

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

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

*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 1:** A. represent      B. permanent      C. continent      D. sentiment  
**Question 2:** A. immediate      B. optimist      C. accuracy      D. fabulous  
**Question 3:** A. participate      B. hydrology      C. facilitate      D. intimacy  
**Question 4:** A. romantic      B. financial      C. popular      D. reduction  
**Question 5:** A. involve      B. guidance      C. future      D. prospect

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

- Question 6:** Fruit and vegetables grew in abundance on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.  
A. excess      B. large quantity      C. small quantity      D. sufficiency  
**Question 7:** There is growing concern about the way man has destroyed the environment.  
A. attraction      B. consideration      C. ease      D. speculation

*Read the following passage adapted from Understanding Rural America - InfoUSA and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 8 to 17.*

The well-being of America's rural people and places depends upon many things - the availability of good-paying jobs; (8)\_\_\_\_\_ to critical services such as education, health care, and communication; strong communities; and a healthy natural environment. And, (9)\_\_\_\_\_ urban America is equally dependent upon these things, the challenges to well-being look very different in rural areas than in urban areas. Small-scale, low-density settlement (10)\_\_\_\_\_ make it more costly for communities and businesses to provide critical services. Declining jobs and income in the natural resource-based industries that many rural areas depend on (11)\_\_\_\_\_ workers in those industries to find new ways to make a living. Low-skill, low-wage rural manufacturing industries must find new ways to challenge the increasing number of (12)\_\_\_\_\_ competitors. Distance and remoteness impede many rural areas from being connected to the urban centers of economic activity. Finally, changes in the availability and use of natural resources located in rural areas (13)\_\_\_\_\_ the people who earn a living from those resources and those who (14)\_\_\_\_\_ recreational and other benefits from them.

Some rural areas have met these challenges successfully, achieved some level of prosperity, and are ready (15)\_\_\_\_\_ the challenges of the future. Others have neither met the current challenges nor positioned themselves for the future. Thus, concern for rural America is real. And, while rural America is a producer of critical goods and services, the (16)\_\_\_\_\_ goes beyond economics. Rural America is also home to a fifth of the Nation's people, keeper of natural amenities and national treasures, and safeguard of a/an (17)\_\_\_\_\_ part of American culture, tradition, and history.

- Question 8:** A. key      B. access      C. challenge      D. advantage  
**Question 9:** A. while      B. when      C. because      D. since  
**Question 10:** A. means      B. patterns      C. tools      D. styles  
**Question 11:** A. offer      B. force      C. turn      D. make  
**Question 12:** A. abroad      B. lateral      C. rural      D. foreign



Blackwell, who had to fight for the chance to become a doctor, wanted women to have greater opportunities to study. Many feminists were interested in other social issues.

The second wave of feminism began in the 1960s. Women like Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem became associated with the fight to get equal rights and opportunities for women under the law. An important issue was the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which was intended to change the Constitution. Although the ERA was not passed, there was progress in other areas. It became illegal for employers, schools, clubs, etc. to discriminate against women. But women still find it hard to advance beyond a certain point in their careers, the so-called **glass ceiling** that prevents them from having high-level jobs. Many women also face the problem of the second shift, i.e. the household chores.

In the 1980s, feminism became less popular in the US and there was less interest in solving the remaining problems, such as the fact that most women still earn much less than men. Although there is still discrimination, the principle that it should not exist is widely accepted.

**Question 26:** It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. suffragettes fought for the equal employment and equal pay
- B. British women did not have the right to vote in political elections
- C. British women did not complete their traditional supporting role
- D. most women did not wish to have equal status and equal rights

**Question 27:** The phrase “**gender gap**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the visible space between men and women
- B. the social distance between the two sexes
- C. the social relationship between the two sexes
- D. the difference in status between men and women

**Question 28:** Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, and Elizabeth Blackwell are mentioned as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. American women who were more successful than men
- B. American women with exceptional abilities
- C. American women who had greater opportunities
- D. pioneers in the fight for American women’s rights

**Question 29:** The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. supported employers, schools and clubs
- B. was not officially approved
- C. was brought into force in the 1960s
- D. changed the US Constitution

**Question 30:** In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, some information about feminism in Britain was issued by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the Equal Opportunities Commission
- B. the Sex Discrimination Act
- C. the Equal Pay Act of 1970
- D. the Equal Rights Amendment

**Question 31:** Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. The movement of feminism began in the US earlier than in Britain.
- B. The women’s liberation movement in the world first began in Britain.
- C. The British government passed laws to support women in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- D. The US movement of feminism became the most popular in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Question 32:** The phrase “**glass ceiling**” in paragraph 4 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an overlooked problem
- B. a transparent frame
- C. an imaginary barrier
- D. a ceiling made of glass

**Question 33:** Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. There is now no sex discrimination in Britain and in the US.
- B. British women now have much better employment opportunities.
- C. Many American women still face the problem of household chores.
- D. An American woman once had to fight for the chance to become a doctor.

