

18. - Tom: "I don't like hunting." - Peter: " _____ "
- A. Either do I B. I do, too C. Neither do I D. I don't neither
19. _____ my hat off the peg, I went out of the room.
- A. Take B. Taking C. Taken D. Took
20. He may be quick _____ understanding but he isn't capable _____ remembering anything.
- A. in - of B. on - at C. at - of D. of - at
21. Mary was sacked, _____ wasn't surprising.
- A. that B. for that C. which D. for which
22. My younger sister is very _____ and so she loves going out but I am much quieter and prefer to stay at home.
- A. enjoyable B. lively C. pleasing D. fun
23. Nowadays, young men with a technical education _____ because of the great demand for highly skilled workmen.
- A. is well-paid B. should pay well C. are well-paid D. could pay well
24. While they were _____ tables, he was _____ the radio.
- A. arranging - listening to B. arranging - hearing
C. laying - listening to D. making - hearing
25. At first I found it difficult _____ on the left-hand side of the road.
- A. to get used to drive B. to get used to driving
C. being used to drive D. in getting used to driving
26. _____ aspects of learning English do you find the most difficult?
- A. What B. Where C. When D. Why
27. We are a very _____ family. All of us have very close relationship with one another.
- A. strange B. friendly C. typical D. close-knit
28. I remember _____ the letter a few days before going on holiday.
- A. to receive B. to have received C. received D. receiving
29. Her suggestions were _____. We could not approve of them.
- A. reason B. reasonable C. reasonably D. unreasonable
30. Do you agree that a happy marriage should be based _____ love?
- A. for B. on C. at D. with
31. Mary _____ in London for 15 years.
- A. is living B. was living C. lives D. has lived
32. She said she _____ collect the stamp for me after work.
- A. would B. did C. must D. had
33. To enter that school, you will have to fill in the _____ form.
- A. apply B. application C. applied D. applying
34. Today we can find many _____ farms in our country.
- A. mechanic B. mechanize C. mechanized D. mechanization
35. I cannot understand my neighbour's accent. I wish she would _____
- A. speak clearer B. clearer speak
C. more clearly speak D. speak more clearly
36. The sink in the locker room tends to _____
- A. flow B. overflow C. flow over D. over flowing
37. He went to the cinema _____ he had done his homework.
- A. before B. until C. by the time D. after
38. The people next door are furious _____ us _____ making so much noise last night.
- A. at / with B. with / for C. for / to D. about / in
39. The average TV _____ time of the British is about 25 hours a week.
- A. seeing B. viewing C. looking D. observing

40. She doesn't want anything alcoholic now. She would rather _____ a soft drink.
A. have B. to have C. prefer D. prefer to have
41. It is not easy to find a job today. A lot of people are _____.
A. no job B. out of work C. out of order D. no work
42. Sky diving is a (an) _____ sport, but many people like it.
A. dangerously B. in danger C. dangerous D. endanger
43. He lost his keys yesterday. Now he is _____ them.
A. looking after B. looking at C. looking up D. looking for
44. - Mai: Would you like to go to the English Club with me? - Lan: _____ .
A. Sorry, I'm busy B. Nothing C. Fine, thanks D. Once a week
45. He drives _____ than his younger brother.
A. more carefully B. as careful C. more careful D. the most carefully
46. Which do you prefer, watching film _____ listening to music?
A. and B. but C. so D. or
47. Football seems to be the most _____ game in England.
A. populate B. popularity C. populated D. popular
48. In England, people in the North is _____ from people in the South.
A. difference B. different C. differ D. differently
49. Some people are _____ prison for crimes they have not committed.
A. in B. on C. at D. to
50. I remember _____ him once in my life.
A. to meet B. meeting C. to have met D. met
51. We were so late, we _____ had time to catch the train.
A. nearly B. almost C. hardly D. simply
52. Tell me _____ there is anything special that you would like to do.
A. that B. which C. so D. if
53. The teacher gave back the papers which _____ marked.
A. was B. has been C. had been D. have been
54. Mrs. Ramsay was accustomed _____ in this rickety house.
A. by living B. to living C. with living D. living
55. Neither Mary nor her two brothers _____ superstitious.
A. is B. was C. are D. have
56. If my candidate had won the election, I _____ happy now.
A. would have been B. was C. would be D. can be
57. I _____ very well with my father now, we never have any arguments.
A. go on B. carry on C. get on D. put on
58. I've got to see the dentist for a check – up tomorrow; I just hope I don't need to _____.
A. have anything done B. be done something to
C. let anything be done D. make something done
59. Last night when I _____ my homework. The lights _____ out.
A. was doing – go B. did – went C. did – was going D. was doing – went
60. We had to cover the rest of the _____ ourselves while our teacher was ill.
A. contents B. current C. syllable D. syllabus
61. I can already speak three languages, but I'd like to _____ to speak Chinese.
A. know B. study C. learn D. teach
62. The _____ to make quick decisions is vital in an emergency.
A. ability B. knowledge C. skill D. talent
63. You are _____ during the test.
A. not to speak B. not to be speaking
C. not to have spoken D. not to have been speaking

64. I wish he _____ to me more often.
A. writes B. wrote C. have written D. is writing
65. I remember you. You _____ to go school here.
A. use B. used C. were using D. were used
66. Will you buy a 3D television when they _____ available?
A. become B. became C. are becoming D. will become
67. Jamie prefers working at home _____ working in an office.
A. more B. that C. than D. to
68. Frank watches all the Lakes' games. He _____ to be one of their biggest fans.
A. must B. has got C. could have D. should have
69. It's important to set yourself clear _____ so you know what you are doing for.
A. ambitions B. goals C. decisions D. opportunities
70. The female birds eat very little food _____ the males.
A. comparing to B. compared to C. comparing with D. comparing
71. I really must apologize _____ the way that I behaved during my stay at hotel.
A. by B. for C. of D. to
72. I _____ like to accept your kind offer for a free meal in your restaurant.
A. could B. can C. will D. would
73. I am interested in natural science subjects like mathematics, physics and _____.
A. literature B. music C. chemistry D. geography
74. I am tired _____ having to wash the dishes every night.
A. of B. by C. with D. at
75. The teacher asked him why he _____ the test.
A. doesn't finish B. hasn't finished C. won't finish D. didn't finish
76. I wish you _____ harder for your examination.
A. will work B. worked C. have worked D. work
77. Mary _____ with her friend in an apartment in Hanoi since last Sunday.
A. is living B. has lived C. lived D. lives
78. I could _____ recognize her when she put on her suit and changed her hairstyle.
A. hard B. not hardly C. hardly not D. hardly
79. Yesterday I was ill so they took me to the hospital, is only a mile away.
A. which B. where C. that D. in which
80. To our _____, Gheoffrey's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.
A. anxiety B. eyes C. relief D. judgment
81. I've never seen _____
A. such a tall man B. so tall man C. such tall man D. as tall man
82. They wanted to know what foreign language _____ besides English.
A. did they teach B. they taught C. they teach D. do they teach
83. The doctor _____ that he should slow down a bit.
A. told to Jim B. said Jim C. asked Jim D. told Jim
84. You _____ see the doctor if that back ache persists.
A. better B. better have C. have better D. had better
85. _____ is the natural environment in which plants or animals live.
A. Habitat B. Habitant C. Extinction D. Biodiversity
86. Many plants and animals _____ are now in danger of extinction.
A. pieces B. species C. amount D. numbers.
87. The disappearance of one or several species may result in the loss of _____.
A. university B. biology C. biodiversity D. diversity

