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Mã đề thi 418

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 1: Hong and Mike are in the school canteen.

- Hong: "\_\_\_\_\_?"

- Mike: "Here you are."

A. Can you speak Japanese, please

B. Can you sit here

C. Can you pass the salt, please

D. Can you play basketball

Question 2: Peter and Khanh are talking about learning foreign languages.

- Peter: "I think students should learn two foreign languages when they are at school."

- Khanh: "\_\_\_\_\_. It helps them communicate with more people and broaden their minds."

A. I don't think it's a good idea

B. I quite agree with you

C. That's not a good idea

D. I quite disagree with you

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 3: I think you should apologise to Mary. What you commented on her new hairstyle yesterday was really below the belt.

A. fair and unkind

B. fair and kind

C. cruel and kind

D. fair and cruel

Question 4: He had some business to do in a foreign country, but his company denied responsibility to pay for his expenses.

A. avoided

B. neglected

C. accepted

D. refused

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

Question 5: My uncle dreams of having a new house, so he plans to save up for it.

A. intends

B. moves

C. leaves

D. quits

Question 6: Returning home after the earthquake, Simon saw that his house was extremely chaotic.

A. neat

B. organised

C. tidy

D. messy

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

Question 7: The man \_\_\_\_\_ home when his car broke down.

A. has driven

B. was driving

C. drives

D. is driving

Question 8: It's not difficult \_\_\_\_\_ her to go to work because the office is near her home.

A. towards

B. on

C. for

D. to

Question 9: We will inform you \_\_\_\_\_.

A. as soon as we have the interview result

B. as soon as we were having the interview result

C. as soon as we had had the interview result

D. as soon as we had the interview result

Question 10: \_\_\_\_\_ a job in a small company, he turned it down and kept on applying for a more suitable one.

A. Having offered

B. Offering

C. To offer

D. Offered

Question 11: She promised \_\_\_\_\_ to my birthday party, but she didn't.

A. come

B. coming

C. to come

D. to coming

Question 12: Binh is 1.80 meters tall, and Linh is 1.65 meters tall. Binh is \_\_\_\_\_ Linh.

A. shorter than

B. older than

C. younger than

D. taller than

Question 13: The Youth International Conference \_\_\_\_\_ by a lot of young people from around the world.

A. attends

B. was attended

C. was attending

D. attended

Question 14: The journalist is talking about having a new \_\_\_\_\_ published in the local newspaper next week.

A. documentary phim

B. article

C. cartoon phim

D. editor người

Question 15: Nam is trying to break the \_\_\_\_\_ of staying up too late.

A. habit

B. option

C. sound

D. race



Question 16: Her parents are working on the farm, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. don't they      B. do they      C. aren't they      D. are they

Question 17: Before you decide to purchase that car, it is crucial that you should look into it carefully. It's unwise to buy a pig \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in a pack      B. in a roll      C. in a poke      D. in a rack

Question 18: We have travelled to almost every tourist attraction in \_\_\_\_\_ Africa.  
A. a      B. Ø (no article)      C. the      D. an

Question 19: It is uncommon for the director to \_\_\_\_\_ power to his finance manager to make financial decisions for the company. *gởi, tạo ra*  
A. navigate *định hướng, đi*      B. stimulate      C. delegate      D. authorise *ủy quyền (ủy thác)*

Question 20: The foreign teacher was speaking so fast. Nga couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the main contents of his lesson.  
A. make up *biến ra*      B. note down      C. go on *tiếp tục*      D. call for

Question 21: Although the students in my class have been learning English for three months, they can \_\_\_\_\_ confidently with foreigners. *(only)*  
A. communicative      B. communicatively      C. communication      D. communicate

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 22: A. chorus      B. chicken      C. chairman      D. children

Question 23: A. home */ɒ/*      B. cold      C. post      D. sport */ɒ/*

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.

