trees in the garden only come from provinces of Viet Nam.
10. Hoa loves nature and quietness.

**Question III. Listen and choose the best answer.**

11. What is the most serious problem in Bangkok?  
 A. Pollution.      B. Bad weather      C. Traffic jams.
12. How does Suzanne go to work?  
 A. By car.      B. By Skytrain.      C. By metro.
13. How long does it take Suzanne to go to work every day?  
 A. Two hours.      B. Five hours.      C. Half an hour.
14. In the evening the traffic is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. better      B. worse      C. the same

15. Why is traffic so bad in Bangkok?

- A. People move around by boat.
- B. There aren't enough roads.
- C. There isn't a Skytrain or metro.

**PART 2: PHONETICS. (5pts)**

**Question I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others )**

- |                 |            |              |              |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. A. endure   | B. feature | C. procedure | D. measure   |
| 17. A. complete | B. command | C. common    | D. community |
| 18. A. comb     | B. climb   | C. debt      | D. cable     |

**Question II. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others**

- |                      |                |                |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 19. A. recommend     | B. difficulty  | C. admirable   | D. document     |
| 20. A. encouragement | B. interviewer | C. acknowledge | D. miraculously |

**PART 3: LEXICO-GRAMMAR. (30pts)**

**Question I. Choose the best option to complete each of the following sentences**

21. Only after the atomic bomb \_\_\_\_\_ and development in the air travel \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ science fiction really become popular.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. had created/ had taken off/ was      | B. had been created/ had been taken off/ has |
| C. had been created/ had taken off/ did | D. had been created / had taken off/ had     |

22. We've bought some \_\_\_\_\_ chairs for the garden so that they are easy to store away.

- |             |              |            |            |
|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| A. adapting | B. adjusting | C. bending | D. folding |
|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|

23. I don't think she can get her message \_\_\_\_\_ to the students. She seems too nervous.

- |           |           |        |         |
|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| A. across | B. around | C. out | D. over |
|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|

24. \_\_\_\_\_, it is obvious that the whole thing was a waste of time and effort.

- A. None of us wanted to go in the first place
- B. Staff meetings are often boring and have no apparent point to them
- C. Since the results were far more satisfactory than anyone had expected
- D. Seeing that we couldn't solve anything in the end

25. There are \_\_\_\_ words in English having more than one meaning. Pay close attention to this fact.

- |                 |               |                 |                |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. a large many | B. quite many | C. a great many | D. quite a lot |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|

26. This car has many features including \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stereo, safety devices, air condition, and it saves gas
- B. good music, safety devices, air conditioning, and gas
- C. stereo, safety devices, air conditioned, and good gas
- D. stereo, safety devices, air conditioning, and low gas mileage

27. Round and round \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. the wheels of the engine went | B. did the wheels of the engine go |
| C. went the wheels of the engine | D. going the wheels of the engine  |

28. The replacement of shops such as the groceries and chemists' by the café \_\_\_\_\_ the housewives with insufficient facilities for shopping.

- |          |              |             |                 |
|----------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| A. leave | B. have left | C. has left | D. to have left |
|----------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|

29. Your argument \_\_\_\_\_ that Britain is still a great power, but this is no longer the case.

- |             |                |             |             |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. outlines | B. presupposes | C. concerns | D. presents |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|

30. They are happily married although, of course, they argue \_\_\_\_\_.

- |               |                    |                       |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. most times | B. from day to day | C. every now and then | D. on the occasion |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|

**Question II: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right.**

31. The (PLACE)\_\_\_\_\_ of natural resources is becoming inadequate for the support of increasing population.
32. The grammar section provides coverage of all the most (PROBLEM)\_\_\_\_\_ areas.
33. He has recorded the (NARRATE)\_\_\_\_\_ for the production.
34. In this profession, women (NUMBER)\_\_\_\_\_ men by two to one.
35. I'll never forget the \_\_\_\_\_ I felt in the situation. (HUMILIATE)
36. The shells are so hard and they are virtually (DESTROY)\_\_\_\_\_.
37. That was a very \_\_\_\_\_ thing to say. (HURT).
38. These changes are likely to (POOR)\_\_\_\_\_ single-parent families even further.

