

**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. wanteded      B. arresteded      C. mendeded      D. obligeded

Question 2: A. retail      B. intervention      C. contractual      D. initiate

**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. pointing      B. suppose      C. precede      D. secure

Question 4: A. marvellous      B. leftovers      C. vacancy      D. inflation

**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 5: A bankruptcy may be either voluntary nor involuntary.

A      B      C      D

Question 6: Owning to the watchman's alertness, the ship avoided to hit the rocks at night.

A      B      C      D

Question 7: Thanks to the extensive publicity, young people's awareness of the destructive

A      B      C

impact of the HIV virus are rising

D

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

Question 8: When I saw him, he \_\_\_\_\_ a portrait of his girlfriend.

A. painted      B. was painted      C. painting      D. was painting

Question 9: My mother has to work \_\_\_\_\_ a night shift once a week.

A. in      B. on      C. under      D. at

Question 10: The more difficult it is, \_\_\_\_\_ he tries.

A. the harder      B. harder      C. the hardest      D. hardest

Question 11: She asked me if I \_\_\_\_\_ to see him off at the station.

A. go      B. was going      C. am going      D. shall go

Question 12: Linda waved to us as a \_\_\_\_\_ that she saw us.

A. signal      B. scene      C. signature      D. scenery

Question 13: I was hoping to visit my sister, \_\_\_\_\_ lives in Ho Chi Minh City.

A. that                      B. which                      C. who                      D. whom

Question 14: But for your help, we \_\_\_\_\_ in trouble.

A. would be                      B. were                      C. had been                      D. would have been

Question 15: Humans depend on species \_\_\_\_\_ to provide food, clean air and water.

A. separation                      B. division                      C. diversity                      D. difference

Question 16: Books in the home are a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge and pleasure.

A. source                      B. shortage                      C. display                      D. news

Question 17: Ann's birthday was on the 6th, and now it's already the 10th. Her birthday card \_\_\_\_\_ a week ago..

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A. should send                      B. should be sent                      C. should have sent                      D. should have been sent

Question 18: Micheal could hardly wait to \_\_\_\_\_ his new bicycle.

A. sit down                      B. turn back                      C. try out                      D. put on

Question 19: With that bad temper he certainly \_\_\_\_\_ after his father. He's exactly the same.

A. takes                      B. looks                      C. goes                      D. puts

**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 20: - Tom: "Let's go to the pop concert at New College"

- Jane: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

A. All right.                      B. You're going                      C. We go                      D. Goodbye

Question 21: - Lora: "Your new blouse looks gorgeous, Helen!"

- Helen: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

A. It's up to you                      B. Thanks, I've bought it at Mary's

C. I'd rather not                      D. You can say that again

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**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 22: I didn't go to work this morning. I stayed at home due to the morning rain..

A. thanks to                      B. on account of                      C. in spite of                      D. in addition to

Question 23: Currently, there are more deer in the United States than at any other time in our history.

A. At present                      B. At once                      C. Before long                      D. Up to now

**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 24: The company started seeing some success once they dismissed several employees.

A. discharged                      B. hired                      C. accepted                      D. disregarded

Question 25: We'd better speed up if we want to get to the concert in time.

A. slow down                      B. lie down                      C. put down                      D. turn down

**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 26: The book was so interesting that I couldn't put it down.

- A. The book was such interesting that I couldn't put it down.
- B. Such interesting was the book that I couldn't put it down..
- C. The book was too interesting that I couldn't put it down.
- D. So interesting was the book that I couldn't put it down.

Question 27: George said, "Let's go to the cinema tonight"

- A. George told me to go to the cinema tonight
- B. George wanted me to go to the cinema that night
- C. George suggested going to the cinema that night
- D. George required to go to the cinema tonight

Question 28: We didn't save enough money, we couldn't rent a villa by the sea for the summer

- A. Had we saved enough money, we could have rented a villa by the sea for the summer
- B. If we saved enough money, we could rent a villa by the sea for the summer
- B. If we save enough money, we can rent a villa by the sea for the summer
- D. Unless we hadn't saved enough money, we couldn't have rented a villa by the sea for the summer

**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 29: No member in the team came to his birthday party. But Julia did come.

