

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh:.....

**ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80).**

**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 blanks from 1 to 10.**

The warming of the Pacific Ocean has created weather patterns (1)\_\_\_\_\_ strongly affect the world. When the water is warm, the (2)\_\_\_\_\_ of rainfall in Indonesia and the surrounding regions decreases. Australia could (3)\_\_\_\_\_ experience a drought in many parts. On (4)\_\_\_\_\_ hand, Chile (which borders the Pacific Ocean) is preparing for (5)\_\_\_\_\_ rainstorms. In Pakistan and northwestern India, the weather pattern makes the rainy season weaker and makes the area much drier.

This happening is called El Nino and is used (6)\_\_\_\_\_ weather forecasters to make long-range weather predictions. They also know that El Nino will (7)\_\_\_\_\_ unusually heavy rains to the southwestern part of the United States and make the central part of the country drier at the same time.

According to research, weather forecasters (8)\_\_\_\_\_ know about the coming weather with certainty. Now everything has become completely different.

El Nino itself used to be (9)\_\_\_\_\_. It would occur every two to seven years. But now, this weather pattern is becoming more frequent. We cannot say when and how often tornadoes or cyclones occur. Scientists are unsure of the reason for this (10)\_\_\_\_\_ on a global scale either.

- |                               |                |                   |               |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <b>Question 1:</b> A. that    | B. what        | C. when           | D. whether    |
| <b>Question 2:</b> A. amount  | B. figure      | C. number         | D. deal       |
| <b>Question 3:</b> A. even    | B. ever        | C. nevertheless   | D. however    |
| <b>Question 4:</b> A. others  | B. other       | C. the other      | D. another    |
| <b>Question 5:</b> A. severe  | B. cruel       | C. strict         | D. angry      |
| <b>Question 6:</b> A. on      | B. by          | C. to             | D. at         |
| <b>Question 7:</b> A. carry   | B. fetch       | C. bring          | D. take       |
| <b>Question 8:</b> A. used to | B. get used to | C. are used to    | D. used to be |
| <b>Question 9:</b> A. notable | B. remarkable  | C. predictable    | D. incredible |
| <b>Question 10:</b> A. change | B. transfer    | C. transformation | D. shift      |

**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:** \_\_\_\_\_ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.

- A. On                      B. At                      C. With                      D. Of

**Question 12:** That pipe \_\_\_\_\_ for ages - we must get it mended.

- A. has been leaking      B. is leaking              C. had been leaking      D. leaks

**Question 13:** - "Is it all right if I use your bike?"

- " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. I don't care.              B. Sure, go ahead.              C. Oh, forget it.              D. I accept it.

**Question 14:** You need more exercise - you should \_\_\_\_\_ jogging.

- A. try on                      B. take up                      C. carry out                      D. hold up

**Question 15:** - "You look nervous! \_\_\_\_\_"

- "This thunder scares me to death."

- A. How are you?      B. Why's that?      C. Come on!      D. What's wrong?

**Question 16:** Car crashes are almost always accidental, but on rare occasions they may be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. deliberate      B. determined      C. aware      D. meant

**Question 17:** - "Today's my 20<sup>th</sup> birthday."

- "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. Take care!      B. Many happy returns!  
C. Have a good time!      D. I don't understand.

**Question 18:** The car had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ tyre, so we had to change the wheel.

- A. bent      B. flat      C. cracked      D. injured

**Question 19:** There's little \_\_\_\_\_ of foreign news in today's paper.

- A. information      B. coverage      C. column      D. article

**Question 20:** You should make a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to overcome this problem.

- A. trial      B. impression      C. effort      D. apology

**Question 21:** Don't touch that wire or you'll get an electric \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. shock      B. fire      C. charge      D. current

**Question 22:** "Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me a favor, Bill?" Peter said.

- A. make      B. get      C. put      D. do

**Question 23:** My brother \_\_\_\_\_ his driving test when he was 18.

- A. has passed      B. passes      C. was passing      D. passed

**Question 24:** - "Would you like beer or wine?"

- "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. No, I've no choice.      B. I couldn't agree more.  
C. I'd prefer beer, please.      D. Yes, I'd love to.

**Question 25:** If you don't know when that important football match takes place, look it \_\_\_\_\_ in the World Cup timetable.

- A. after      B. up      C. into      D. out

**Question 26:** Thanks to my friends' \_\_\_\_\_ remarks, my essays have been improved.

- A. constructive      B. construction      C. constructor      D. construct

**Question 27:** You look tired. Why don't we \_\_\_\_\_ and have a good rest?

- A. call its name      B. call on      C. call off      D. call it a day

**Question 28:** The manager \_\_\_\_\_ him for a minor mistake.

- A. accused      B. charged      C. complained      D. blamed

**Question 29:** I \_\_\_\_\_ hurry. It's nearly 8.00, and my first class starts at 8.15.

- A. would prefer      B. can't help      C. would rather      D. had better

**Question 30:** He managed to keep his job \_\_\_\_\_ the manager had threatened to sack him.

- A. although      B. despite      C. unless      D. therefore

**Question 31:** I clearly remember \_\_\_\_\_ you about this before.

- A. telling      B. to tell      C. told      D. tell

**Question 32:** - "\_\_\_\_\_"

- "He's tall and thin with blue eyes."

