

Họ và tên thí sinh:

Số báo danh:

- Ghi chú: (1) Thí sinh không được phép sử dụng từ điển và tài liệu các loại.
(2) Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.
(3) Thí sinh làm bài trên phiếu trả lời.

PART I VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (Questions 1-20)

Choose the word and phrase which best completes each of the following sentences:

- The businessmen discussed the contract at length but never actually signed.....
A. anyway B. anyone C. another D. anything
- We have decided to your income with a monthly bonus.
A. implement B. compliment C. supplement D. compartment
- At election time, every speech is calculated to win
A. preferences B. wishes C. votes D. choices
- When the computer analyst realized what atask it was, he immediately added two more staff to the project.
A. formidable B. superfluous C. short D. precise
- The human resources department is for the hiring and care of our personnel.
A. respondent B. responsible C. responding D. responsive
- Ms. Oliver wishes to express her concern the decision not to review the safety procedures.
A. regard B. regarding C. regards D. regardless. of
- The from the survey was very useful for the marketing team.
A. feedback B. extent C. factor D. calculation
- The won on his face when he the lottery was amazing.
A. lag B. activist C. fluid D. expression
- If we had seen the demand in advance, we surely on the cookbook.
A. would stock up B. have stocked up
C. would have stocked up D. had stocked up
- While you set up the display at the of the store, I'll unpack the rest of the goods.
A. prominence B. forward C. ahead D. front
- The department's mission is to inform employees of new regulations and management of ways to ensure compliance with them.
A. advise B. advice C. advisor D. advisory
- The use of pesticides is having a effect on the groundwater.
A. devastate B. devastating C. devastated D. devastation
- Your credit history shows that either several loan payments were late the bank made a huge error in reporting them.
A. and B. but C. or D. nor

14. The Consumer Price Index lists
 A. how much costs every car
 C. how much every car costs
 B. how much does every car cost
 D. how much are every car cost
15. The Ford Theater where Lincoln was shot
 A. must restore
 C. must restore
 B. must be restoring
 D. must have been restored
16. She thanked so kind.
 A. us to be
 B. us for being
 C. that we were
 D. our being
17. Mrs. Choor has managed the department so well that she'll be up for a promotion than she expected.
 A. big
 B. bigger
 C. more
 D. most
18. The manager arrived after we for him for ten minutes.
 A. was waiting
 B. have waited
 C. had waited
 D. waiting
19. Her husband talked so much that all people in the room had to be quiet.
 A. the other
 B. another
 C. other
 D. the others
20. "I can't understand how you missed the exit."
 "Well, it was so dark that"
 A. we could see the road signs hardly
 B. hardly could we see the road signs
 C. we could hardly see the road signs
 D. we could see hardly the road signs

PART II CLOZE TEST (Questions 21-40)

Passage 1

The ecosystems of the earth provide (21) array of free public services (22) are essential for the support of civilizations. They maintain the (23) of the atmosphere, provide food from the sea, manufacture and replenish soils, recycle wastes and nutrients, control (24) overwhelming majority of crop pests and disease vectors, and so on. People have no idea (25) to talk over these activities satisfactorily.

They do know, (26), that the theory once advanced in the nineteenth century - that the productivity of the land can be infinitely increased (27) the application of capital, labour, and science - is wrong. History has shown that once the (28) life support system of a civilization has been sufficiently damaged, they cannot usually be (29)..... The ancient deforestation and overgrazing of the Mediterranean region is a famous example. And, today, a global civilization is ruining the (30) environment.