- A. Julia was the only member in the team to come to his birthday party.
- B. Not only did Julia come to his birthday party but also other members did
- C. Julia was one of the members who came to his birthday party
- D. Every member in the team came to his birthday party.

Question 30: I had never seen her before. However, I recognised her from a photograph.

- A. Although I had never seen her before, I recognised her from a photograph.
- B. I recognised her from a photograph before I had never seen her
- C. Although I had never seen her before but I recognised her from a photograph.
- D. After I had seen her, I recognised her from a photograph.

**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 31 to 35 .**

We are using up the world's petroleum. We use (31) \_\_\_\_\_ in our cars and to heat our building in winter. Farmers use petrochemicals to make the soil rich. They use them to kill insects (32) \_\_\_\_\_ eat plants. These chemicals go into rivers and lakes and kill the fish there. Thousands of pollutants also go into the air and pollute it. Winds carry this polluted air to other countries and other continents.

Poor farmers use the same land over and (33) \_\_\_\_\_. The land needs a rest so it will be better next year. However, the farmers must have food this year. Poor people cut down forests (34) \_\_\_\_\_ firewood. In some areas when the trees are gone, the land becomes desert. Poor people can't save the environment for the future.

This is not a problem for one country or one area of the world. It is a problem for all- humans. The people and the nations of the world must work together to (35) \_\_\_\_\_ the world's resources.

- Question 31:** A. it                      B. them                      C. that                      D. those
- Question 32:** A. what                      B. who                      C. whom                      D. which
- Question 33:** A. over                      B. again                      C. repeatedly                      D. repeating
- Question 34:** A. of                      B. for                      C. with                      D. at
- Question 35:** A. recycle                      B. preserve                      C. keep                      D. reuse

**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 .**

#### **MOBILE PHONES: Are they about to transform our lives?**

We love them so much that some of us sleep with them under the pillow, yet we are increasingly concerned that we cannot escape their electronic reach. We use them to convey our most intimate secrets, yet we worry that they are a threat to our privacy. We rely on them more than the Internet to cope with modern life, yet many of us don't believe advertisements saying we need more advanced services.

Sweeping aside the doubts that many people feel about the benefits of new third generations phones and fears over the health effects of phone masts, a recent report claims that the long-term effects of new mobile technologies will be entirely positive so long as the public can be convinced to make use of **them**. Research about users of mobile phones reveals that the mobile has already moved beyond being a mere practical communications tool to become the backbone of modern social life, from love affairs to friendship to work.

The close relationship between user and phone is most **pronounced** among teenagers, the report says, who regard their mobiles as an expression of their identity. This is partly because mobiles are seen as being beyond the control of parents. But the researchers suggest that another reason may be that mobiles, especially text messaging was seen as a way of overcoming shyness. The impact of phones, however, has been **local** rather than global, supporting existing friendship and networks, rather than opening users to a new broader community. Even the language of texting in one area can be incomprehensible to anybody from another area.

Among the most important benefits of using mobiles phones, the report claims, will be a vastly improved mobile infrastructure, providing gains throughout the economy, and the provision of a more

sophisticated location-based services for users. The report calls on government to put more effort into the delivery of services by mobile phone, with suggestion including public transport and traffic information and doctors' text messages to remind patients of appointments. There are many possibilities. At a recent trade fair in Sweden, a mobile navigation product was launched. When the user enters a destination, a route is automatically downloaded to their mobile and presented by voiced, pictures and maps as they drive. In future, these devices will also be able to plan around congestion and road works in real time. Third generation phones will also allow for remote monitoring of patients by doctors. In Britain scientists are developing an asthma management solution using mobiles to detect early signs of an attack.

Mobile phones can be used in education. A group of teachers in Britain use third generation phones to provide fast internet service to children who live beyond the reach of terrestrial broadband services and can have no access to online information. 'As the new generation of mobile technologies takes off, the social potential of the vastly increase,' the report argues.