88. _____ is considered one of the most complete form of exercise, it is the basic part of many other aquatic sports.
 A. Snorkeling B. Water polo C. Scuba diving D. Swimming
89. The Asian Games is an occasion when friendship and _____ are built and deepened.
 A. solidarity B. determination C. admiration D. rival
90. Our company didn't pay _____ for that banner advertisement.
 A. much funds B. many funds C. many money D. much money

Part 2. Choose the correct option A, B, C, or D for each blank.

Passage 1.

Captain James Cook is remembered today for being one of Britain's most famous explorers of the 18th century. Cook was (1)_____ most other explorers of the same period as he did not come from a wealthy family and had to work hard to (2)_____ his position in life. He was lucky to be (3)_____ by his father's employer, who saw that he was a bright boy and paid for him to attend the village school. At sixteen, he started (4) _____ in a shop in a fishing village, and this was a turning (5)_____ in his life. He developed an interest in the sea and eventually joined the Royal Navy in order to see more of the world.

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|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. unlike | B. contrary | C. distinct | D. different |
| 2. A. achieve | B. succeed | C. manage | D. fulfil |
| 3. A. noticed | B. viewed | C. glanced | D. remarked |
| 4. A. work | B. trade | C. career | D. job |
| 5. A. point | B. instant | C. moment | D. mark |

Passage 2.

Nguyen Hue - King Quang Trung: Hero in plain clothing

King Quang Trung, is a great national hero at the 18th century, (1)_____ the country and opening a new dynasty. With his military genius, he led the Tay Son Uprising to defeat two warring feudal families, the Trinh and Nguyen Lords, the Siamese, and the Qing invasion. The Tay Son dynasty left many social and cultural vestiges even though it lasted for a short time.

In 1788, a Qing expeditionary force, estimated at up to 200,000 men, advanced smoothly into Vietnam. At the news of the Qing invasion, on December 22, 1788, Nguyen Hue erected an altar on a hill south of Phu Xuan and proclaimed himself king. He then took the name of Quang Trung. He planned a spoiling attack and (2)_____ his soldiers to celebrate Tet early, promising that they would be able to properly celebrate later in Thang Long. On the last day of the lunar year, the Tay Son left Tam Diep to take the offensive. On the afternoon of the fifth day of the New Year Quang Trung's troops entered Thang Long. As their commander had promised, they celebrated Tet there on the seventh day of the New Year.

Quang Trung showed himself willing to work with capable individuals, regardless of their past loyalties. This helped (3)_____ the best men to his service. He reorganized the army and carried out fiscal reforms. He redistributed unused lands, mainly to the peasants. He promoted crafts and trade, and pushed for reforms in (4)_____, stating that "to build a country, nothing is more important than educating the people". Quang Trung was the first Vietnamese leader to add science to the Mandarin examinations. He also introduced a Vietnamese currency and insisted that Nom (5)_____ in court documents.

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|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. uniting | B. building | C. safekeeping | D. preserving |
| 2. A. ordered | B. requested | C. asked | D. advised |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 3. A. attract | B. create | C. give | D. send |
| 4. A. education | B. educating | C. educate | D. educative |
| 5. A. be used | B. use | C. being used | D. was used |

Passage 3.

Alexandre Yersin was born in 1863 in Switzerland, and died on March 1, 1943 in Nha Trang, Viet Nam. He studied medicine in Paris and Berlin.

Yersin left Europe in 1890 to (1)_____ a physician abroad steamships operating off the coast in Indochina and soon began his four-year exploration of central region. He (2)_____ the sources of the Dong Nai River and explored the Lam Vien Plateau, where he (3)_____ that a town, the future Da Lat, should be built. In 1892 he joined the colonial health service and was sent to Hong Kong in 1894.

The next year, Yersin (4)_____ in laboratory, later the Pasteur Institute of Nha Trang. There be prepared serums against plague in human beings and cattle and studied cattle diseases, cholera and smallpox. To finance the laboratory, he (5)_____ the cultivation of corn, rice, and coffee and introduced the rubber to Indochina.

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|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. serve as | B. serve | C. work | D. work to |
| 2. A. discovered | B. came up | C. invented | D. carried out |
| 3. A. recommended | B. offered | C. agreed | D. required |
| 4. A. established | B. set | C. found | D. came up with |
| 5. A. undertook | B. promised | C. made | D. prepared |

Passage 4.

Nguyen Dinh Chieu was a Vietnamese poet who was known (1)_____ his patriotism and anti-colonial writings against the French. His work, Luc Van Tien, remains one of the most celebrated works in Vietnamese literature.

In 1843, he passed high school graduation of Gia Dinh school and left home for Hue to join the second-degree examination. However, when (2)_____ that his mother was dead, he had to come back to the hometown. On the journey south, he contracted an eye infection and was soon completely blind. In spite of his disability, he opened a small school in Gia Dinh and was soon in high (3)_____ as both a teacher and medical practitioner.

He refused to cooperate with the colonial system. When an official of the French authorities offered him the land that had been taken from his family plot in Gia Dinh, he was (4)_____ to have replied, "When our common land, our country, has been lost, how is it possible to have (5)_____ land"?

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|------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. through | B. as | C. with | D. for |
| 2. A. hearings | B. he would hear | C. to hear | D. to be heard |
| 3. A. demand | B. requirement | C. need | D. order |
| 4. A. reported | B. reacted | C. responded | D. told |
| 5. A. individual | B. original | C. single | D. personal |

Passage 5.