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|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 21. A. a | B. an | C. some | D. the |
| 22. A. when | B. those | C. that | D. whose |
| 23. A. amount | B. quality | C. quantity | D. qualifications |
| 24. A. all | B. some | C. the | D. that |
| 25. A. which | B. when | C. how | D. what |
| 26. A. though | B. even | C. despite | D. however |
| 27. A. by | B. from | C. thanks | D. since |
| 28. A. natural | B. nature | C. creation | D. environment |
| 29. A. repaired | B. prepared | C. improved | D. progressed |
| 30. A. earth | B. world | C. planet | D. global |

Passage 2

Rome and the Roman Empire had a huge impact on Western (31)..... Rome had been (32)..... over many centuries, turning from a small (33) into a large (34)..... It had developed because of its large armies, great rulers, and excellent engineers. It managed to withstand (35)..... from a number of other empires, such as Persia and the Carthaginians. Rome continued to develop over the centuries, reaching its greatest (36) in the third century AD. The two (37) commonly attributed to the decline of the Roman empire are Christianity and the military, though some believe these are not (38) responsible, but played a secondary role in the empire's collapse. Other historians believe that a decline in the (39) of living, as well as a decline in morals, caused the eventual collapse of the empire. Whatever the reason, the (40)..... of the Roman Empire was one of the greatest in human history and is responsible for guiding the way people think, even to this day.

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|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 31. A. culture | B. world | C. civilization | D. society |
| 32. A. growing | B. prospering | C. expanding | D. spreading |
| 33. A. place | B. area | C. county | D. settlement |
| 34. A. empirical | B. empiricism | C. emperor | D. empire |
| 35. A. invasions | B. undertaking | C. control | D. taking |
| 36. A. extent | B. extension | C. extend | D. extending |
| 37. A. impact | B. majors | C. influences | D. factors |
| 38. A. implicitly | B. indirectly | C. directly | D. explicitly |
| 39. A. measure | B. span | C. criterion | D. standard |
| 40. A. age | B. time | C. stage | D. periods |

PART III READING COMPREHENSION (Questions 41-60)

Read the following passages and choose the most suitable answers to each of the questions given after each passage. Mark your choice in the answer sheet.

Passage 3

Each society has its own beliefs attitudes, customs, behaviors, and social habits. These give people a sense of who they are, how they are supposed to **behave**, and what they should or should not do.

People become **conscious** of such rules, when they meet people from different cultures. For example, the rules about when to eat vary from culture to culture. Many North Americans and Europeans organize their timetables around three mealtimes a day. In other countries, on the other hand, it is not the custom to have strict rules like this -people eat when they want to, and every family has its own timetable. When people visit or live in a country for the first time, they are often surprised at the differences that exist between their own culture and the culture in the other country. For some people, traveling abroad is the thing they enjoy most in life; for others, though, culture differences make them feel uncomfortable, frightened, or even insecure. This is known as "culture shock".

When you're visiting a foreign country, it is important to understand and appreciate cultural differences. This can help people avoid misunderstanding, develop friendships more easily, and feel more comfortable when travelling or living abroad.

41. The word "conscious" in line 4 most nearly means
 A. doubtful B. frightened C. aware D. known
42. In many cultures, the eating timetables are generally
 A. different B. busy C. the same D. popular
43. The word "behave" in line 2 most nearly means
 A. act B. walk C. talk D. Perform
44. According to the passage, travelling abroad is
 A. Painful for many people
 B. A good chance to have a great time
 C. Very boring because the means of transportation is not so convenient
 D. Very expensive because one has to pay a large amount of money
45. When travelling abroad, few people
 A. are influenced by culture shock B. have a good time because of culture shock
 C. respect other peoples' cultures D. fully aware what culture shock is like

Passage 4

Perhaps the most extraordinary building of the nineteenth century was. The Crystal Palace which was built for the Great Exhibition of 1851, it was different from all other buildings in the world, for it was made of iron and glass. It was one of the biggest buildings of all time and a lot of people from many countries came to see it. A great many goods were sent to the exhibition from various parts of the world. There was also a great deal of machinery on display. The most wonderful piece of machinery on show was Nasmyth's steam hammer. Though in those days traveling was not as easy as it is today, steam boats carried thousands of visitors across the Channel from Europe. On arriving in England, they were taken to The Crystal Palace by train. There were six million visitors in all, and the profits from the exhibition were used to build museums and colleges. Later, The Crystal Palace was moved to South London. It remained one of the most famous buildings in the world until it was burnt down in 1936.

