***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.***

**Question 1: A.** find **B.** picture **C.** fishing **D.** middle

**Question 2: A. maintained** **B.** helped **C.** photographed **D.** worked

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word* *which* *is stressed differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3: A.** instance **B.** signal C. waving **D.** polite

**Question 4: A. physical** **B.** industry **C.** politics **D.** primary

***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:** My teacher advised my friend \_\_\_\_\_\_ well-prepared for the coming exam.

**A.** be B. being **C.** to be **D.** not to be

**Question 6:** Last week we carried \_\_\_\_\_\_ a survey on social networking.

**A.** out **B.** with **C.** in **D.** on

**Question 7:** This morning when the alarm clock went off, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_a sweet dream.

**A.** had **B.** is having C. had had **D.** was having

**Question 8:** My mother takes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for running the household.

**A.** advantage **B.** care **C.** responsibility **D.** turn

**Question 9:** John hasn’t met his parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he moved to live in England.

**A.** before **B.** when **C.** after **D.** since

**Question 10:** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the film with my sister yesterday.

**A.** watch **B.** had watched **C.** watched **D.** was watching

**Question 11:** He doesn’t smile at all. He seems to have no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of humour.

**A.** taste **B.** feel **C.** sense **D.** skill

**Question 12:** A new primary school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my village.

**A.** has just been building **B.** has just been built

**C.** has just built **D.** have just been built

**Question 13:** To \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ someone’s attention so that we might speak to that person, we can use either verbal or non-verbal forms of communication.

**A.** take **B.** make **C.** attract **D.** hide

**Question 14:** The Americans are much more concerned than the Indians and the Chinese with physical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when choosing a wife or a husband.

**A.**attract **B.**attraction **C.**attractiveness **D.** attractively

**Question 15:** According to \_\_\_\_\_\_ people, most animal and plant species on earth will soon die out.

**A.** optimists **B.** optimistic **C.** pessimistic **D.** pessimists

**Question 16:** What \_\_\_\_\_\_ nice weather! Let’s go for \_\_\_\_\_\_ picnic.

**A.** a, a **B.** the, the **C.** x, a **D.** x, the

**Question 17:** The picture \_\_\_\_\_\_ Laura painted is being shown in an exhibition.

**A.** whom **B.** whose **C.** which **D.** where

**Question 18:** If he \_\_\_\_\_\_ the lesson yesterday, he could have done the test better.

**A.** reviewed **B.** will review **C.** had reviewed **D.** has reviewed

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

**Question 19:** Tim and Jane are talking about Jane’s blouse.

Tim: "You really have a beautiful blouse, Jane. I’ve never seen such a perfect thing on you".

Jane: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A.** You're welcome. **B.** Thank you. That’s a nice compliment.

**C.** Oh no, it’s very expensive. **D.** I don't agree, I'm afraid you are wrong.

**Question 20:** Mr. Edwin is talking to a hotel clerk at Home Again Hotel.

- Hotel clerk: “Welcome to the *Home Again Hotel,* sir. How may I help you?”

- Mr. Edwin: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Sorry. I don’t want to stay there.

**B.** I would like a non-smoking room with a double bed.

**C.** Yes, I want to look for a room.

**D.** No, thanks. I had a reservation.

***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 21:** It is parents' duty and responsibility to **join hands** to take care of their children and give them a happy home.

**A.** work together **B.** work hard **C.** help **D.** begin late

**Question 22:** According to JHU CSSE Data in December 14th 2020, about 1,61 million people **passed away** because of COVID-19.

**A.** slept **B.** died **C.** lived **D.** worked

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

**Question 23:** If we use robots instead of humans, many people may be **out of work.**

**A.** jobless **B.** employed **C.** busy **D.** unemployed

**Question 24:** I don’t know what they are going to ask in the job interview. I’ll just **play it by ear**.

**A.** be careful about it **B.** listen to others saying

**C.** do not plan beforehand **D.** plan well in advance

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.***

**Question 25:** Traditionally, Americans and Asians have very different ideas about love and married.

**A B C D**

**Question 26:** Mary is believed to work very hard with her sister and her colleagues last year.

**A B C D**

**Question 27:** Thuan said that he is going to work in Ho Chi Minh City the next July.

**A B C D**

***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 28:** Mary started working in France 6 months ago.

**A.** Mary has started to work in France for 6 months.

**B.** Mary has worked in France for 6 months.

**C.** Mary has never worked in France for 6 months.

**D.** Mary has worked in France since 6 months.

**Question 29:** “Where did you go last night?” she said to her boyfriend.

**A.** She asked her boyfriend where did he go last night.

**B.** She asked her boyfriend where had he gone the night before.

**C.** She asked her boyfriend where he went the night before.

**D.** She asked her boyfriend where he had gone the night before.

**Question 30:** They built this school in 1997.

**A.** This school was built in 1997. **B.** This school was building in 1997.

**C.** They were built this school in 1997. **D.** This school had been built in 1997

***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 31:** Britain imports many cars. They were made in Japan.

**A.** Britain imports many cars made in Japan.

**B.** Britain imports many cars which they were made in Japan.

**C.** Britain imports many cars to make in Japan.

**D.** Britain imports many cars making in Japan.

**Question 32:** I cannot do the test well. It is too difficult.

**A.** I can do the test well if it is not too difficult.

**B.** I could do the test well if it were too difficult.

**C.** I could do the test well if it were not too difficult.

**D.** I couldn’t do the test well if it were not too difficult.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks*** ***from 33 to 37.***

What will life be like in the future? Different people have different answers to this question; some are pessimistic while others optimistic.