A Famous Humorist

One of the best-known of American writers is Samuel Clemens, whose (1)_____ is Mark Twain. Born in 1835, Twain grew up in the Mississippi River town of Hannibal, Missouri. Like many other boys of his day, Twain dreamed of traveling on river boats and of someday becoming a riverboat pilot. Twain used his (2)_____ of the life of a river town in his two most famous books, Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer. As a young man Twain did

many jobs. He was a printer, a gold miner, or a river boat pilot. During his pilot days, he adopted the name Mark Twain. This was a term used by the boatmen to mean that the water measured two fathoms, or twelve feet, which was (3)_____ enough for safe passage. Finally Twain became a successful writer. He traveled a great deal, writing and speaking, and became very (4)_____ both in the United States and in Europe. Twain's (5)_____ of writing was simple and direct. Among the things he wrote about were superstitious people and people who were easily fooled. He used his unusual skill for humor to write about many things of importance.

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|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. pen name | B. nickname | C. label | D. brandname |
| 2. A. memories | B. remembrance | C. memorizing | D. imagination |
| 3. A. deep | B. large | C. shallow | D. tall |
| 4. A. popular | B. favorite | C. lovable | D. likable |
| 5. A. style | B. manner | C. ways | D. methods |

Passage 6.

Marie Curie, the Polish-born French physicist and chemist was a courageous and determined woman. She left her home for Paris to (1)_____ her interest in science. Living in (2)_____, she still managed to graduate at the top of her class. She met Pierre Curie immediately after graduation and married him a year later. Together, Pierre and Marie (3)_____ the most famous husband-and-wife couple in science history. They (4)_____ the Radioactive elements, Polonium and Radium. They (5)_____ the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

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|--------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. pursue | B. take | C. follow | D. satisfy |
| 2. A. poverty | B. loneliness | C. wealth | D. difficulty |
| 3. A. formed | B. organized | C. established | D. built |
| 4. A. discovered | B. invented | C. built | D. made |
| 5. A. were awarded | B. awarded | C. had awarded | D. were awarding |

Passage 7.

When you first arrive in a foreign culture, often your first reaction is completely positive. Everything seems exciting, different and fascinating. It's an (1)_____. If you are just on a short holiday, you will probably never leave this phase. (2)_____, if you stay longer, your attitude can start to change. As you start to realize (3)_____ little you really understand the new culture, life can get frustrating. People misunderstand what you are trying to say, or they may laugh at you when you say something incorrectly. Even simple things, like posting a letter, can seem very difficult to you. Thus, you are likely to get angry or upset when things go wrong. With time, though, you start to (4)_____ to become more comfortable with the differences and better able to handle frustrating situations. Your (5)_____ of humor reappears. Finally, you may feel enthusiastic about the culture once again, enjoy living in it, and even prefer certain aspects of the culture to your own.

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|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. adventure | B. adventurous | C. adventurer | D. adventurously |
| 2. A. However | B. Or | C. Therefore | D. Nor |
| 3. A. how | B. if | C. what | D. whether |
| 4. A. adjust | B. maintain | C. replace | D. keep |
| 5. A. sense | B. sound | C. touch | D. taste |

Passage 8.

There can be no doubt at all that the Internet has made a huge difference to our lives. Parents are worried that children spend too much time playing on the Internet, hardly ever doing anything else in their spare time. Naturally, parents are (1)_____ to find out why the Internet is so attractive, and they want to know if it can be harmful for their children. Should parents worry if their children are spending that much time (2)_____ their computers?

Obviously, if children are bent over their computers for hours, (3)_____ in some game, instead of doing their homework, then soothing is wrong. Parents and children could decide how much use the child should make of the Internet, and the child should give his or her word that it won't interfere with homework. If the child is not (4)_____ to this arrangement, the parents can take more drastic steps. (5)_____ with a child's use of the Internet is not much different from negotiating any other sort of bargain about behavior.

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|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. curious | B. concerned | C. reluctant | D. hopeful |
| 2. A. staring at | B. watching | C. glancing at | D. glimpsing at |
| 3. A. absorbed | B. puzzled | C. interested | D. occupied |
| 4. A. holding | B. seeing | C. following | D. accepting |
| 5. A. Dealing | B. Agreeing | C. Talking | D. Complaining |

Passage 9.

Rapid urbanization can hold long-term economic, social and environmental promise for developing countries (1)_____ investments made now in infrastructure, housing and public services are efficient and sustainable, the World Bank says in a new report.

In the next two decades, cities are (2)_____ to expand by another two billion residents, as people move in unprecedented numbers (3)_____ rural areas to pursue hopes and aspirations in cities. More than 90% of this urban population growth is expected to occur in the developing world, (4)_____ many cities are already struggling to provide basic (5)_____ such as water, electricity, transport, health services and education.

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|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. if | B. unless | C. whether | D. while |
| 2. A. predicted | B. predictable | C. predicting | D. predictions |
| 3. A. from | B. in | C. to | D. into |
| 4. A. where | B. how | C. which | D. why |
| 5. A. needs | B. wages | C. salary | D. living |

Passage 10.

Last year, Twitter was voted as the third-most loved thing in the whole world only after Mc Donald and Facebook. Twitter can be (1)_____ as an online news and social networking site where users say what they are doing, or what they are seeing and hearing, by posting messages. The messages, called "tweets", cannot exceed 140 characters (2)_____. Only users can post and read tweets, the followers and those who are unregistered cannot read (3)_____. At first, like other social networking site, most people used Twitter to keep (4)_____ touch with their friends and family. However, it has developed into a place where people share information, opinions, and advice, and in that respect it resembles a blog. Recently, Twitter has been used for a variety of purposes in many industries and scenarios. For example, it was used to recognize protests in Egypt, (5)_____ made Twitter ban at least 360,000 accounts in August 2016 for violating policies. Nowadays, Twitter is incredibly popular and used by a huge number of influential people such as politicians, journalists, and celebrities.

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|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. described | B. reported | C. expressed | D. explained |
| 2. A. in length | B. long | C. in long | D. longer |
| 3. A. them | B. it | C. him | D. her |
| 4. A. in | B. to | C. at | D. on |
| 5. A. which | B. what | C. that | D. where |

Part 3. Read the following passage and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to each of the questions.

Passage 1.