46. The Crystal Palace differed from all other building of the time because
 A. it was very big B. it was in an exhibition
 C. it was made of unusual materials D. it was in Hyde Park
47. According to the passage, traveling to England in those days were
 A. Very difficult because one had to row across the Channel
 B. Very difficult because one had to row across the Atlantic Ocean
 C. very difficult because most people in Europe feared crossing the sea by steamboat
 D. very difficult because the means of transportation were not so convenient and fast as they are today
48. The Great Exhibition of 1851 was
 A. a failure B. not very profitable
 C. highly successful D. spoilt by a fire
49. The word "various" in line 5 most nearly means
 A. different B. most C. all D. unlike
50. The phrase "burnt down" in line 11 most nearly mean
 A. burnt to the ground B. burnt completely
 C. burnt out D. burnt to ashes.

Passage 5

The relationship of economics to history is rather different from that of the other social sciences. Curious as it may sound, this relationship in many respects comes close to that between history and literature. Economics, after all, is the science (in the broad meaning of the term) of something which men actually do. Even if the science did not exist, men would still make economic decisions, economic predictions, and participate in various forms of economic organization which, in part, it is the economist's function to describe. Similarly, the disciplined study of literature is concerned with something which men would also do anyway even if the disciplined study did not exist: compose poems, act out dramas, write novels and read them. Political science, or the discipline of politics, has, it is true, many similarities to economics, particularly where it is concerned with generalization about political structures.

51. Studying literature involves
A. much hard work B. looking at some normal activities of man
C. reading and writing novels D. putting poems and plays to music
52. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. The similarity between economic and politics.
B. History and literature's curious relationship.
C. A definition of economics.
D. Economics interrelationship with other subjects.
53. Economics looks at
A. people's real-life behavior B. all kinds of decision making
C. broad aspects of organization over time D. the description of historical events
54. The word "that" in line 1 refers to
A. economics B. history
C. the relationship D. the other social sciences
55. History is related to economics
A. in many different kinds of ways
B. in a different way from its relationship to literature
C. in the same way as it is related to literature
D. just as political science is related to economics.

Passage 6

Despite the fact that too much fat can be harmful, a moderate fat intake is actually essential to the maintenance of good health. Some of the symptoms of fat deficiency include flaking skin, emaciation, reduced functioning of the immune system, and fertility problems. Recent studies have linked fat-free diets to increase stress and aggression, and note that those who try to eliminate fat completely from their food intake may be at risk for developing eating disorders: a small amount of fat in a meal will produce a feeling of satiety which lasts much longer than the sensation of fullness produced by protein or carbohydrates.

At least two teaspoons of fat per day is needed in order for the digestive system to absorb vitamins A, D, E and K, which are fat soluble. These vitamins are essential for healthy hair, skin, teeth and eyes. Without the ability to absorb these vitamins, children run the risk of developmental and neurological disorders. Adults need these vitamins to manufacture fertility hormones.

Some types of fat actually help to reduce harmful cholesterol levels. Polyunsaturated fats such as corn, soybean and sesame oil, and monounsaturated fats like chicken fat and olive oil, seem to lower blood cholesterol, while saturated fats - those found in red meat, dairy products and tropical oils - seem to raise the level of the kind of cholesterol which accumulates as plaque on arterial walls. Paying attention to the type of fat consumed is just as important as reducing total fat intake.

