

Họ, tên thí sinh: .....

Số báo danh: .....

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 1: A. carried                      B. arrived                      C. combined                      D. protected

Question 2: A. map                              B. place                              C. age                              D. cake

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. offer                              B. apply                              C. propose                              D. destroy

Question 4: A. quality                              B. emission                              C. confidence                              D. energy

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

Question 5: He will win the competition, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. does he                              B. doesn't he                              C. won't he                              D. will he

Question 6: The application form \_\_\_\_\_ to the university before May 31<sup>st</sup>.

A. must send                              B. must have sent                              C. must be sending                              D. must be sent

Question 7: \_\_\_\_\_ England, schooling is compulsory for all children from the age of 5 to 16.

A. In                              B. At                              C. From                              D. On

Question 8: The more you study, \_\_\_\_\_ result you can get.

A. the more better                              B. the better                              C. the best                              D. better

Question 9: My mother gave me a \_\_\_\_\_ box.

A. small square jewellery metal                              B. small metal square jewellery  
C. small square metal jewellery                              D. small jewellery square metal

Question 10: The child fell down when he \_\_\_\_\_ towards his parents.

A. has run                              B. had run                              C. ran                              D. was running

Question 11: Sometimes mistakes are made \_\_\_\_\_ the tiredness of the machine operators.

A. because of                              B. because                              C. despite                              D. in spite

Question 12: \_\_\_\_\_, I will go out with you.

A. When I finish my work                              B. When I had finished my work  
C. When I finished my work                              D. When I will finish my work

Question 13: \_\_\_\_\_ for 4 hours, we decided to stop to have lunch at a cheap restaurant.

A. Walking                              B. Having walked                              C. Walked                              D. Having been walked

Question 14: People often behave \_\_\_\_\_ when they are under stress.

A. rationality                              B. rational                              C. rationalise                              D. irrationally

Question 15: I'm so \_\_\_\_\_ under with work at the moment - it's awful!

A. iced                              B. rained                              C. snowed                              D. fogged

Question 16: \_\_\_\_\_ on the bright side - it's nearly the end of term.

A. Watch                              B. Look                              C. See                              D. Notice

Question 17: He gave his \_\_\_\_\_ that the work would be finished on time.

A. word                              B. thought                              C. speech                              D. talk

Question 18: I didn't know whether his story was true or not, but I decided to give him the \_\_\_\_\_ of the doubt.

A. advantage                              B. drawback                              C. benefit                              D. disadvantage

Question 19: Most of the employees in the company couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the point of joining further training courses in August.

A. have                              B. mind                              C. take                              D. see

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 20:** Professor Berg was very interested in the diversity of cultures all over the world.

- A. conservation                      B. variety                      C. changes                      D. number

**Question 21:** It is believed that they have kept the traditional family values for years.

- A. conventional                      B. national                      C. important                      D. favorite

*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 22:** The new sweater collection is so popular with teenagers all over the world that the manufacturer is making money hand over fist.

- A. making a lot of profit at a very fast pace                      B. making only a little money  
C. making more sweaters in the future                      D. making more hand products

**Question 23:** My brother displays enthusiasm whenever he is posed with a problem.

- A. indifference                      B. eagerness                      C. weakness                      D. softness

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

**Question 24:** John and Jim are talking on the way home after school.

- **John:** "Why don't we go swimming?"                      - **Jim:** "\_\_\_\_\_. It's too hot here."

- A. That sounds great                      B. Don't do that                      C. Sorry. I've got to go                      D. How lovely it is

**Question 25:** Binh and An are talking about their upcoming exam.

- **Binh:** "Good luck for the exam."                      - **An:** "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. No, I am in no mood for the exam.                      C. The exam questions were too difficult.  
B. Thanks. The same to you.                      D. I'm really looking forward to seeing you.

*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.*

#### **Making the right choice**

The decision as to which university to apply to is often taken on the basis of a university's position on the world rankings table. Yet, (26) \_\_\_\_\_ considerations, such as whether the course is theoretical or offers hands-on experience and the amount of time that students will need to work independently should be taken into (27) \_\_\_\_\_. The fact is that some undergraduates (28) \_\_\_\_\_ express their dissatisfaction with their university experience base their complaints on poor organisation, the lack of support received and on having fewer contact hours than expected.

As higher education providers come under increasing pressure to meet (29) \_\_\_\_\_ targets and to maintain or improve their status, course guidelines should clarify what participants can expect from the course and what the course expects from them. This should ensure a reduction in student drop-out rates. Inevitably, (30) \_\_\_\_\_ much the content and structure is spelt out, some students will turn up with unreal expectations that can never be met.

**Question 26:** A. every                      B. other                      C. one                      D. another

**Question 27:** A. account                      B. interest                      C. importance                      D. detail

**Question 28:** A. where                      B. which                      C. whom                      D. who

**Question 29:** A. founded                      B. formed                      C. established                      D. settled

**Question 30:** A. because                      B. therefore                      C. but                      D. however

*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.*

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon. People of different cultures are more prone to contract certain illnesses because of the characteristic foods they consume.

That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates and nitrites (commonly used to preserve color in meat) as well as other food additives caused cancer. Yet, these **carcinogenic** additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which ingredients on the packaging label of processed food are helpful or harmful.

The **additives** that we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to cattle and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows.

Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

A healthy diet is directly related to good health. Often we are unaware of detrimental substances we ingest. Sometimes well-meaning farmers or others who do not realize the consequences add these substances to food without our knowledge.

**Question 31:** How has science done a disservice to people?

- A. Because of science, disease caused by contaminated food has been virtually eradicated.
- B. It caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
- C. As a result of scientific intervention, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food.
- D. The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables.