It is a characteristic of human nature that people like to get together and have fun, and people live during America's frontier days were no exception. However, because life was hard and the necessities of day-to-day living took up their time, it was common for recreation to be combined with activities necessary for survival. One example of such a form of recreation was logrolling. Many frontier areas were heavily wooded, and in order to settle an area it was necessary to move the trees. A settler could cut down the trees alone, but help was needed to move the cut trees. After a settler had cut a bunch of trees, he would then invite his neighbours over for a logrolling.

A logrolling is a community event where families got together for a combination of work and fun. The women would bring food and have a much needed and infrequent opportunity to relax and chat with friends, the children would play together exuberantly, and the men would hold lively competitions that involved rolling logs from place to place as quickly as possible. This was a day of fun for everyone involved, but as its foundation was the need to clear the land.

- The main idea of the passage is that in America's frontier days _____.*
 - people combined work with recreation
 - people cleared land by rolling logs
 - it was necessary for early settlers to clear the land
 - a logrolling involved the community
- The expression day-to-day could best be replaced by which of the following?*
 - daytime
 - every day
 - day after day
 - today
- According to the passage, what did people have to do first to settle an area?*
 - Develop recreation ideas
 - Build farms
 - Get rid of the trees
 - Invite neighbors over
- According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about a logrolling?*
 - It involved a lot of people.
 - It could be enjoyable.
 - There could be a lot of movement.
 - It was rather quiet.
- This passage would probably be assigned reading in which of the following courses?*
 - Forestry
 - Environmental Studies
 - Psychology
 - History

Passage 2.

On February 3, 1956, Autherine Lucy became the first African-American student to attend the University of Alabama, although the dean of women refused to allow Autherine to live in a university dormitory. White students rioted in protest of her admission, and the federal government had to assume command of the Alabama National guard in order to protect her. Nevertheless, on her first day in class, Autherine bravely took a seat in the front row. She remembered being surprised that the professor of the class appeared not to notice she was even in class. Later, she would appreciate his seeming indifference, as he was one of only few

professors to speak out in favour of her right to attend the university. For protection, Autherine was taken in and out of classroom buildings by the back door and driven from class to class by an assistant to the university president. The students continued to riot, and one day, the windshield of the car she was in was broken. University officials suspended her, saying it was for her own safety. When her attorney issued a statement in her name protesting her suspension, the university used it as grounds for expelling her for insubordination. Although she never finished her education at the University of Alabama, Autherine Lucy's courage was an inspiration to African-American students who followed her lead and desegregated universities all over the United States.

1. *According to the passage, what did Autherine Lucy do on her first day at the University of Alabama?*

- A. She moved into a dormitory.
- B. She sat in the front row of her class.
- C. She became terrified of the white rioters.
- D. She was befriended by an assistant to the university president.

2. *Based on the information in the passage, which of the following best describes Autherine Lucy?*

- A. quiet and shy
- B. courageous and determined
- C. clever and amusing
- D. overly dramatic

3. *When she began classes at the university, Autherine Lucy expected to _____*

- A. stand out from the other students.
- B. have the support of the university faculty.
- C. join an African-American organization for protection.
- D. be ridiculed by the professors.

4. *Autherine Lucy never graduated from the University of Alabama because she _____*

- A. moved to another state.
- B. transferred to another university.
- C. dropped out because of pressure from other students.
- D. was expelled for insubordination.

5. *According to the passage, which of the following is true?*

- A. The Alabama National Guard is normally under the command of the U.S. Army.
- B. In 1956, the only segregated university in the United States was in Alabama.
- C. Autherine Lucy was escorted to and from class by the university president's assistant.
- D. A few white students at the university were pleased that Autherine Lucy was a student there.

Passage 3.

Saving energy means saving money. Home owners and renters know this basic fact, but they often don't know what kinds of adjustments they can make in their homes and apartments that will result in savings.

For those willing to spend some time and money to reap long-term energy savings, an energy audit is the way to go. An energy auditor will come into your home and assess its energy efficiency. The auditor will pinpoint areas of your home that use the most energy and offer solutions to lower your energy use and costs. Trained energy auditors know what to look for and can locate a variety of flaws that may be resulting in energy inefficiency, including inadequate insulation, construction flaws, and uneven heat distribution.

There are quicker and less costly measures that can be taken as well. One way to save money is to replace incandescent lights with fluorescents. This can result in a savings of more than 50% on your monthly lighting costs.

When it's time to replace old appliances, it's wise to spend a bit more for an energy-efficient model, and be sure that you are taking advantage of energy-saving settings already on your current refrigerator, dishwasher, washing machine, or dryer.

Windows provide another opportunity to cut your energy costs. Caulk old Windows that might be leaky to prevent drafts, and choose double-paned windows if you're building an addition or replacing old windows.

Most areas of your home or apartment offer opportunities to save energy and money. The results are significant and are well worth the effort.

1. *Which two main organizational schemes can be identified in this passage?*
 - A. hierarchical order and order by topic
 - B. order by topic and cause and effect
 - C. hierarchical order and chronological order
 - D. chronological order and compare and contrast
2. *Which of the following ideas is NOT included in this passage?*
 - A. You can reduce your \$130 monthly lighting costs to \$65 by using fluorescent bulbs instead of incandescent.
 - B. Double-paned windows can cut energy costs.
 - C. Your local energy company will send an energy auditor at your request.
 - D. Some appliances have energy-saving settings.
3. *Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this passage?*
 - A. There are many things a homeowner or renter can do to save energy and money.
 - B. Hiring an energy auditor will save energy and money.
 - C. Homeowners and renters don't know what they can do to save energy and money.
 - D. Replacing windows and light bulbs are well worth the effort and cost.
4. *According to the passage, which of the following would an energy auditor NOT do?*
 - A. Check for construction flaws.
 - B. Look for problems with heat distribution.
 - C. Offer solutions to lower your energy costs.
 - D. Locate a variety of flaws that may result in energy inefficiency and fix them.
5. *According the passage, double-paned windows*
 - A. are energy efficient.
 - B. should only be used as replacement windows.
 - C. should only be used in new additions to homes.
 - D. will lower your heating costs by 50%.

Passage 4.

Man is a land animal, but he also closely tied to the sea. Throughout history, the sea has served the needs of man. The sea has provided man with food an convenient way to travel to many parts of the world. Today, nearly two thirds of the world's population live within 80 kilometres of the sea coast.

In the modern technological world, the sea offers many resources to help mankind survive. Resources on land are beginning to be used up. The sea, however, still can be hoped to supply many man's needs. The list of riches of the sea yet to be developed by man's technology is impressive. Oil and gas explorations have been carried out for nearly 30 years. Valuable amounts of minerals exist on the ocean floor are ready to be mined.