**Question 36:** What does “**them**” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. long-term effects      B. new mobile technologies      C. doubts      D. benefits

**Question 37:** What is the connection between social life and mobile phones?

- A. Modern social life relies significantly on the use of mobile phones  
B. Mobile phones makes romantic communication easier  
C. Mobile phones encourage people to make friends.  
D. Mobile phones enable people to communicate while moving around

**Question 38:** Which of the following is **NOT** true?

- A. Mobile phone is considered as a means for the youth to show their characters.  
B. Mobile phones are playing a wide range of roles in people's life.  
C. People can overcome shyness by using texting to communicating things that make them uncomfortable.  
D. There is no need to suspect the harmfulness of mobile phones.

**Question 39:** In what sense has the impact of phones been “**local**” in paragraph 3?

- A. People tend to communicate with people they already know.  
B. Users generally phone people who live in the same neighborhood.  
C. It depends on local dialects.  
D. The phone networks use different systems.

**Question 40:** How might mobile phones be used in the future?

- A. To give the address of the nearest doctor's surgery
- B. To show bus and train timetables
- C. To arrange deliveries
- D. To cure diseases

**Question 41:** The navigation product launched in Sweden is helpful for drivers because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it can suggest the best way to get to a place
- B. it provides directions orally
- C. it tells them which roads are congested
- D. it shows them how to avoid road works

**Question 42:** The word “**pronounced**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. obvious
- B. serious
- C. voiced
- D. overwhelmed

**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 43 to 50 .**

In the world today, particular in the two most industrialized areas, North America and Europe, recycling is the big news. People are talking about it, practicing it, and discovering new ways to be sensitive to the environment. Recycling means finding ways to use products a second time. The motto of the recycling movement is “Reduce, Reuse, Recycle”.

The first step is to reduce garbage. In stores, a shopper has to buy products in blister packs, boxes and expensive plastic wrappings. A hamburger from a fast food restaurant comes in lots of packaging: usually paper, a box and a bag. All that packaging is wasted resources. People should try to buy things that are wrapped simply, and to reuse cups and utensils. Another way to reduce waste is to buy high-quality products. When low-quality appliances break, many customers throw them away and buy new ones - a loss of more resources and more energy. For example, if a customer buys a high-quality appliance that can be easily repaired, the manufacturer receives an important message. In the same way, if a customer chooses a product with less packaging, that customer sends an important message to the manufacturers. To reduce garbage, the throw-away must stop.

The second step is to reuse. It is better to buy juices and soft drinks in returnable bottles. After customers empty the bottles, they return them to the stores. The manufacturers of the drinks collect bottles, wash them, and then fill them again. The energy that is necessary to make new bottles is saved. In some parts of the world, returning bottles for money is a common practice. In those places, the garbage dumps have relatively little glass and plastic from throw-away bottles.

The third step being environmentally sensitive is to recycle. Spent motor oil can be cleaned and used again. Aluminum cans are expensive to make. It takes the same amount of energy to make one aluminum can

as it does to run a color TV set for three hours. When people collect and recycle aluminum (for new cans), they help save one of the world's precious resources.

**Question 43:** Which area is considered one of the most industrialized?

- A. South America      B. Middle East      C. Europe      D. Asia **Question 44:**

What does the word “**sensitive**” mean?

- A. cautious      B. logical      C. responding      D. friendly

**Question 45:** The word “**motto**” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. meaning      B. value      C. belief      D. reference

**Question 46:** It is a waste when customers buy low-quality products because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they have to be repaired many times.      B. they will soon throw them away  
C. customers always change their idea      D. they are very cheap.

**Question 47:** People can do the following to reduce waste EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. buy high-quality products      B. buy simply-wrapped things  
C. reuse cups      D. buy more hamburgers

**Question 48:** The word “**practice**” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. training      B. exercise      C. deed      D. belief

**Question 49:** Garbage dumps in some areas have relatively little glass and plastic because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people are ordered to return bottles      B. returned bottles are few  
C. each returned bottle is paid      D. few bottles are made of glass or plastic

**Question 50:** What are the two things mentioned as examples of recycling?

- A. TV sets and aluminum cans.      B. Hamburger wrappings and spent motor oil.  
C. Aluminum cans and plastic wrappings.      D. Aluminum cans and spent motor oil.

\_\_\_\_\_ THE END \_\_\_\_\_