**Question 34:** It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. women do not have better employment opportunities despite their great efforts
- B. the belief that sex discrimination should not exist is not popular in the US

- C. the British government did not approve of the women's liberation movement
- D. women in Britain and the US still fight for their equal status and equal rights

**Question 35:** Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Suffragettes in British Society
- B. Women and the Right to Vote
- C. Feminism in Britain and the US
- D. Opportunities for Women Nowadays

**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 36:** "You shouldn't have leaked our confidential report to the press, Frank!" said Jane.

- A. Jane suspected that Frank had leaked their confidential report to the press.
- B. Jane criticized Frank for having disclosed their confidential report to the press.
- C. Jane accused Frank of having cheated the press with their confidential report.
- D. Jane blamed Frank for having flattered the press with their confidential report.

**Question 37:** "Don't forget to tidy up the final draft before submission," the team leader told us.

- A. The team leader ordered us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
- B. The team leader reminded us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
- C. The team leader asked us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
- D. The team leader simply wanted us to tidy up the final draft before submission.

**Question 38:** "My company makes a large profit every year. Why don't you invest more money in it?" my friend said to me.

- A. My friend instructed me how to put more money into his company.
- B. My friend persuaded me to invest more money in his company.
- C. I was asked to invest more money in my friend's company.
- D. My friend suggested his investing more money in his company.

**Question 39:** "Mum, please don't tell dad about my mistake," the boy said.

- A. The boy begged his mother not to tell his father about his mistake.
- B. The mother was forced to keep her son's mistake as a secret when he insisted.
- C. The boy earnestly insisted that his mother tell his father about his mistake.
- D. The boy requested his mother not to talk about his mistake any more.

**Question 40:** "If you don't pay the ransom, we'll kill your boy," the kidnappers told us.

- A. The kidnappers ordered to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.
- B. The kidnappers pledged to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.
- C. The kidnappers threatened to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.
- D. The kidnappers promised to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.

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

**Question 41:** Our boss would rather \_\_\_\_\_ during the working hours.

- A. us not chat
- B. we didn't chat
- C. we don't chat
- D. us not chatting

**Question 42:** The sky was cloudy and foggy. We went to the beach, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. so
- B. yet
- C. however
- D. even though

**Question 43:** Alfonso: "I had a really good time. Thanks for the lovely evening."

Maria: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. No, it's very kind of you
- B. Oh, that's right
- C. I'm glad you enjoyed it
- D. Yes, it's really good

**Question 44:** The instructor blew his whistle and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. off were running the runners
- B. the runners run off
- C. off ran the runners
- D. off the runners were running

**Question 45:** The sign "NO TRESPASSING" tells you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. not to smoke
- B. not to photograph
- C. not to approach
- D. not to enter

