

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

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.

For hundreds of years, giving flowers has been a social means of communication. In the United States, flowers are often given during rites of passage, for commemorating special occasions or as a heartfelt gift between loved ones and friends. Flower gifting also occurs in most countries around the world. However, the meanings and traditions often vary.

While students traditionally gave their favorite teacher an apple in past years, in China, teachers are given flowers. Peonies are by far the flower most often given in China. **They** are also quite popularly used for weddings. Strangely, potted plants are not considered a pleasant gift among Asian cultures. The people believe that like a plant confined by a pot, the gift symbolizes a binding or restriction.

In Russia, in lieu of giving birthday presents, the guest of honor receives a single flower or an unwrapped bouquet. Floral arrangements or baskets are not given. Russians celebrate a holiday known as Woman's Day. Traditional gifts include red roses, hyacinths or tulips. When there is a funeral or other occasion where someone wishes to express sympathy, carnations, lilies or roses are given in circular configurations, which signify the transition of birth, life and death to rebirth. In this instance, the color of choice is commonly yellow. For joyous occasions, arrangements and bouquets generally contain an odd number of flowers.

In the times of ancient Rome, brides carried flowers to scare away evil spirits and encourage **fertility**. The Dutch believed that flowers were food for the soul. When invited to someone's home in Great Britain, it is tradition to bring a gift of flowers. All types are acceptable except white lilies, which are usually seen at funerals. Unlike the United States, red roses are a symbol of love. Flowers are generally gifted in odd numbered increments regardless of the occasion. However, the Brits also have **superstitions** regarding the number 13, so the number is avoided.

In the southern region of the continent, flowers are traditionally given during Christmas. Egyptians are much more conservative and restrict flower gifting to funerals and weddings. While certain flowers may have significant meanings for some, flowers in Las Vegas and across the United States flowers are an accepted gift for any reason desired.

(Source: <http://www.fJowersofthefieldlv.com/>)

Question 1: What does the topic mainly discuss?

- A. The comparison of giving flowers between Asian and European cultures.
- B. The kinds of flowers people often give each other in different cultures.
- C. The fascinating tradition of giving flowers.
- D. The different meanings of flowers in different cultures.

Question 2: What does the word "**They**" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Peonies
- B. Flowers
- C. Students
- D. Teachers

Question 3: Why should not you give a potted plant to an Asian?

- A. Because the Asian prefer to be given flowers.
- B. As this gift is often given at weddings in Asia.
- C. Because Asian students like to give an apple or flowers to others.
- D. Since this gift is believed to symbolize an astriction and limitation in Asia.

Question 4: According to the passage, the following flowers are given at Women's Day in Russia, **EXCEPT** _____.

- A. hyacinths
- B. yellow roses
- C. tulips
- D. red roses

Question 5: What could the word "**fertility**" in paragraph 4 best be replaced by?

- A. loyalty
- B. happiness
- C. good spirit
- D. fecundity

Question 6: The word "**superstitions**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. religious belief
- B. unfounded belief
- C. traditional belief
- D. deep-seated belief

Question 7: It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. At the funerals in any cultures, flowers are gifted in circular configurations.
- B. Flowers given in Britain are in even numbers in any case.
- C. People can give flowers to the American on any occasion.
- D. Egyptians are rather comfortable when receiving flowers at funerals and weddings.

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 8: *He doesn't have any money now. He can't lend his friend some.*

- A. If only he had had money now and could have lent his friend some.
- B. If he has much money now, he can lend his friend some.
- C. He wishes he had money now and could lend his friend some.
- D. As long as he has much money now, he can lend his friend some.

Question 9: *"I visited my uncle in Hanoi last week," Mark said.*

- A. Mark said that I visited my uncle in Hanoi the previous week.
- B. Mark said that he would visit his uncle in Hanoi last week.
- C. Mark said that I had visited my uncle in Hanoi last week.
- D. Mark said that he had visited his uncle in Hanoi the previous week.

Question 10: *It is unnecessary for you to finish the report until tomorrow afternoon*

- A. You should finish the report until tomorrow afternoon
- B. You have to finish the report until tomorrow afternoon.
- C. You may finish the report after tomorrow afternoon.
- D. You needn't finish the report until tomorrow afternoon.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 11: Linda and Janet are talking about family living under one roof.