**Question III. Give the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.**

39. It is vital that no one else (*know*) \_\_\_\_\_ about the secret government operation.
40. It seems strange to be standing here, ( *look* ) \_\_\_\_\_ out at Sydney Harbor.
41. Tom had a lucky escape. He ( *kill* ) \_\_\_\_\_ when a car crashed into the front of his house.
42. \_\_\_\_\_ (*Rank*) as a masterpiece, a work of art must transcend the ideals of the period in which it was created.
- 43- 44. Her mother (go) \_\_\_\_\_ abroad last month, so it (not be) her you see at the theater last Sunday.
45. This English course (be) \_\_\_\_\_ ended by the end of 2022.

**Question IV. The following passage contains 5 errors. Find and correct them. (Tür 46- 50)**

Most of the joggers who are overweigh are reasonable for talking about, worrying about, and being obsessed with their weight. Since many people start jogging to lose weight, it is not surprising that body size is important. More and more people are on the diet. 50% of the women and approximetely 25% of the men in the US are watching what they eat. Body weight is the second most talk among joggers- heart disease and high bleeding pressure are the first! There are many factors that effect your weight. They include: body type, diet, exercise level, sex and age. What may be an "ideal" weight for you in the age of 27 may not be ideal when you're 54. And your ideal weight will probably be different during racing season when you were in a specific training phase.

**PART 4: READING. (30 pts)**

**Question I. Read the following passage and choose the option that indicates the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

In the United States in the early 1800's, individual state governments had more **effect** on the economy than did the federal government. States chartered manufacturing, banking, mining, and transportation firms and participated in the construction of various internal improvements such as canals, turnpikes, and railroads. The states encouraged internal improvements in two **distinct** ways; first, by actually establishing state companies to build such improvements; second, by providing part of the capital for mixed public-private companies setting out to make a profit.

In the early nineteenth century, state governments also engaged in a surprisingly large

amount of direct regulatory activity, including extensive licensing and inspection programs. Licensing targets reflected both similarities and differences between the economy of the nineteenth century and that of today: in the nineteenth century, state regulation through licensing fell especially on peddlers, innkeepers, and retail merchants of various kinds. The perishable commodities of trade generally came under state inspection, and such important frontier staples as lumber and gunpowder were also subject to state control. Finally, state governments experimented with direct labor and business regulation designed to help the individual laborer or consumer, including **setting** maximum limits on hours of work and restrictions on price-fixing by businesses.

Although the states dominated economic activity during this period, the federal government was not inactive. Its goals were the facilitation of western settlement and the development of native industries. Toward these **ends**, the federal government pursued several courses of action. It established a national bank to stabilize banking activities in the country and, in part, to provide a supply of relatively easy money to the frontier, where it was greatly needed for settlement. It permitted access to public western lands on increasingly easy terms, culminating in the Homestead Act of 1862, by which title to land could be claimed on the basis of residence alone. Finally, it set up a system of tariffs that was basically protectionist in effect, although maneuvering for position by various regional interests produced frequent changes in tariff rates throughout the nineteenth century.

51. *What does the passage mainly discuss?*

- A. States's rights versus federal rights.
- B. The participation of state governments in railroad, canal, and turnpike construction.
- C. The roles of state and federal governments in the economy of the nineteenth century.
- D. Regulatory activity by state governments.

52. *The word “**effect**” in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. value
- B. argument
- C. influence
- D. restraint

53. *All of the following are mentioned in the passage as areas that involved state governments in the nineteenth century EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. mining
- B. banking
- C. manufacturing
- D. higher education

54. *The word “**distinct**” in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. separate
- B. innovative
- C. alarming
- D. provocative

55. *It can be inferred from the first paragraph that in the nineteenth century canals and railroads were \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. built with money that came from the federal government
- B. much more expensive to build than they had been previously
- C. built predominantly in the western part of the country
- D. sometimes built in part by state companies

56. *The regulatory activities of state governments included all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. licensing of retail merchants
- B. inspecting materials used in turnpike maintenance
- C. imposing limits on price-fixing
- D. control of lumber

57. *The word “**setting**” in bold in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. discussing
- B. analyzing
- C. establishing
- D. avoiding

58. *The word “**ends**” in bold in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. benefits
- B. decisions
- C. services
- D. goals

59. *According to the passage, which of the following is true of the Homestead Act of 1862?*

- A. It made it increasingly possible for settlers to obtain land in the West.
- B. It was a law first passed by state governments in the West.

- C. It increased the money supply in the West.
- D. It established tariffs in a number of regions.

60. Which of the following activities was the responsibility of the federal government in the nineteenth century?

- A. Control of the manufacture of gunpowder.
- B. Determining the conditions under which individuals worked.
- C. Regulation of the supply of money.
- D. Inspection of new homes built on western lands.