56. What did the paragraph preceding this passage most likely discuss?
 A. methods of reducing one's percentage of dietary fat
 B. moderate fat intake
 C. health problems linked to fat consumption
 D. general health guidelines
57. According to this passage, the most harmful type of fat would be found in
 A. steak and cheese
 B. fish and vegetables
 C. corn oil and olive oil
 D. chicken fried in soybean oil
58. All of the following are mentioned as signs of fat deficiency EXCEPT
 A. a feeling of satiety
 B. fertility problems
 C. reduced immunity
 D. flaky skin
59. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
 A. to prove that a low fat diet is inherently harmful
 B. to compare three kinds of cholesterol
 C. to discuss some positive aspects of dietary fat
 D. to analyze recent studies linking fat intake to disease
60. According to the passage, an individual who wishes to stay healthy should
 A. eat a fat-free diet
 B. eat a small amount of fat each day
 C. take vitamin supplements
 D. eat equal amounts of the three different types of fat

PART IV SENTENCE STRUCTURE (Questions 61-70)

A. For questions 61-65, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which has the nearest meaning to each of the given sentences.

61. "Stay in bed for a few days", the doctor said to me.
 A. The doctor told me to stay in bed for a few days.
 B. The doctor said me that I stayed in bed for a few days.
 C. The doctor told me that I stayed in bed for a few days.
 D. The doctor ordered me that I stayed in bed for a few days.
62. Handicapped people find shopping in supermarkets difficult.
 A. It's is difficult for handicapped people to do shopping in supermarkets.
 B. It's is difficult for handicapped people shopping in supermarkets.
 C. Handicapped people think that supermarkets are difficult to do shopping.
 D. Handicapped people are difficult to do shopping in supermarkets.
63. The national theater doesn't have very comfortable seats. It doesn't have air conditioners, either.
 A. The national theater either has comfortable seats or air conditioners.
 B. The national theater neither has comfortable seats nor air conditioners.
 C. The national theater neither has comfortable seats or air conditioners.
 D. The national theater neither have comfortable seats nor air conditioners.

64. *If I'd realized what would happen, I wouldn't have accepted the job.*
 A. Had I realize what would happen I wouldn't have accepted the job.
 B. Have I realized what would happen I wouldn't have accepted the job.
 C. Had I realized what would happen I wouldn't have accepted the job.
 D. Had I realized what would have happened I wouldn't have accepted the job.
65. *He not only spent all his money; he even borrowed some from me.*
 A. Not did he only spend all his money, but he also borrowed some from me.
 B. Not only did he spend all his money, but also he borrowed some from me.
 C. Not only did he spent all his money, but he also borrowed some from me.
 D. Not only did he spend all his money, but he also borrowed some from me.

B. For questions 66-70, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which corresponds to the best sentence that can be created from the given words and phrases.

66. *football / match / will / have / postpone / bad / weather*
 A. The football match will have had to be postponed because of the bad weather.
 B. The football match will have to be postponed due to the bad weather.
 C. The football match will have to postpone due to the bad weather.
 D. The football match will have postponed due to the bad weather.
67. *It / expensive / repair / damage / cause / human beings.*
 A. It is expensive repairing the damage that caused by human beings.
 B. It is an expensive repair to the damage caused by human beings.
 C. It is expensive to repair the damage caused by human beings.
 D. It is expensive to repair the damage that caused by human beings.
68. *she / interested / be flight attendant / because / like / travel*
 A. She interested in being a flight attendant because she likes travelling.
 B. She was interested in being a flight attendant because she liked travelling.
 C. She is interested in being a flight attendant because she likes travelling.
 D. She has interested in being a flight attendant because she likes travel.
69. *We / should / take / advantage / available / free / sources / such / waves and wind.*
 A. We should take advantage the availability of free sources such waves and wind.
 B. We should have taken advantage of available free sources as such waves and wind.
 C. We should take advantage of availability of free sources such waves and wind.
 D. We should take advantage of the availability of free sources such as waves and wind.
70. *"Why don't you meet to discuss the pay offer?"*
 A. I suggest that you should have a meeting to discuss the pay offer.
 B. I suggest you could have a meeting to discuss the pay offer.
 C. I suggest you to have a meeting to discuss the pay offer.
 D. I suggested that should you have a meeting to discuss the pay offer.

This is the end of the Reading and Writing section.