

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh:.....

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

**Question 1:** Tom likes taking part sports, so he will join the football team of his school.

A B C D

**Question 2:** Many young people lack skills, good education, and financial to settle in

A

B

the urban areas where many jobs are found.

C D

**Question 3:** I have been working hardly for two weeks and now I feel like a rest.

A B C D

**Question 4:** She brought a lot of money with her so that she needed buy some duty-free goods.

A B C D

**Question 5:** We are going to visit our grandparents when we will finish our final exams.

A B C D

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.

**Question 6:** A. promise                      B. despite                      C. economize                      D. enterprise

**Question 7:** A. approach                      B. scholar                      C. aching                      D. chemist

**Question 8:** A. expected                      B. decided                      C. engaged                      D. attracted

**Question 9:** A. team                      B. ease                      C. appeal                      D. already

**Question 10:** A. high                      B. eight                      C. thought                      D. laugh

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

**Question 11:** The more you talk about the situation, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it seems worse                      B. the worse does it seem

C. the worse it seems                      D. it seems the worse

**Question 12:** \_\_\_\_\_, we couldn't have continued with the project.

A. Provided your contribution wouldn't come      B. Even if you didn't like to contribute

C. If you hadn't contributed positively      D. Unless we had your contribution

**Question 13:** Those boys took a long ladder \_\_\_\_\_.

A. and then get the ball from the roof                      B. in order to get the ball from the roof

C. so they will get the ball from the roof                      D. so that the ball from the roof can be gotten

**Question 14:** Alex did not do very well in class \_\_\_\_\_.

A. as long as he had studied badly                      B. although he was not hard-working

C. because he failed to study properly                      D. therefore he was a good student

**Question 15:** She regretted to tell him that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. she would have left the tickets at home                      B. she had left the tickets at home

C. she was leaving the tickets at home                      D. the tickets at home would be left

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:** The government initiated the programme of \_\_\_\_\_ reform in the 1980s.

- A. economised B. economic C. economist D. economically

**Question 17:** Peter doesn't like scuba-diving. \_\_\_\_\_ does his brother.

- A. Too B. Neither C. Either D. So

**Question 18:** I first met her two years ago when we \_\_\_\_\_ at Oxford University.

- A. are studying B. were studying C. have been studying D. had been studying

**Question 19:** Kevin: "How far is it from here to the nearest post office?"

Lan: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. Two kilometers at least B. Yes, it's quite near here  
C. No, it's rather far D. Turn left and then turn right

**Question 20:** Ellen: "\_\_\_\_\_?"

Tom: "He's tall and thin with blue eyes."

- A. What does John like B. What does John look like  
C. How is John doing D. Who does John look like

**Question 21:** Pat: "Would you like something to eat?"

Kathy: "\_\_\_\_\_. I'm not hungry now."

- A. Yes, I would B. No, no problem C. No, thanks D. Yes, it is

**Question 22:** My father is very busy. \_\_\_\_\_, he is always willing to give a hand with the housework.

- A. However B. Despite C. Although D. Therefore

**Question 23:** Kim: "What \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend?"

Sally: "Oh, we're going windsurfing. It's fantastic!"

- A. are you doing B. do you go C. are you going D. would you do

**Question 24:** \_\_\_\_\_ students attended the meeting that there weren't enough chairs for all of them.

- A. So many B. So much C. Too many D. So few

**Question 25:** David: "Could you bring me some water?"

Waiter: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. No, I can't B. Certainly, sir C. Yes, I can D. I don't want to

**Question 26:** Could you fill out this \_\_\_\_\_ form?

- A. application B. applicable C. applicant D. applying

**Question 27:** A scientist who studies living things is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. biology B. biological C. biologically D. biologist

**Question 28:** The football match was postponed \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather.

- A. because B. in spite C. despite D. because of

**Question 29:** Maria: "Thanks for the lovely evening."

Diana: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. Yes, it's really great B. I'm glad you enjoyed it  
C. Oh, that's right D. No, it's not good

**Question 30:** They are not \_\_\_\_\_ to take part in this program of the World Health Organization.

- A. so old B. as old C. old enough D. enough old

**Question 31:** The recycling of waste paper \_\_\_\_\_ save a great amount of wood pulp.

- A. can B. need C. dare D. had better

**Question 32:** If I had the map now, I \_\_\_\_\_ a short-cut across the desert.

- A. could have taken B. take C. can take D. could take

**Question 33:** High school students should be \_\_\_\_\_ for their future jobs before leaving school.

- A. ill-spoken B. ill-prepared C. well-spoken D. well-prepared

**Question 34:** I'm going \_\_\_\_\_ for a few days so don't send me any more work.

- A. after B. in C. away D. over

**Question 35:** Yesterday I met your brother, \_\_\_\_\_ had taken us to the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York before.