Fish farming promises to be a good way to produce large quantities of food. The culture of fish and shellfish is an ancient skill practised in the past mainly by Oriental people.

Besides oil and gas, the sea may offer new sources of energy. Experts believe that the warm temperature of the ocean can be used in a way similar to the steam in a steamship. Ocean

2. Which is not mentioned in the second paragraph 'as the tasks of the World Health Organization?
 - A. To supply food for patients
 - B. to support pharmaceutical diagnostics, and drugs
 - C. To combat diseases
 - D. To promote the general health of everyone in the world
3. *The World Health Organization (WHO)* _____.
 - A. has no relation to the United Nations
 - B. has no predecessor
 - C. works on international public health
 - D. only takes care of Swiss people
4. *Influenza vaccine* _____.
 - A. causes bad effects on children and elderly people
 - B. has only been used for adults
 - C. has appeared to be safe in all age groups tested
 - D. cannot be used for children
5. *According to the third paragraph, the World Health Organization* _____.
 - A. has not developed vaccines against malaria yet
 - B. is trying to eradicate polio
 - C. is not concerned about polio
 - D. also carries out various health-related campaigns

Passage 6.

Nowadays we know a lot about the link between carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and global warming. However, we seem to be unaware of one very dangerous pollutant, soot, also called black carbon.

Soot comes from the incomplete combustion of coal, oil, wood and other fuels. In other words, diesel engines, vehicle exhaust pipes, farming machines, construction equipment, or simply fires in grills, fireplaces, and stoves are potential sources of soot. It appears in our daily life and can easily affect everyone of us.

Soot like all black things absorbs sunlight and heats up the atmosphere. According to recent research, it is the second most damaging greenhouse gas after CO₂, and twice as harmful to the climate. Although black carbon remains in the atmosphere for no more than seven days, it is particularly damaging to frozen areas. Soot emissions might be responsible for the quick melting of the Arctic. Controlling black carbon can help to slow down global warming.

Soot does not only have an impact on global warming and climate change, but is also unhealthy. A soot particle is very tiny - smaller than dust and mould, and about 1/30 the width of a human hair. It can easily go into our bloodstream and lungs *via* the nose and throat. As a result, breathing in the tiny particles can cause asthma attacks, heart disease, bronchitis and many other respiratory illnesses.

1. Which of the following is not true to soot?
 - A. It is a kind of carbon dioxide.
 - B. It is a very dangerous pollutant.
 - C. It is called black carbon.
 - D. There is a link between soot and global warming.
2. Which of the following does not describe soot?
 - A. It likes all black things.
 - B. It absorbs sunlight and heats up the atmosphere.
 - C. It appears in our daily life and can easily affect everyone of us.
 - D. It comes from diesel engines and vehicle exhaust pipes.

3. *Soot is dangerous because* _____.
 - A. We breathe it in every day.
 - B. It comes from the incomplete combustion of coal, oil, wood and other fuels.
 - C. It is called black carbon.
 - D. It appears in our daily life
4. *The second paragraph of the reading text above is about* _____.
 - A. the origine of soot.
 - B. soot and global warming
 - C. the effect of soot on human health.
 - D. ways to reduce soot emissions.
5. *“via” in the fourth paragraph has the nearest meaning to* _____.
 - A. through
 - B. with
 - C. in
 - D. below

Passage 7.

Some people think that if they don't have a yard, they can't keep a garden. Fortunately, that's not true. For people who live in apartment buildings, there is another option: rooftop gardens.

A rooftop garden is just a garden that you keep on your roof. Rooftop gardens are very popular in cities. Most building roofs go to waste - people don't use that space for anything. Putting a garden on your roof is a nice way to turn an empty space into something that is pretty and relaxing.

Rooftop gardens are not a new idea. About 2,600 years ago, people in Ancient Mesopotamia planted rooftop gardens. There were similar gardens in Ancient Rome and Ancient Egypt. These gardens had a very important purpose. Many ancient cities had walls. The enemy army usually tried to destroy the city's food, so the people in the city kept their gardens on top of their walls. That way, they could continue to grow food.

Today's rooftop gardens don't keep us alive, but **they** still have nice benefits. Plants absorb heat, so if there are a lot of them on a rooftop, they make the whole building cooler. As a result, people in the building use the air conditioning less which means they use less electricity. One study said that if every roof in Tokyo had a garden, the city would save more than one million dollars a day on electricity.

Rooftop gardening is harder than regular gardening. Here are some tips. First of all, be safe. Build a fence around your garden. You don't want the wind to blow plants off your roof! Also, remember that rooftop gardens get more sun. If you have a plant that shouldn't get too much sun, remember to put it in the shade sometimes.

There are many other things that you need to know before you start a rooftop garden. Do some research and then give it a try. You'll make your little part of the city much nicer.

1. *What can rooftop gardens do for a building?*
 - A. They can make the building cooler.
 - B. They can make rent in the building cheaper.
 - C. They can make the building warmer.
 - D. They can make the building safer.
2. *The word “they” in paragraph 4 refers to* _____.
 - A. rooftop gardens
 - B. people
 - C. buildings
 - D. plants
3. *Why did people in ancient cities have rooftop gardens?*
 - A. They needed them to survive.
 - B. They made the cities prettier.
 - C. They helped people save money.
 - D. They made the cities cooler.
4. *What can be inferred for ancient cities?*
 - A. The walls could protect residents during the attacks.
 - B. Wars occurred in Ancient Rome and Ancient Egypt very often.
 - C. Residents lived on food from gardens on top of the walls.
 - D. Rooftop gardens were used for the purpose of decoration.

5. According to the passage, which statement is *NOT* true?

- A. Rooftop gardening is easier than regular gardening.
- B. You should do research before you start a rooftop garden.
- C. Rooftop gardening is harder than regular gardening.
- D. Rooftop gardens get more sun.

Passage 8.

New Year is one of the most popular festivals in the world, even though it is celebrated at different time and in different ways. In many western countries, people get together with family and friends on December 31 to eat, drink, and dance as they wait for January 1. Some of the biggest parties are held on New Year’s Eve. In many cities, crowds gather in the center of town to welcome the New Year at midnight with fireworks.