Linda: "I think it's a good idea to have three or four generations living under one roof. They can help one another."

Janet: "_____. Many old-aged parents like to lead independent life in a nursing home."

- A. It's nice to hear that
- B. That's not true
- C. I agree with you completely
- D. Me, too.

Question 12: Peter and Susan are in the room. Peter wants to watch T.V.

- Peter: "Do you mind if I put the television on?"

- Susan: "_____"

- A. It's no matter to me.
- B. No, not in the least.
- C. Not mention it.
- D. You are welcome.

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.

GOOD FRIENDS

Psychologists have long known that having a set of cherished companions is crucial to mental well-being. A recent study by Australian investigators concluded that our friends even help to (13) _____ our lives. The study concentrated on the social environment, general health, and lifestyle of 1,477 persons older than 70 years. The participants were asked how (14) _____ contact they had with friends, children, relatives and acquaintances.

Researchers were surprised to learn that friendships increased life (15) _____ to a far greater extent than frequent contact with children and other relatives. This benefit held true even after these friends had moved away to another city and was independent of factors such as socio-economic status, health, and way of life. According to scientists, the ability to have relationships with people to (16) _____ one is important has a positive effect on physical and mental health. Stress and tendency towards depression are reduced, and behaviours that are damaging to health, such as smoking and drinking, occur less frequently. (17) _____, our support networks, in times of calamity in particular, can raise our moods and feelings of self-worth and offer helpful strategies for dealing with difficult personal challenges.

(Source: *Academic Vocabulary in Use* by Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell)

- Question 13:** A. stretch B. expand C. lengthen D. prolong
- Question 14:** A. many B. lots of C. much D. few
- Question 15:** A. assurance B. expectancy C. insurance D. expectation
- Question 16:** A. whom B. that C. what D. who
- Question 17:** A. Otherwise B. For example C. Moreover D. However

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 18: At first, no one believed she was a pilot, but her documents **lent colour to** her statements.

- A. borrowed colour from
- B. provided evidence for
- C. gave no proof of
- D. got information from

Question 19: The mountainous region of the country is **thinly** populated. It has only 300 inhabitants.

- A. densely
- B. largely
- C. greatly
- D. sparsely

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 20: *He never suspected that she engaged in political conspiracies.*

- A. At no time did he suspect that she engaged in political conspiracies.
- B. What he thought was she engaged in political conspiracies.
- C. Never before he had suspected that she engaged in political conspiracies.
- D. He used to think that she engaged in political conspiracies.

Question 21: *He last cooked for the whole family five months ago.*

- A. He has cooked for the whole family for five months.
- B. He hasn't cooked for the whole family for five months.
- C. He didn't cook for the whole family five months ago.
- D. He would cook for the whole family in five months.

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.

Instructors at American colleges and universities use many different teaching methods. Some instructors give assignments every day. They grade homework. Students in their classes have to take many quizzes, a midterm exam, and a final test. Other instructors give only writing assignments. Some teachers always follow a course outline and usually use the textbooks. Others send students to the library for assignments.

The atmosphere in some classrooms is very formal. Students call their instructors "Professor Smith", "Mrs. Jones", and so on. Some teachers wear **business clothes** and give lectures. Other classrooms have an informal atmosphere. Students and teachers discuss their ideas. Instructors dress informally, and students call them by their first names. American teachers are not alike in their teaching styles.

At most American colleges and universities, facilities for learning and recreation are available to students. Students can often use recorders, video machines, and computers at libraries and learning centres. They can buy books, notebooks, and other things at campus stores. They can get advice on their problems from counsellors and individual help with their classes from tutors. Students can relax and have fun on campus, too. Some schools have swimming pools and tennis courts. Most have snack bars or cafeterias.

(Source. Adapted from <http://www.ukedu.org>)

Question 22: What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. Ways of using the textbook
- B. Ways of giving assignments
- C. Ways of teaching
- D. Ways of taking an exam

Question 23: What does the phrase "**business clothes**" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. clothes for business people
- B. casual clothes
- C. formal clothes
- D. trendy clothes

Question 24: Where do students and teachers discuss their idea?