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

**Question 33:** Why is everybody \_\_\_\_\_ him all the time?

- A. critical      B. criticize      C. criticism      D. criticizing

**Question 34:** We didn't go to the zoo yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy rain.

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

**Question 35:** She \_\_\_\_\_ me a very charming compliment on my painting.

- A. showed      B. paid      C. made      D. took

**Question 36:** \_\_\_\_\_ stamps, my brother collects coins.

- A. Except      B. Besides      C. Near      D. Beside

**Question 37:** You shouldn't have criticized him in front of the class. It was extremely \_\_\_\_\_ of you.

- A. sensible      B. insensitive      C. insensible      D. sensitive



**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 56 to 65.**

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to **an empty house**. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called "**latchkey children**". They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern.

Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school. She said, "We had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant." Slowly, she learned that they were house keys.

She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety.

The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often turn the volume up. It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

**Question 56:** The phrase "**an empty house**" in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a house with no people inside
- B. a house with no furniture
- C. a house with nothing inside
- D. a house with too much space

**Question 57:** One thing that the children in the passage share is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they all watch TV
- B. they spend part of each day alone
- C. they are from single-parent families
- D. they all wear jewelry

**Question 58:** The phrase "**latchkey children**" in the passage means children who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves
- B. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere
- C. are locked inside houses with latches and keys
- D. look after themselves while their parents are not at home

**Question 59:** The main problem of latchkey children is that they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are also found in middle-class families
- B. watch too much television during the day
- C. suffer a lot from being left alone
- D. are growing in numbers

**Question 60:** What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. How kids spend free time.
- B. Why kids hate going home.
- C. Bad condition of latchkey children.
- D. Children's activities at home.

**Question 61:** Why did a lot of kids have chains around their necks with keys attached?

- A. They had to use the keys to open school doors.
- B. Schools didn't allow them to wear jewelry, so they wore keys instead.
- C. They were fully grown and had become independent.
- D. They would use the keys to enter their houses when they came home.

**Question 62:** What do latchkey children suffer most from when they are at home alone?

- A. Fear.
- B. Tiredness.
- C. Boredom.
- D. Loneliness.

**Question 63:** Lynette Long learned of latchkey children's problems by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. visiting their homes
- B. delivering questionnaires
- C. interviewing their parents
- D. talking to them

**Question 64:** What is the most common way for latchkey children to deal with fears?

- A. Hiding somewhere.
- B. Talking to the Longs.
- C. Having a shower.
- D. Lying under a TV.

**Question 65:** It's difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone
- B. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons
- C. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds
- D. there are too many of them in the whole country

**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 66:** "Be careful! Don't do that again," he said.

- A. He encouraged me to do that again.
- B. He advised me to be careful and do that again.
- C. He warned me not to do that again.
- D. He told me to be careful, so I didn't do that again.

**Question 67:** It is a basic requirement in the modern world to be able to deal with figures.

- A. Being able to deal with figures is a basic requirement in the modern world.
- B. Dealing with the modern world requires a basic knowledge of figures.
- C. The world requires us to have a basic understanding of figures.
- D. Dealing with figures requires a basic knowledge of the modern world.

**Question 68:** Their chances of success are small.

- A. They will certainly be successful.
- B. It's possible that they will achieve success.
- C. They have no chances of being successful.
- D. It's not very likely that they will succeed.

**Question 69:** The way to get the best out of me is to make me work very hard.

- A. My work is under consideration, so I do my best.
- B. If you make me work hard, I can't get the best.
- C. Don't make me work hard or I can't make the best out of me.
- D. I work best when I am under pressure.

**Question 70:** I found myself at a loss to understand my closest friend's words.

- A. I found my closest friend's words easy to understand.
- B. I understood my closest friend's words completely.
- C. I lost heart and didn't understand my closest friend's words.
- D. I found my closest friend's words quite incomprehensible.

**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 71 to 80.**

It is commonly believed that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today **children interrupt their education to go to school**. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and **all-inclusive** than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, **education quite often produces surprises**. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People receive education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term; it is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The pieces of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of governments, have been limited by the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that **they** are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their society or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are clear and undoubted conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

**Question 71:** This passage is mainly aimed at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. giving examples of different schools
- B. telling the difference between the meaning of two related words
- C. listing and discussing several educational problems
- D. telling a story about excellent teachers

- Question 72:** In the passage, the expression “**children interrupt their education to go to school**” mostly implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. education is totally ruined by schooling
  - B. all of life is an education
  - C. schooling takes place everywhere
  - D. schooling prevents people discovering things
- Question 73:** The word “**all-inclusive**” in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. going in many directions
  - B. involving many school subjects
  - C. allowing no exceptions
  - D. including everything or everyone
- Question 74:** According to the passage, the doers of education are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. mostly famous scientists
  - B. mainly politicians
  - C. only respected grandparents
  - D. almost all people
- Question 75:** What does the writer mean by saying “**education quite often produces surprises**”?
- A. Educators often produce surprises.
  - B. It’s surprising that we know little about other religions.
  - C. Success of informal learning is predictable.
  - D. Informal learning often brings about unexpected results.
- Question 76:** Which of the following would the writer support?
- A. Without formal education, people won’t be able to read and write.
  - B. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.
  - C. Our education system needs to be changed as soon as possible.
  - D. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
- Question 77:** The word “**they**” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. workings of governments
  - B. political problems
  - C. newest filmmakers
  - D. high school students
- Question 78:** Because the general pattern of schooling varies little from one setting to the next, school children throughout the country \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. do similar things
  - B. have the same abilities
  - C. are taught by the same teachers
  - D. have similar study conditions
- Question 79:** From the passage, we can infer that a high school teacher \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is free to choose anything to teach
  - B. is not allowed to teach political issues
  - C. has to teach social issues to all classes
  - D. is bound to teach programmed subjects
- Question 80:** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.
  - B. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.
  - C. Education and schooling are quite different experience.
  - D. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.

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