For many Asian countries like China, Japan, and Vietnam, the New Year is based on the lunar calendar. The date changes from year to year, but usually falls between January 21 and February 21. It is traditionally seen as a time for family **reunions**, with people travelling across the country and from overseas. Many people wear red clothes, as it is thought to be a lucky colour. They also give “lucky money” in red envelopes to friends and family, and set off firecrackers to scale away bad luck.

What’s common among these celebrations is the meaning of the New Year; it is a time to say goodbye to the past and to think about new beginnings.

1. In many western countries, New Year starts after midnight on _____.
A. January 1 B. December 31 C. January 21 D. February 21
2. In some Asian countries, New Year is _____.
A. based on the lunar calendar B. on February 21
C. on January 21 D. from January to February 21
3. On the days of New Year, many people wear red clothes because _____.
A. they think it is a lucky colour
B. it is a time for family reunion
C. it is a time to say goodbye to the past and to think about new beginnings
D. they also give “lucky money” in red envelopes
4. In order to scale bad luck away _____.
A. people give “lucky money” in red envelopes and set off firecrackers
B. people gather in the center of town to welcome the New Year at midnight with fireworks.
C. people wear red clothes
D. people eat, drink, and dance at the parties on New Year’s Eve
5. The word “**reunions**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. meetings between people who haven’t seen each other for a long time
B. days or time of year when people celebrate a special event
C. people get together with friends and family
D. people have parties and celebrations

Passage 9.

Clara Barton became known as “The Angel of the Battlefield” during the American Civil War. Born in Oxford, Massachusetts in 1821, Clara Barton’s interest in helping soldiers on the battlefield began when she was told army stories from her father. Another event that influenced her decision to help soldiers was an accident her brother had. His injuries were cared for by Barton for 2 years. At the time, she was only 11 years old. Barton began teaching school at the age of 15. She taught for 18 years before she moved to Washington, D.C in 1854.

The civil war broke out 6 years later. Immediately, Barton started war service by helping the soldiers with their needs. At the battle of Bull run, Clara Barton received permission from the government to take care of the sick and hurt. Barton did **this** with great empathy and kindness. She acknowledged each soldier as a person. Her endurance and courage on the battlefield were admired by many. When the war ended in 1865, she used 4 years of her life to assist the government in searching for soldiers who were missing during the war.

The search for missing soldiers and years of hard work made her feeble physically. In 1869, her doctors recommended a trip to Europe for a rest. While she was on vacation, she became involved with the International Red Cross, an organization set up by the Geneva Convention in 1864. Clara Barton realized that the Red Cross would be a best help to the United States. After she returned to the United States, she worked very hard to create an American Red Cross. She talked to government leaders and let American people know about the Red Cross. In 1881, the National Society of the Red Cross was finally established with its headquarters in Washington, D.C. Clara Barton managed its activities for 23 years.

Barton never let her age stop her from helping people. At the age of 79, she helped food victims in Galveston, Texas. Barton finally resigned from the Red Cross in 1904. She was 92 years old and had truly earned her title “The Angel of the Battle”.

1. According to the paragraph 1, which of the following is TRUE of the young Barton Clara?

- A. She helped her brother who hurt in an accident
- B. She helped her father when he was a soldier
- C. She suffered from an accident when she was 11
- D. She made a decision to live with her brother for 2 years

2. The word “**this**” in paragraph 2 refers to _____

- A. taking care of the sick and hurt
- B. recognizing each soldier as a person
- C. cooking for soldiers
- D. receiving permission

3. What can be inferred about the government?

- A. It had respect for Clara Barton
- B. It did not have the money to help Clara Barton
- C. It showed Clara Barton great empathy and kindness
- D. It did not always agree with Clara Barton

4. What can be the best title of the reading passage?

- A. The angel of the Battlefield
- B. The American Red Cross
- C. The American Civil War
- D. The International Red Cross

5. What does the author mention about the American Red Cross?

- A. Barton tried to have it set up in America
- B. It was disapproved again and again by the Geneva Convention
- C. The American people were not interested in the Red Cross
- D. It was first established in the United States

Passage 10.

In Britain, greeting cards are sold in chain stores and supermarkets, in newsagents' shops and, increasingly, in shops that specialize in the sale of cards and paper for wrapping presents in.

The most common cards are birthday and Christmas cards. Many Christmas cards are sold in aid of charity and special “charity card shops” are often set up in temporary premises in the weeks before Christmas. A wide variety of birthday cards is available to cater for different ages and tastes. **Some**, especially ones for young children or for people celebrating a particular birthday, have the person's age on the front. Many have comic, messages printed on them, and

cartoon-style illustrations. Others are more sober, with reproductions of famous paintings or attractive original designs. The usual greeting on a birthday card is “Happy Birthday”, “Many Happy Returns” or “Best Wishes for a Happy Birthday”.

Some people also send special cards for Easter and New Year. Easter cards either portray images of springs, such as chicks, eggs, lambs, spring flowers, etc, or have a religious theme.

Cards are produced for every “**milestone**” in a person’s life. There are special cards for an engagement, a marriage, a new home, a birth, a success in an examination, retirement, a death in the family, etc. Some are “good luck” or “congratulations” cards. Others, for example “get well” cards for people who are ill, express sympathy.

1. *What is the passage mainly about?*

- A. Greetings Cards B. Birthday Cards C. Easter Cards D. Christmas Cards

2. *The word “**some**” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.*

- A. birthday cards B. young children C. ages and tastes D. card shops

3. *Which of the following is NOT the usual greeting on a birthday card?*

- A. “Good luck” B. “Many Happy Returns”
C. “Happy Birthday” D. “Best Wishes for a happy Birthday”

4. *The word “**milestone**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. an important event B. a convenient way C. a positive view D. a special gift

5. *It can be inferred from the passage that _____.*

- A. greeting cards are used on many different occasions
B. greeting cards are for children only
C. greetings cards are not very popular in Britain
D. there are few choices of birthday cards

Part 4. Choose one option A, B, C or D corresponding to the sentence which has the same meaning as the original one.

1. *The Internet has enabled most people to get contact in a matter of moment.*

- A. Most people have been able to get contact on the Internet in a matter of moment.
B. Most people have got in contact enabled in a matter of moment on the Internet
C. On the Internet, most people can find their contact in a matter of moment.
D. On the Internet, most people are able to get in contact a matter of moment.

2. *The teacher has done his best to help all students. However, none of them made any effort on their part.*

- A. Although the teacher has done his best to help all students, none of them made any effort on their part.
B. Because the teacher has done his best to help all students,, none of them made any effort on their part.
C. If the teacher has done his best to help all students,, none of them made any effort on their part.
D. The teacher has done his best to help all student, then, none of them made any effort on their part.