**Question 46:** He never lets anything \_\_\_\_\_ him and his weekend fishing trip.

- A. come between
- B. come up
- C. come among
- D. come on

- Question 47:** “We’d better \_\_\_\_\_ if we want to get there in time.”  
 A. put down                      B. speed up                      C. turn down                      D. take up
- Question 48:** Harry: “Are you ready, Kate? There’s not much time left.”  
 Kate: “Yes, just a minute. \_\_\_\_\_!”  
 A. I won’t finish                      B. I’m coming                      C. I’d be OK                      D. No longer
- Question 49:** “You’ll recognize Jenny when you see her. She \_\_\_\_\_ a red hat.”  
 A. will wear                      B. is wearing                      C. will be wearing                      D. wears
- Question 50:** Sue: “Can you help me with my essay?”  
 Robert: “\_\_\_\_\_”  
 A. Not completely.                      B. Yes, I’m afraid not.                      C. Why not?                      D. I think that, too.
- Question 51:** I did not want to believe them, but in fact, \_\_\_\_\_ was true.  
 A. what they said                      B. that they were said                      C. what has said                      D. which they said
- Question 52:** The village was \_\_\_\_\_ visible through the dense fog.  
 A. hard                      B. mostly                      C. only                      D. barely
- Question 53:** The Second World War \_\_\_\_\_ in 1939.  
 A. took out                      B. turned up                      C. broke out                      D. brought about
- Question 54:** “\_\_\_\_\_ you treat him, he’ll help you. He’s so tolerant.”  
 A. Even though                      B. As if                      C. In addition to                      D. No matter how
- Question 55:** This shirt is \_\_\_\_\_ that one.  
 A. a bit less expensive                      B. much far expensive than  
 C. not nearly as expensive as                      D. as much expensive as
- Question 56:** If it \_\_\_\_\_ for the heavy storm, the accident would not have happened.  
 A. weren’t                      B. isn’t                      C. were                      D. hadn’t been
- Question 57:** The temperature \_\_\_\_\_ takes place varies widely from material to material.  
 A. which they melt                      B. at which melting                      C. which melting                      D. at which they melt
- Question 58:** “You \_\_\_\_\_ have cooked so many dishes. There are only three of us for lunch.”  
 A. needn’t                      B. couldn’t                      C. wouldn’t                      D. oughtn’t
- Question 59:** “Never be late for an interview, \_\_\_\_\_ you can’t get the job.”  
 A. or so                      B. unless                      C. if not                      D. otherwise
- Question 60:** I could not \_\_\_\_\_ the lecture at all. It was too difficult for me.  
 A. hold on                      B. make off                      C. get along                      D. take in
- Question 61:** She built a high wall round her garden \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in order that her fruit not be stolen                      B. so that her fruit would be stolen  
 C. to enable people not taking her fruit                      D. to prevent her fruit from being stolen
- Question 62:** “Why don’t you sit down and \_\_\_\_\_?”  
 A. make yourself at peace                      B. make it your own home  
 C. make yourself at rest                      D. make yourself at home
- Question 63:** \_\_\_\_\_ without animals and plants?  
 A. What will life on earth be like                      B. How will life on earth be like  
 C. How would life on earth be for                      D. What would life on earth be like
- Question 64:** Before I left for my summer camp, my mother told me to take warm clothes with me \_\_\_\_\_ it was cold.  
 A. in case                      B. so that                      C. despite                      D. whereas
- Question 65:** Joan: “Our friends are coming. \_\_\_\_\_, Mike?”  
 Mike: “I’m sorry, but I can’t do it now.”  
 A. Shall you make some coffee, please                      B. Would you mind making some coffee  
 C. Why don’t we cook some coffee                      D. Shall I make you like some coffee



**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 66:** Crazianna is a big country. Unfortunately, it has never received respect from its neighbours.

- A. Though Crazianna is a big country, it has never received respect from its neighbours.
- B. Crazianna has never received respect from its neighbours because it is a big country.
- C. It is Crazianna, a big country, that has never received respect from its neighbours.
- D. Crazianna is such a big country that it has never received respect from its neighbours.

**Question 67:** He cannot lend me the book now. He has not finished reading it yet.

- A. As long as he cannot finish reading the book, he will lend it to me.
- B. Having finished reading the book, he cannot lend it to me.
- C. He cannot lend me the book until he has finished reading it.
- D. Not having finished reading the book, he will lend it to me.

**Question 68:** His academic record at high school was poor. He failed to apply to that prestigious institution.

- A. His academic record at high school was poor as a result of his failure to apply to that prestigious institution.
- B. His academic record at high school was poor because he didn't apply to that prestigious institution.
- C. Failing to apply to that prestigious institution, his academic record at high school was poor.
- D. His academic record at high school was poor; as a result, he failed to apply to that prestigious institution.

**Question 69:** He behaved in a very strange way. That surprised me a lot.

- A. What almost surprised me was the strange way he behaved.
- B. He behaved very strangely, which surprised me very much.
- C. His behaviour was a very strange thing, that surprised me most.
- D. I was almost not surprised by his strange behaviour.

**Question 70:** Smoking is an extremely harmful habit. You should give it up immediately.

- A. When you give up smoking immediately, you will affect your health with this harmful habit.
- B. Stop your smoking immediately so it will become one of your extremely harmful habits.
- C. You should give up smoking immediately and you will fall into an extremely harmful habit.
- D. As smoking is an extremely harmful habit, you should give it up immediately.