Things will be much worse than they are nowadays, pessimists say. The whole world will experience a period of economic (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Many large corporations will be (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out and millions of jobs will be lost. The security of the earth will be threatened by terrorism as terrorist groups will become more powerful and more (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. On the contrary, optimists believe that life will be far better than it is today. We will be living in a much cleaner environment, (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fresher air and eating healthier foods. We will also be better looked (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a more modern medical system. Domestic chores will no longer be a burden thanks to the inventions of labour-saving devices. […]

*(Textbook Tieng Anh 12, p85– MOET)*

**Question 33: A.** contribution **B.** achievement **C.** development **D.** depression

**Question 34: A.** carried **B.** handed **C.** taken **D.** wiped

**Question 35: A.** dangerous **B.** dangerously **C.** endangered **D.** danger

**Question 36: A.** getting **B.** having **C.** kicking **D.** breathing

**Question 37: A.** up **B.** for **C.** after **D.** at

***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.***

You may not have heard the words *freshman fifteen* before, but they are very important for students who are entering college. A *freshman* is a first-year college student. And *fifteen* refers to fifteen pounds (about seven kilograms) of weight many American students will gain in their first year at college. There are a few reasons why first-year college students often gain weight. The most common reason is that many college students just don’t eat right.

College kitchens serve many kinds of food. New students often gain weight because they are choosing to eat a lot of unhealthy food, especially when their parents are not around to advise them on what they should eat. Some students may also buy snacks to eat while they are studying. They stay up late at night, so they may eat a lot of fast food and drink a lot of soda because these things are easy to get at night. Furthermore, college students often have less time for walking, running, and doing sports because they are busy with their schoolwork or other college activities.

Remember that the freshman fifteen can happen to anyone. Make a deal with your friends to try and eat healthy food together. Walking, running, and playing sports is always more fun with friends, too. Help each other eat right and stay fit, and you can have a happy and healthy freshman year.

*(Adapted from: Active skills for reading 1, Neil J Anderson - NGL)*

**Question 38:** The purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** sell healthy food to new students

**B.** show the mistakes students make in their schoolwork

**C.** get students ready to gain fifteen pounds

**D.** help new college students to stay healthy

**Question 39:** The*freshman fifteen* refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** fifteen pounds of food that first-year students eat

**B.** weight that first-year college students gain

**C.** fifteen students who eat junk food

**D.** weight that high school students gain

**Question 40:** Which of the reasons for gaining weight is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 2?

**A.** have less time for doing sports **B.** eat a lot of fish

**C.** eat a lot of fast food and drink soda **D.** stay up late at night

**Question 41:** What advice does the passage give about sports?

**A.** Students should do sports with their friends.

**B.** Students should study before doing sports.

**C.** Students should exercise less and study more.

**D.** Students should join a sports team.

**Question 42:** Which of these ideas would the writer of the passage probably agree with?

**A.** Staying healthy is easier with friends' help.

**B.** You should eat while you study.

**C.** Gaining fifteen pounds just can't be avoided.

**D.** Some students can eat anything they want.

***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.***

Most people need some preparation before they are ready for the workforce, and planning should begin long before it is time to start a career.

Many high school students don't yet know what they want to do. High school is a great time to start thinking about careers. Settling on just one occupation in high school isn't necessary, but they should know how to explore careers and put time into investigating **them** and learning about their skills and interests.

Understanding what you enjoy what you are good at is the first step in exploring careers. It is important to think about what you like to do because work will eventually be a big part of your life. Once you have thought about the subjects and activities you like best, the next step is to look for careers that put those interests to use. If you love sports, for example, you might consider a career as a gym teacher, or coach.

Another approach to identifying potential career interests is to consider local employers and the types of jobs they have. There are many jobs in **manufacturing** and healthcare near the high school. Talking directly to workers can help you get information about what they do. If you don't know workers in occupations that interest you, ask people such as your parents, friends, or teacher for their contacts.

If job shadowing give you taste of what an occupation is like, imagine how helpful getting experience could be. Students can begin getting career-related experiences in high school through **internships**, employment, and other activities. Completing an internship is an excellent way to get experience. Internships are temporary, supervised assignments designed to give student practical job training.

*(Adapted from Study Skills: Managing Your Learning — NUI Galway)*

**Question 43:** Which could be the best title for the passage?

**A.** The best time to start thinking about careers.

**B.** Part time job for high school students.

**C.** How to get a job in a local company.

**D.** Career planning for high school student.

**Question 44:** The word “**them**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** high school students **B.** careers

**C.** career-related experiences **D.** students' interests

**Question 45:** High school is a great time for students to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** get ready for the workforce **B.** decide their future job

**C.** start their careers as soon as they can **D.** start thinking about careers

**Question 46:** The benefit of investigating the subjects and activities you like best is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** you can easily choose the suitable career path

**B.** you can do whatever you want before start work

**C.** you can learn about yourself and your interests

**D.** you can put your interests into activities at school

**Question 47:** When you talk directly to workers, you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** interest them **B.** decide your future job or career

**C.** get information about what they do **D.** contact them easily

**Question 48:** The word “**manufacturing**” in paragraph 4 means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** designing things **B.** producing goods

**C.** selling foods and drinks **D.** studying medicine

**Question 49:** The word “**internships**” in paragraph 5 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** traineeships **B.** part time employees

**C.** sponsorships **D.** volunteers

**Question 50:** Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as the way to identify career interests?

**A.** investigating the local employers and the types of jobs they offer

**B.** having contacts with workers in the sector you are interested in

**C.** studying the subjects and activities you like best

**D.** talking with your parents, friends, or teachers about careers