3. *“Finish your work. And then you can go home.”*

- A. “You can’t go home until you finish your work.”
B. “When you go home, finish your work then.”
C. “Because you have finished your work, you can go home.”
D. “You finish your work to go home as early as you can.”

4. *The old man is working in this factory. I borrowed his bicycle yesterday.*

- A. The old man whose bicycle I borrowed yesterday is working in this factory
B. The old man whom I borrowed his bicycle yesterday is working in this factory

- C. The old man whom is working in this factory, I borrowed his bicycle yesterday.
 D. The old man is working in this factory which I borrowed his bicycle yesterday.
5. *Nam had all the necessary qualifications. They didn't offer him the job.*
 A. Despite having all the necessary qualifications, Nam was not offered the job.
 B. If Nam had had all the necessary qualifications, he would have been offered the job.
 C. They didn't offer Nam the job as he had all the necessary qualifications.
 D. Nam had all the necessary qualifications, so they didn't offer him the job.
6. *He's just so flexible. He'll adapt to any situation.*
 A. He's so flexible that he'll adapt to any situation.
 B. Flexible as he is, he cannot adapt to any situation.
 C. He's too flexible to adapt to any situation.
 D. He's enough flexible to adapt to any situation.
7. *The secret to success is hard work.*
 A. Working hard ensures success.
 B. One must work hard to keep secrets.
 C. One can't succeed if he has secrets.
 D. If you keep your work secret, you will succeed.
8. *Hardly anybody applied for the job.*
 A. There were very few applicants for the job.
 B. Few applicants were suitable for the job.
 C. Anybody applied for the job because it is very hard
 D. Anybody found it hard to apply for the job.
9. *Sorry, I took you someone else.*
 A. Sorry, I thought you were somebody else
 B. Sorry, I made a mistake in taking you to someone else.
 C. Sorry, I took you instead of somebody else
 D. Sorry, I asked somebody to take you.
10. *Many think that Steve stole the money.*
 A. Steve is thought to have stolen the money.
 B. The money is thought to be stolen by Steve.
 C. It was not Steve who stole the money.
 D. Many people think the money is stolen by Steve.
11. *I spent a long time getting over the disappointment of losing the match.*
 A. It took me long to forget the disappointment of losing the match.
 B. It took me long to stop disappointing you.
 C. Getting over the disappointment took me a long time than the match.
 D. Losing the match disappointed me too much.
12. *His eel soup is better than any other soups I have ever eaten.*
 A. Of all the soups I have ever eaten, his eel soup is the best.
 B. I have ever eaten many soups that are better than his eel soup.
 C. His ell soup is good but I have ever eaten many others better.
 D. His ell soup is the worst of all soups I have eaten.
13. *I haven't visited my hometown for a few years.*
 A. I last visited my hometown a few years ago.
 B. I was in my hometown for a few years.
 C. I didn't visit my hometown a few years ago.
 D. I have been in my hometown for a few years.
14. *"Why don't we go camping at the weekend?" he said.*
 A. He suggested going camping at the weekend.
 B. He objected to going camping at the weekend.

- C. He denied going camping at the weekend.
 D. He apologized for going camping at the weekend.
15. *In spite of her difficult living conditions, she worked extremely hard.*
 A. She worked very hard even though her living conditions were difficult.
 B. She worked very hard in difficult conditions.
 C. She worked very hard but she still lived in difficult conditions.
 D. She worked very hard because her living conditions were difficult.
16. *Illegal dumping is strictly prohibited in the town. This has helped to keep our environment clean.*
 A. Illegal dumping is strictly prohibited in the town, which has helped to keep our environment clean.
 B. Illegal dumping is strictly prohibited in the town which has helped to keep our environment clean.
 C. Illegal dumping is strictly prohibited in the town, this has helped to keep our environment clean.
 D. Illegal dumping is strictly prohibited in the town, but this has helped to keep our environment clean.
17. *Regular exercise is essential to longevity. It is not the only factor.*
 A. Regular exercise is essential to longevity, but it is not the only factor.
 B. Regular exercise is essential to longevity, for it is not the only factor.
 C. Regular exercise is essential to longevity, if it is not the only factor.
 D. Regular exercise is essential to longevity, when it is not the only factor.
18. *My friends had already posted their greetings for my birthday. I logged into my social media account.*
 A. My friends had already posted their greetings for my birthday when I logged into my social media account
 B. My friends had already posted their greetings for my birthday since I logged into my social media account
 C. My friends had already posted their greetings for my birthday as soon as I logged into my social media account
 D. My friends had already posted their greetings for my birthday until I logged into my social media account
19. *When the unemployment rate is high, the crime rate is usually also high.*
 A. The higher the unemployment rate is, the higher the crime rate is.
 B. The unemployment rate is as high as the crime rate.
 C. The unemployment rate and the crime rate are both higher
 D. The high rate of unemployment depends on the high rate of crime.
20. *I strongly disapproved of your behavior. However, I will help you this time.*
 A. Despite my strong disapproval of your behavior, I will help you this time.
 B. Although I strongly disapproved of your behavior, but I will help you this time.
 C. Because of your behavior, I will help you this time.
 D. Despite of my strong disapproval of your behavior, I will help you this time.
21. *As soon as he approached the house, the policeman stopped him.*
 A. No sooner had he approached the house than the policeman stopped him.
 B. Hardly had he approached the house than the policeman stopped him.
 C. Hardly he had approached the house when the policeman stopped him.
 D. No sooner had he approached the house when the policeman stopped him.
22. *They report that soil pollution has seriously threatened the livelihood of many local farmers.*

- A. Soil pollution is reported to have posed a serious threat to the livelihood of many local farmers.
- B. The livelihood of many local farmers was reported to be seriously endangered by soil pollution.
- C. It is reported that the livelihood of many local farmers has led to serious soil pollution.
- D. It has been reported that soil pollution has actually put many local farmers' lives at risk.
23. *John, whose cough is terrible, needs to see a doctor.*
- A. John needs to see a doctor because of his terrible cough.
- B. John's terrible cough prevents from seeing a doctor.
- C. John's doctor does not want to see him because he has a bad cough.
- D. John's terrible cough forces him to see a doctor.
24. *It is my mother that teaches me English.*
- A. My mother herself teaches me English.
- B. It is my mother that English is taught me.
- C. Your mother teaches you English, doesn't she?
- D. English is taught you by your mother, doesn't she?
25. *Travelling by air always makes most of us nervous.*
- A. Most of us are always nervous when we travel by air.
- B. We are always most nervous when travelling by air.
- C. Travelling by air are always the most nervous means of transport to us.
- D. Most of the time we are always made nervous when travelling by air.
-