**Read the following passage adapted from A. Briggs' article on culture, Microsoft® Student 2008, 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.**

**Culture** is a word in common use with complex meanings, and is derived, like the term *broadcasting*, from the treatment and care of the soil and of what grows on it. It is directly related to cultivation and the adjectives *cultural* and *cultured* are part of the same verbal complex. A person of culture has identifiable **attributes**, among them a knowledge of and interest in the arts, literature, and music. Yet the word *culture* does not refer solely to such knowledge and interest nor, indeed, to education. At least from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, under the influence of anthropologists and sociologists, the word *culture* has come to be used generally both in the singular and the plural (*cultures*) to refer to a whole way of life of people, including their customs, laws, conventions, and values.

Distinctions have consequently been drawn between primitive and advanced culture and cultures, between elite and popular culture, between popular and mass culture, and most recently between national and global cultures. Distinctions have been drawn too between *culture* and *civilization*; the latter is a word derived not, like culture or agriculture, from the soil, but from the city. The two words are sometimes treated as synonymous. Yet this is misleading. While civilization and barbarism are pitted against each other in what seems to be a perpetual behavioural pattern, the use of the word *culture* has been strongly influenced by conceptions of evolution in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and of development in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Cultures evolve or develop. They are not **static**. They have twists

and turns. Styles change. So do fashions. There are cultural processes. What, for example, the word *cultured* means has changed substantially since the study of classical (that is, Greek and Roman) literature, philosophy, and history ceased in the 20<sup>th</sup> century to be central to school and university education. No single alternative focus emerged, although with computers has come electronic culture, affecting kinds of study, and most recently digital culture. As cultures express themselves in new forms not everything gets better or more civilized.

The multiplicity of meanings attached to the word made and will make it difficult to define. There is no single, unproblematic definition, although many attempts have been made to establish one. The only non-problematic definitions go back to agricultural meaning (for example, cereal culture or strawberry culture) and medical meaning (for example, bacterial culture or penicillin culture). Since in anthropology and sociology we also acknowledge culture clashes, culture shock, and counter-culture, the range of reference is extremely wide.

**Question 71:** According to the passage, the word *culture* \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. comes from a source that has not been identified
- B. is related to the preparation and use of land for farming
- C. develops from Greek and Roman literature and history
- D. derives from the same root as *civilization* does

**Question 72:** It is stated in paragraph 1 that a cultured person \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. does a job relevant to education
- B. has knowledge of arts, literature, and music
- C. takes care of the soil and what grows on it
- D. has a job related to cultivation

**Question 73:** The author remarks that *culture* and *civilization* are the two words that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. share the same word formation pattern
- B. do not develop from the same meaning
- C. have nearly the same meaning
- D. are both related to agriculture and cultivation

**Question 74:** It can be inferred from the passage that since the 20<sup>th</sup> century \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. classical literature, philosophy, and history have been considered as core subjects
- B. schools and universities have not taught classical literature, philosophy, and history
- C. classical literature, philosophy, and history have not been taught as compulsory subjects
- D. all schools and universities have taught classical literature, philosophy, and history

**Question 75:** The word “**attributes**” in paragraph 1 most likely means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. aspects
- B. skills
- C. fields
- D. qualities

**Question 76:** The word “**static**” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. dense
- B. regular
- C. balanced
- D. unchanged

**Question 77:** Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

- A. The word *culture* can be used to refer to a whole way of life of people.
- B. The use of the word *culture* has been changed since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- C. Anthropology and sociology have tried to limit the references to *culture*.
- D. Distinctions have been drawn between *culture* and *civilization*.

**Question 78:** It is difficult to give the definitions of the word *culture* EXCEPT for its \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. philosophical and historical meanings
- B. historical and figurative meanings
- C. agricultural and medical meanings
- D. sociological and anthropological meanings

**Question 79:** Which of the following is NOT true about the word *culture*?

- A. It evolves from agriculture.
- B. It is a word that cannot be defined.
- C. Its use has been considerably changed.
- D. It differs from the word *civilization*.

**Question 80:** The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the figurative meanings of the word *culture*
- B. the derivatives of the word *culture*
- C. the multiplicity of meanings of the word *culture*
- D. the distinction between *culture* and *civilization*

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