**Question 32:** The word “**additives**” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dangerous substances
- B. added substances
- C. natural substances
- D. begin substances

**Question 33:** The word “**carcinogenic**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. trouble-making
- B. color-retaining
- C. money-making
- D. cancer-causing

**Question 34:** All of the following statements are TRUE except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons
- B. Some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals
- C. Researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives for more than forty-five years
- D. Food may cause forty percent of the cancer in the world

**Question 35:** What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Harmful and Harmless Substances in Food.
- B. Improving Health through a Natural Diet.
- C. The Food You Eat Can Affect Your Health.
- D. Avoiding Injurious Substances in Food.

*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.*

Throwaway plastic has found its way into various aspects of our lives. As awareness of the detrimental impacts that plastic can have on the environment has **exploded** in recent years, environmentally friendly alternatives are becoming increasingly common.

Biodegradable plastics are one set of materials that are becoming a popular replacement as consumers demand green alternatives. Rather than remaining stable for hundreds of years, biodegradable plastics can be broken down by microbes in the air, chewed up and turned into biomass, water and carbon dioxide. A smaller group of them are compostable, which means that not only are they broken down by microbes, but they can also be turned into compost. Most biodegradable and compostable plastics are made from plants rather than fossil fuels and depending on the application you need **them** for, there are plenty to choose from.

The biggest potential area of impact for compostable plastics is in food service. From coffee cups to sandwich packaging to takeaway containers, putting food in compostable plastics means that the plastic and any food waste still stuck to it can be composted together. It’s a double win: reducing the amount of plastic being sent to landfill and at the same time making sure food waste is returned to the soil, not left to rot in landfill where it will **release** methane. By reducing the amount of traditional plastics that contaminate food waste, we can at least ensure that some of that wasted food is eventually used as compost, rather than ending up in landfill or incineration.

There are some other applications suited to biodegradables too. Traditionally, farmers in Europe have used sheets made from polyethylene mulch over crops to prevent weeds growing and to conserve water, with around half of this plastic ending up in landfill after it’s used. But since 2019, a new European biodegradability standard for these mulches means that farmers can buy plastic that they can plough back into the field safe in the knowledge that it will break down and not harm the soil. Industry, too, is beginning to use bio-lubricants used to keep machines running smoothly rather than fossil fuel -based ones. Progress made by countries like Italy - where single - use bags for produce and baked goods

must be compostable, and can be recycled as part of widespread food waste collections - shows that solutions to some of our plastic problems are indeed possible.

**Question 36:** The word “exploded” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ascended                      B. soared                      C. fluctuated                      D. diminished

**Question 37:** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. People have found uses for biodegradable materials in fields other than agriculture.  
B. Before 2018, European farmers were banned from ploughing plastic back into fields.  
C. Italy is the first country where single-use bags for baked goods must be compostable.  
D. Compared with fossil fuel-based lubricants, bio-lubricants are not as effective.

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

- A. plants                      B. fossil fuels                      C. plastics                      D. microbes

**Question 39:** The word “release” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. emit                      B. publicize                      C. reveal                      D. free

**Question 40:** According to paragraph 3, all of the following are benefits of using compostable plastic in food service EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Less plastic and food waste will be sent to landfill to rot.  
B. Plastic and food waste can be composted simultaneously.  
C. Traditional plastics will no longer contaminate food waste.  
D. Food waste will release less methane into the atmosphere.

**Question 41:** According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. All polyethylene mulches used by farmers in Europe must now be biodegradable.  
B. All biodegradable plastics are made from plants, which makes them compostable.  
C. Wasted food will release methane if they are put in traditional plastic bags.  
D. Biodegradable plastics are much more effective and common than throwaway plastics.

**Question 42:** Which of the following best serves as a title for the passage?

- A. How compost can be created using biodegradable plastic.  
B. Why biodegradable plastic is better than single-use plastic.  
C. Biodegradable plastics and how we can make use of them.  
D. The use of biodegradable plastic in food production.

*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 43:** A (A) large number of entries (B) has updated in the (C) latest edition (D) yesterday morning.

**Question 44:** It is not (A) possible to give a (B) confidential answer to the question of (C) whether the delay was (D) unreasonable.

**Question 45:** Many (A) successful film directors are (B) former actors who (C) desire to expand (D) her experience in the film industry.

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

**Question 46:** The last time we visited Dalat was two years ago.

- A. We have not visited Dalat for two years.                      C. We have often visited Dalat for the last three years.  
B. About two years ago, we used to visited Dalat.                      D. We visited Dalat three years ago and will never visit it.

**Question 47:** “I will come back this Sunday, ” Anna said.

- A. Anna said that she would come back that Sunday.                      C. Anna said that I will come back that Sunday.  
B. Anna said that she will come back that Sunday.                      D. Anna said that I would come back that Sunday.

**Question 48:** It is unnecessary for you to take part in the meeting.

- A. You should take part in the meeting.                      C. You have to take part in the meeting.  
B. You needn't take part in the meeting.                      D. You mustn't take part in the meeting.

*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 49:** Susan didn't apply for the summer job in the cafe. She now regrets it.

- A. Susan wishes that she applied for the summer job in the cafe.
- B. Susan feels regret because she didn't apply for the summer job in the cafe.
- C. If only Susan didn't apply for the summer job in the cafe.
- D. Susan wishes that she had applied for the summer job in the cafe.

**Question 50:** We visited the town where the storm hit. We had never seen destruction so massive.

- A. Not until the massive storm hit the town did we visit and see its destruction.
- B. Never had we seen destruction so massive until we visited the town where the storm hit.
- C. So massive was the storm that we had never seen destruction in the town.
- D. Hardly had we seen destruction so massive when we visited the town where the storm hit.

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