Question 24: A. require      B. connect      C. follow      D. arrive

Question 25: A. confident      B. terrific      C. exciting      D. important

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

People have been recording information in the form of writing since ancient times. Latin - the language of religion, and French - the language of the rich and powerful, were the preferred languages in the Middle Ages in Europe. Subjects were usually connected to religion, trade and government although historians have also come across love letters which (26) \_\_\_\_\_ people wrote to stay in touch. After the invention of the printing press, books and documents became readily (27) \_\_\_\_\_. This, together with improvements in education and the spread of postal services, permitted families and friends to (28) \_\_\_\_\_ messages to each other by letters. Maintaining contact was much easier than it had ever been.

In recent years, though, everything has changed. Mobile phones, emails and text messages (29) \_\_\_\_\_ have been increasingly popular are replacing letters. Why bother writing a letter when you can make a small talk on the phone for very little cost? (30) \_\_\_\_\_, most people would agree that there is something very special about receiving a handwritten letter.

(Adapted from High Note)

Question 26: A. many      B. every      C. another      D. each

Question 27: A. vacant      B. occupied      C. available      D. constant

Question 28: A. transform      B. lengthen      C. expand      D. convey

Question 29: A. when      B. which      C. where      D. who

Question 30: A. Moreover      B. However      C. Because      D. Although

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 31 to 35.

The Japanese love inventing and they are very good at it. But there is one inventor who has invented more things than anyone else in Japan - Dr. Nakamats. He has designed over 4,000 new inventions over the last fifty years. He is most well-known for his unusual inventions. *= inventing*

He designed many strange things such as glasses which look like eyes so you can't notice them, shoes which have steel springs so that you can jump in them, and a pillow which stops you from falling asleep when you are driving.

How does he come up with these ideas? He finds listening to Beethoven helpful. But the thing that makes him most creative is holding his breath underwater. He dives into his swimming pool every day and stays underwater as long as he can. He believes that less oxygen in the brain is good for new ideas. He also dives with a pencil and a notebook which he invented. He needs to write down his ideas immediately in the water because they disappear quickly.



Dr. Nakamats believes that eating the right food is important for creativity, and he has invented some snacks that he says are good for your brain. He has also invented an armchair which helps to enhance your brainpower. He sits in the chair every day to give him more good ideas. Dr. Nakamats is now in his eighties, but he plans to live until he is 144 years old, so he still has plenty of time to develop even more new ideas.

(Adapted from Get Ahead)

Question 31: The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. famous Japanese scientists and their more inventions
- B. a famous Japanese scientist and his strange inventions ✓
- C. Japanese famous inventions by a scientist
- D. inventions by famous Japanese inventors

Question 32: The word it in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. invention
- B. Japan
- C. notebook
- D. inventing

Question 33: According to paragraph 2, Dr. Nakamats invented all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. shoes ✓
- B. a book ✓
- C. glasses ✓
- D. a pillow ✓

Question 34: Dr. Nakamats dives with a pencil and a notebook because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he can dive more quickly
- B. he wants to get oxygen quickly
- C. he wants to write down his ideas immediately
- D. he can drive more carefully

Question 35: The word enhance in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. divide chia ra
- B. reduce giảm
- C. decrease giảm
- D. improve

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 36 to 42.

Action movies are exciting and a lot of fun to watch, but they also involve scenes of great risk and danger. In the language of filmmaking, dangerous actions are called stunts. Who performs these stunts? This work is too dangerous for regular actors. Movie companies usually hire special stunt people to stand in for the actors in scenes that are unsafe. stunt people

Movie producers don't like to let actors do their own stunt work. If the actors injure themselves, it can delay the production schedule. Using stunt people also saves time. Most stunt people have years of experience, which enables them to perform their stunts with a minimum of risk. It would take too long to train the actors to perform dangerous scenes safely. excitement

Some people who love the thrill of dangerous sports such as skydiving or rock climbing think it would be easy to work as a stunt person. But it isn't enough to be a risk-taker. Stunt performers also have to know what to do if anything goes wrong. careful

In addition to risk-taking and meticulous attention to detail and planning, stunt work requires being in top physical condition. Although there are a few training programmes for stunt performers, most provide only an overview of the profession. Normally, the people who attend these programmes already have experience in dangerous sports, rescue work, or the military. So the best way to prepare for a career in stunt work is to train in an area that involves strong physical conditioning and has an element of physical danger.