ĐỀ THI MẪU
Thời gian làm bài: 30 phút

Part 1. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

1. It is not easy to find a job today. A lot of people are _____.
A. no job B. out of work C. out of order D. no work
2. Sky diving is a (an) _____ sport, but many people like it.
A. dangerously B. in danger C. dangerous D. endanger
3. He lost his keys yesterday. Now he is _____ them.
A. looking after B. looking at C. looking up D. looking for
4. - Mai: Would you like to go to the English Club with me? - Lan: _____ .
A. Sorry, I'm busy B. Nothing C. Fine, thanks D. Once a week
5. He drives _____ than his younger brother.
A. more carefully B. as careful C. more careful D. the most carefully
6. Which do you prefer, watching film _____ listening to music?
A. and B. but C. so D. or
7. Football seems to be the most _____ game in England.
A. populate B. popularity C. populated D. popular
8. In England, people in the North is _____ from people in the South.
A. difference B. different C. differ D. differently
9. Some people are _____ prison for crimes they have not committed.
A. in B. on C. at D. to
10. I remember _____ him once in my life.
A. to meet B. meeting C. to have met D. met
11. We were so late, we _____ had time to catch the train.
A. nearly B. almost C. hardly D. simply
12. Tell me _____ there is anything special that you would like to do.
A. that B. which C. so D. if
13. The teacher gave back the papers which _____ marked.
A. was B. has been C. had been D. have been
14. Mrs. Ramsay was accustomed _____ in this rickety house.
A. by living B. to living C. with living D. living
15. Neither Mary nor her two brothers _____ superstitious.
A. is B. was C. are D. have

Part 2. Choose the correct option A, B, C, or D for each blank.

Captain James Cook is remembered today for being one of Britain's most famous explorers of the 18th century. Cook was (1)_____ most other explorers of the same period as he did not come from a wealthy family and had to work hard to (2)_____ his position in life. He was lucky to be (3)_____ by his father's employer, who saw that he was a bright boy and paid for him to attend the village school. At sixteen, he started (4) _____ in a shop in a fishing village, and this was a turning (5)_____ in his life. He developed an interest in the sea and eventually joined the Royal Navy in order to see more of the world.

1. A. unlike B. contrary C. distinct D. different
2. A. achieve B. succeed C. manage D. fulfil
3. A. noticed B. viewed C. glanced D. remarked
4. A. work B. trade C. career D. job
5. A. point B. instant C. moment D. mark

Part 3. Read the following passage and then choose the best answer to the questions.

It is a characteristic of human nature that people like to get together and have fun, and people live during America's frontier days were no exception. However, because life was hard and the necessities of day-to-day living took up their time, it was common for recreation to be combined with activities necessary for survival. One example of such a form of recreation was logrolling. Many frontier areas were heavily wooded, and in order to settle an area it was necessary to move the trees. A settler could cut down the trees alone, but help was needed to move the cut trees. After a settler had cut a bunch of trees, he would then invite his neighbours over for a logrolling.

A logrolling is a community event where families got together for a combination of work and fun. The women would bring food and have a much needed and infrequent opportunity to relax and chat with friends, the children would play together exuberantly, and the men would hold lively competitions that involved rolling logs from place to place as quickly as possible. This was a day of fun for everyone involved, but as its foundation was the need to clear the land.

1. *The main idea of the passage is that in America's frontier days* _____.
A. people combined work with recreation
B. people cleared land by rolling logs
C. it was necessary for early settlers to clear the land
D. a logrolling involved the community
2. *The expression day-to-day could best be replaced by which of the following?*
A. daytime B. every day C. day after day D. today
3. *According to the passage, what did people have to do first to settle an area?*
A. Develop recreation ideas B. Build farms
C. Get rid of the trees D. Invite neighbors over
4. *According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about a logrolling?*
A. It involved a lot of people. B. It could be enjoyable.
C. There could be a lot of movement. D. It was rather quiet.
5. *This passage would probably be assigned reading in which of the following courses?*
A. Forestry B. Environmental Studies
C. Psychology D. History

Part 4. Choose one option A, B, C or D corresponding to the sentence which has the same meaning as the original one.

1. *The Internet has enabled most people to get contact in a matter of moment.*
A. Most people have been able to get contact on the Internet in a matter of moment.
B. Most people have got in contact enabled in a matter of moment on the Internet
C. On the Internet, most people can find their contact in a matter of moment.
D. On the Internet, most people are able to get in contact a matter of moment.
2. *The teacher has done his best to help all students. However, none of them made any effort on their part.*
A. Although the teacher has done his best to help all students, none of them made any effort on their part.
B. Because the teacher has done his best to help all students,, none of them made any effort on their part.
C. If the teacher has done his best to help all students,, none of them made any effort on their part.
D. The teacher has done his best to help all student, then, none of them made any effort on their part.

3. *“Finish your work. And then you can go home.”*
- A. “You can’t go home until you finish your work.”
 - B. “When you go home, finish your work then.”
 - C. “Because you have finished your work, you can go home.”
 - D. “You finish your work to go home as early as you can.”
4. *The old man is working in this factory. I borrowed his bicycle yesterday.*
- A. The old man whose bicycle I borrowed yesterday is working in this factory
 - B. The old man whom I borrowed his bicycle yesterday is working in this factory
 - C. The old man whom is working in this factory, I borrowed his bicycle yesterday.
 - D. The old man is working in this factory which I borrowed his bicycle yesterday.
5. *Nam had all the necessary qualifications. They didn't offer him the job.*
- A. Despite having all the necessary qualifications, Nam was not offered the job.
 - B. If Nam had had all the necessary qualifications, he would have been offered the job.
 - C. They didn't offer Nam the job as he had all the necessary qualifications.
 - D. Nam had all the necessary qualifications, so they didn't offer him the job.

The end

CẤU TRÚC ĐỀ
Thời gian làm bài: 30 phút

Part 1. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete each sentence. (15 câu)

Part 2. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete each of the blanks. (5 câu)

Part 3. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to answer the questions. (5 câu)

Part 4. Choose the best option A, B, C or D for each of the following sets of words and phrases which together make complete sentences. (5 câu)