**Question II. Read the text below and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.**

The British are widely (61) \_\_\_\_\_ to be a very polite nation, and in (62) \_\_\_\_\_ respects this is true. An Italian journalist once commented of the British that they need (63) \_\_\_\_\_ fewer than four “thank you” merely to buy a bus ticket. The first, from the bus conductor means, “I’m here.” The second accompanies the handing over of the money. The third, again from the conductor, (64) \_\_\_\_\_ “Here is your ticket.”, and then the passenger utters a final one as he accepts the tickets. Such transactions in most (65) \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the world are usually conducted in total silence. In sharp contrast to this excessive politeness with strangers, the British are strangely lacking (66) \_\_\_\_\_ ritual phrases for social interaction. The exhortation “Good appetite”, uttered in so (67) \_\_\_\_\_ other languages to fellow-diners before a meal, does not exist in English. The nearest equivalent – *Enjoy your dinner!* – is said only by people who will not be partaking of the meal in question. What’s more, the British (68) \_\_\_\_\_ happiness to their friends or acquaintances only at the start of a new year and at (69) \_\_\_\_\_ such as birthdays, (70) \_\_\_\_\_ the Greeks routinely wish all and sundry a “good week” or a “good month”.

**Question III. Read the passage and choose the best option for each of the following blanks.**

#### Media and advertising

After more than fifty years of television, it might seem only obvious to conclude that it is here to (71) \_\_\_\_\_. There have been many objections to it during this time, of course, and (72) \_\_\_\_\_ a variety of grounds. Did it cause eye-strain? Was the (73) \_\_\_\_\_ bombarding us with radioactivity? Did the advertisements contain subliminal messages, persuading us to buy more? Did children turn to violence through watching it, either because so (74) \_\_\_\_\_ programmes taught them how to shoot, rob, and kill, or because they had to do something to counteract the hours they had spent glued to the tiny screen? Or did it simply create a vast passive (75) \_\_\_\_\_ drugged by glamorous serials and inane situation (76) \_\_\_\_\_? On the other hand did it increase anxiety by sensationalizing the news [or the news which was (77) \_\_\_\_\_ by suitable pictures] and filling our living rooms with war, famine and political unrest? (78) \_\_\_\_\_ in all, television proved to be the all-purpose scapegoat for the second half of the century, blamed for everything, but above all, eagerly watched. For no (79) \_\_\_\_\_ how much we despised it, feared it, were bored by it, or felt that it took us away from the old paradise of family conversation and hobbies such as collecting stamps, we never turned it off. We kept staring at the screen, aware that our own tiny (80) \_\_\_\_\_ was in if we looked carefully.

- |                  |                |             |                 |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 71. A. be        | B. stay        | C. exist    | D. prolong      |
| 72. A. with      | B. over        | C. by       | D. on           |
| 73. A. screen    | B. danger      | C. machine  | D. reason       |
| 74. A. that      | B. far         | C. many     | D. what         |
| 75. A. programme | B. personality | C. audience | D. tense        |
| 76. A. comedies  | B. programmes  | C. perhaps  | D. consequently |

- |              |               |               |                  |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 77. A. taken | B. presented  | C. capable    | D. accompanied   |
| 78. A. Taken | B. All        | C. Somewhat   | D. Thus          |
| 79. A. one   | B. matter     | C. difference | D. reason        |
| 80. A. fault | B. reflection | C. situation  | D. consciousness |

**PART 5: WRITING. (20 pts)**

**Question I. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.**

81. If the work is finished by lunchtime, you can go home.

→ *Get* \_\_\_\_\_

82. You haven't done your work, have you?

→ *It's about* \_\_\_\_\_

83. The fourth time he asked her to marry him, she accepted.

→ *Only on his* \_\_\_\_\_

84. He said that he had won as a result of good luck.

→ *He attributed* \_\_\_\_\_

85. That reminds me of the time I climbed to the top of Mount Fuji.

→ *That takes me* \_\_\_\_\_

**Question II. Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word.**

86. From the educational point of view his childhood years had been well spent (TERMS)

87. He's very good at tennis and he's also a very good footballer. (ADDITION)

88. Why does everything seem to be difficult to me? (ONLY)

89. If you work without a break, you are more likely to make an error. (PRONE)

90. They were very keen to hear the president's speech. (EARS)

**Question III. Write a passage within 150 words on the following topic. (91-100)**

Do you agree or disagree with the following saying? Why/ Why not?

**The Internet can help students entertain a lot.**

**- THE END -**