Modern filmmaking techniques have changed the way some dangerous scenes are filmed. For example, computer-generated images make it possible to show stunts that would be too dangerous or expensive for real stunt people to perform. Computer-generated images are often used today to create big fight scenes, car crashes, and explosions. However, they are not always the best choice. Many audiences want to see real people perform actual stunts. Also, the rising popularity of made-for-TV movies around the world ensures that there is still plenty for stunt people in the film industry.

(Adapted from Strategic Reading)

Question 36: Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- A. Movie companies use technology for stunts instead of stunt performers. ✗
- B. Stunt people have to be physically fit to perform dangerous actions. ✓
- C. Action movies sometimes comprise non-dangerous work undertaken by the supporting cast. ✗
- D. Stunt work is dangerous and needs to be performed by skilled and strong people. ✓

Question 37: In the language of filmmaking, stunts are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dangerous actions
- B. action movies
- C. exciting scenes
- D. regular actors

Question 38: The word them in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. movie producers
- B. movie scenes
- C. stunt people
- D. movie actors

Question 39: The word thrill in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. excitement
- B. convenience
- C. arrangement
- D. consequence



Question 40: The word meticulous in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. harmful B. useful C. careful D. helpful

Question 41: Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Movie stunts are often performed by the main actors. ✗ stunt people.  
B. Stunt people are hired mostly to undertake dangerous scenes.  
C. Stunt performers normally have certain experience in related fields.  
D. Stunts need to be performed with great care.

Question 42: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Film directors can take advantage of TV scenes in their movies.  
B. Stunts play an indispensable role in the success of made-for-TV movies. ✓ (B)  
C. Audiences prefer computer-generated images to stunts performed by real people. ✗  
D. Modern technology may assist in reducing the cost of film production. (not mentioned "cost")

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 43: The boy band had just finished their first live performance. All the audiences at the theatre gave them a loud round of applause.

- A. Not until all the audiences at the theatre gave them a loud round of applause did the boy band finish their first live performance.  
B. No matter when the boy band finished their first live performance did all the audiences at the theatre give them a loud round of applause.  
C. Had it not been for the boy band's first live performance, all the audiences at the theatre would have given them a loud round of applause.  
D. Barely had the boy band finished their first live performance when all the audiences at the theatre gave them a loud round of applause. Barely = hardly had I done when sth happened

Question 44: The gold ring was expensive. I couldn't afford to buy it.

- A. If the gold ring had been less expensive, I could have afforded to buy it.  
B. If the gold ring had been cheaper, I couldn't have afforded to buy it.  
C. If the gold ring had been more expensive, I could have afforded to buy it.  
D. If the gold ring had been cheaper, I can't have afforded to buy it.

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. past tense → past perfect.

Question 45: "I helped the old lady cross the road," said the teacher.

- A. The teacher said she would help the old lady cross the road.  
B. The teacher said I helped the old lady cross the road.  
C. The teacher said she helped the old lady cross the road.  
D. The teacher said she had helped the old lady cross the road.

Question 46: Students are not allowed to bring food into the computer room. = forbidden = must not.

- A. Students needn't bring food into the computer room.  
B. Students won't bring food into the computer room.  
C. Students wouldn't bring food into the computer room.  
D. Students mustn't bring food into the computer room.

Question 47: Mark started learning Spanish seven years ago.

- A. Mark has started learning Spanish since seven years.  
B. Mark has learned Spanish since he was seven years old.  
C. Mark started learning Spanish when he was seven years old.  
D. Mark has learned Spanish for seven years.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 48: They give a good presentation on how to adopt a green lifestyle last week.

- A → gave B C D

Question 49: Their pioneering research showed that the learning motivation of the two groups of

learners was quite distinctive from each other, and the comparative group whose learning motivation was stronger, performed better than the control group. controlled controlling? distinct distinctive

Question 50: The man bought the old painting and then resold them to a collector at a higher price.

- A B C → it D

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