- A. In classrooms with informal atmosphere
- B. At libraries
- C. At learning centers
- D. In classrooms with formal atmosphere

Question 25: What can't students do at most American colleges and universities?

- A. They can't use the computers that are linked to libraries.
- B. They can't have tutors and counselors solved their problems.
- C. They can't ask their counselors and tutors for advice.
- D. They can't buy anything at campus stores.

Question 26: Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about schools in America?

- A. They have stores on campus.
- B. They offer sports and leisure facilities for students.
- C. They have no recreation facilities.
- D. They are well-equipped.

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 27: A. stopped B. wanted C. cooked D. searched

Question 28: A. hand B. stay C. cake D. face

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

Question 29: Mr. Black didn't go to work yesterday, _____?

- A. didn't he
- B. won't he
- C. doesn't he
- D. did he

Question 30: _____ an artist becomes, the more difficult it is for him to avoid reporters.

- A. The more famously
- B. The most famous
- C. More famous
- D. The more famous

Question 31: When preparing a CV, university _____ can consider attaching a separate report about official work experience during the course.

- A. applicants
- B. leavers
- C. graduates
- D. candidates

Question 32: _____ the promotion, I began to search for other goals.

- A. Being attained B. Having attained C. To attain D. Attained
- Question 33:** His achievements were partly due to the _____ of his wife.
 A. assisted B. assist C. assistant D. assistance
- Question 34:** By the time you come here tomorrow, the work _____.
 A. will be finished B. will be finishing
 C. will have been finishing D. will have been finished
- Question 35:** The flood victims _____ with food and clean water by the volunteers.
 A. were providing B. were provided C. provide . D. provided
- Question 36:** She bought a _____ jacket as a present for her daughter.
 A. new Italian leather B. leather new Italian
 C. new leather Italian D. leather Italian new
- Question 37:** What measures have been _____ to control traffic jam at rush hours?
 A. done B. imagined C. taken D. carried
- Question 38:** My college graduation was a real _____ day for my whole life.
 A. red brick B. red ink C. red letter D. red tape
- Question 39:** Remember to _____ your shoes when you are in a Japanese house.
 A. take off B. take on C. take out D. take over
- Question 40:** Please send a reply to the wedding invitation in order to _____ your attendance.
 A. reassure B. confirm C. assure D. guarantee
- Question 41:** While she was taking her exams, she _____ a terrible headache.
 A. is having B. had C. has D. will have
- Question 42:** _____ his physical disability, he managed to finish the course with good results.
 A. Despite B. Although C. Because of D. Because
- Question 43:** Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon _____ 20th July 1969.
 A. in B. on C. of D. at

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 44:** Judo players are respective to their opponents and bow to each other before and after a contest.
 A. bow to B. their C. each other D. respective
- Question 45:** Most workers seems to be happy with their new working conditions .
 A. new B. with C. seems D. conditions
- Question 46:** Each of the beautiful cars in the shop was quickly sold to their owner.
 A. quickly B. their C. each D. cars

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 47:** A. different B. confident C. informal D. negative
- Question 48:** A. device B. marriage C. monkey D. safety

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

- Question 49:** He had never experienced such discourtesy towards the president as it occurred at the annual meeting in May.
 A. encouragement B. rudeness C. politeness D. measurement
- Question 50:** In times of war, the Red Cross is dedicated to reducing the sufferings of wounded soldiers, civilians and prisoners of war.
 A. interested B. excited C. devoted D. mounted

----- The end -----

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1	C	6	B	11	B	16	A	21	B	26	C	31	C	36	A	41	B	46	B
2	A	7	C	12	B	17	C	22	C	27	B	32	B	37	C	42	A	47	C
3	D	8	C	13	D	18	C	23	C	28	A	33	D	38	C	43	B	48	A
4	B	9	D	14	C	19	A	24	A	29	D	34	D	39	A	44	D	49	B
5	D	10	D	15	B	20	A	25	B	30	D	35	B	40	B	45	C	50	C

A large, light blue version of the FSCHOOL logo, featuring a graduation cap on top of the 'F' and the word 'SCHOOL' in a bold, sans-serif font.