- A. who B. that C. whom D. whose

**Question 36:** If I were you, I would advise her \_\_\_\_\_ the new teaching method.

- A. trying B. try C. tries D. to try

**Question 37:** Endangered species \_\_\_\_\_ by the World Wildlife Fund.

- A. be protected B. would protect C. are protected D. will protect

**Question 38:** My father decided to \_\_\_\_\_ smoking after he had been smoking for ten years.

- A. take up B. get over C. put away D. give up

**Question 39:** She didn't want to go \_\_\_\_\_ she knew all her friends would be there.

- A. so that B. even though C. therefore D. wherever

**Question 40:** He went back to work in his country after he \_\_\_\_\_ his course on Advanced Engineering in London.

- A. finishes B. has finished C. was finishing D. had finished

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 41 to 45.**

It can be shown in facts and figures that cycling is the cheapest, most convenient, and most environmentally desirable form of transport (41)\_\_\_\_\_ towns, but such cold calculations do not mean much on a frosty winter morning. The real appeal of cycling is that it is so (42)\_\_\_\_\_. It has none of the difficulties and tensions of other ways of travelling so you are more cheerful after a ride, even through the rush hour.

The first thing a non-cyclist says to you is: "But isn't it (43)\_\_\_\_\_ dangerous?" It would be foolish to deny the danger of sharing the road with motor vehicles and it must be admitted that there are an alarming (44)\_\_\_\_\_ of accidents involving cyclists. However, although police records (45)\_\_\_\_\_ that the car driver is often to blame, the answer lies with the cyclist. It is possible to ride in such a way as to reduce risks to a minimum.

**Question 41:** A. on B. to C. in D. at

**Question 42:** A. boring B. enjoyable C. excited D. careful

**Question 43:** A. comfortably B. terribly C. strangely D. expectedly

**Question 44:** A. number B. deal C. size D. digit

**Question 45:** A. indicate B. point C. exhibit D. display

**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 46 to 50.**

By adopting a few simple techniques, parents who read to their children can considerably increase their children's language development. It is surprising, but true. How parents talk to their children makes a big difference in the children's language development. If a parent encourages the child to actively respond to what the parent is reading, the child's language skills increase.

A study was done with two or three-year-old children and their parents. Half of the thirty children participants were in the experimental study; the other half acted as the control group. In the experimental group, the parents were given a two-hour training session in which **they** were taught to ask open-ended questions rather than yes-no questions. For example, the parent should ask, "What is the doggy doing?" rather than, "Is the doggy running away?" Experimental parents were also instructed how to expand on their children's answer, how to suggest alternative possibilities, and how to praise correct answers.

At the beginning of the study, the children did not differ on levels of language development, but at the end of one month, the children in the experimental group were 5.5 months ahead of the control group on a test of verbal expression and vocabulary. Nine months later, the children in the experimental group still showed an advance of 6 months over the children in the control group.

**Question 46:** Parents can give great help to their children's language development by \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- A. adopting B. reading to C. experimenting D. responding to

**Question 47:** What does the word "*they*" in the second paragraph refer to?

- A. Questions. B. Participants. C. Parents. D. Children.

**Question 48:** During the training session, experimental parents were taught to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. give correct answers  
B. study many experiments  
C. use yes-no questions  
D. ask open-ended questions

**Question 49:** What was the major difference between the control group and the experimental one in the study?

- A. The age of the children.  
B. The books that were read.  
C. The number of participants.  
D. The training that parents received.

**Question 50:** What conclusion can be drawn from this passage?

- A. Children who read actively always act six months earlier than those who don't.  
B. The more children read, the more intelligent they become.  
C. Children's language skills increase when they are required to respond actively.  
D. Two or three-year-old children can be taught to read actively.

THE END -----

