

I-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.

- Câu 1:** The soccer team knew they lost the match. They soon started to blame each other.
A. Not only did the soccer team lose the match but they blamed each other as well
B. No sooner had the soccer team started to blame each other than they knew they lost the match.
C. As soon as they blamed each other, the soccer team knew they lost the match.
D. Hardly had the soccer team known they lost the match when they started to blame each other.
- Câu 2: Lucy always reminds me of my youngest sister.**
A. My youngest sister's name is Lucy.
B. I always think of Lucy, my youngest sister.
C. Whenever I see Lucy, I think of my youngest sister.
D. It is Lucy who is my youngest sister.
- Câu 3: *They had such a fierce dog that nobody would visit them.***
A. So fierce was their dog that nobody would visit them.
B. Their dog was fierce enough for anybody to visit them.
C. If their dog weren't fierce, somebody would visit them.
D. So fierce a dog did they had that nobody would visit them.
- Câu 4:** They are my two sisters. They aren't teachers like me.
A. They are my two sisters, that are teachers like me.
B. They are my two sisters, neither of whom are teachers like me.
C. They are my two sisters, both of those are teachers like me.
D. Unlike me, neither of my two sisters aren't teachers.
- Câu 5: "*Why don't you participate in the volunteer work in summer?*" said Sophie.**
A. Sophie suggested my participating in the volunteer work in summer.
B. Sophie made me participate in the volunteer work in summer.
C. Sophie asked me why not participate in the volunteer work in summer.
D. Sophie suggested me to participate in the volunteer work in summer.

II-Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions

- Câu 6:** The students are advised to concentrate on their studying.
A. remember
B. pay attention to
C. be interested in
D. resemble
- Câu 7:** In most countries, compulsory military service does not apply to women.
A. mandatory
B. superior
C. beneficial
D. constructive

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

- Câu 8:** Many people will be out of _____ if the factory is closed.
A. career
B. Job
C. profession
D. work
- Câu 9:** Neither Tom nor his brothers _____ willing to help their mother with the housework.
A. is
B. was
C. are
D. has been
- Câu 10:** Do you know the person _____ next to you in the evening class?
A. whose sitting
B. whom sits
C. sitting
D. who sit
- Câu 11:** I can't _____ of a word he is saying.
A. make sense
B. grasp
C. comprehend
D. understand

- Câu 12:** Tony Blair is believed _____ for Liverpool last week.
 A. having left B. to have left C. to leave D. leaving
- Câu 13:** _____ is increasing, which results from economic crisis.
 A. Employment B. Unemployed C. Unemployment D. Employ
- Câu 14:** Tom: " _____ " Mike: "I won't say no!"
 A. How are things with you, Mike?
 B. What about playing badminton this afternoon?
 C. Mike, do you know where the scissors are?
 D. What's your favourite, tea or coffee?
- Câu 15:** In the US the first stage of compulsory education _____ as elementary education.
 A. to be generally known B. is generally known
 C. generally known D. is generally knowing
- Câu 16:** It is vital to create a good impression _____ your interviewer.
 A. on B. with C. at D. for
- Câu 17:** Geometry is the branch of mathematics _____ the properties of time, curves, shapes, and surfaces.
 A. it is concerned with B. that concerned with C. concerned with D. its concerned are
- Câu 18:** We should make full use _____ the Internet as it is an endless source of information.
 A. of B. in C. with D. from
- Câu 19:** Cindy: "Your hairstyle is terrific, Mary!" - Mary: - " _____ "
 A. Never mention it. B. Thanks, Cindy. I had it done yesterday.
 C. Thanks, but I'm afraid. D. Yes, all right.
- Câu 20:** He didn't know _____ or stay until the end of the festival.
 A. whether to go B. if that he should go C. to go D. if to go
- Câu 21:** If _____, the Xmas tree would look more impressive.
 A. done carefully B. being done carefully
 C. it were careful done D. it were to be carefully done

IV-Read the following 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.

Harvard University, today recognized as part of the top echelon of the world's universities, came from very inauspicious and humble beginning.

This oldest of American universities was founded in 1636, just sixteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Included in the Puritan emigrants to the Massachusetts colony during this period were more than 100 graduates of England's prestigious Oxford and Cambridge universities, and these universities graduates in the New World were determined that their sons would have the same educational opportunities that they themselves had had. Because of this support in the colony for an institution of higher learning, the General Court of Massachusetts appropriated 400 pounds for a college in October of 1636 and early the following year decided on a parcel of land for the school; this land was in an area called Newetowne, which was later renamed Cambridge after its English cousin and is the site of the present-day university.

When a young minister named John Harvard, who came from the neighboring town of

Charlestowne, died from tuberculosis in 1638, he willed half of his estate of 1,700 pounds to the fledgling college. In spite of the fact that only half of the bequest was actually paid, the General Court named the college after the minister in appreciation for what he had done. The amount of the bequest may not have been large, particularly by today's standard, but it was more than the General Court had found it necessary to appropriate in order to open the college.

Henry Dunster was appointed the first president of Harvard in 1640, and it should be noted that in addition to serving as president, he was also the entire faculty, with an entering freshmen class of four students. Although the staff did expand somewhat, for the first century of its existence the entire teaching staff consisted of the president and three or four tutors.

Câu 22: The main idea of this passage is that _____ .

- A. Harvard University developed under the auspices of the General Court of Massachusetts
 B. What is today a great university started out small

In early civilization, citizens were educated informally, usually within the family unit. Education meant simply learning to live. As civilization became more complex, however, education became more formal, structured, and comprehensive. Initial efforts of the ancient Chinese and Greek societies concentrated solely on the education of males. The post-Babylonian Jews and Plato were exceptions to this pattern. Plato was apparently the first significant advocate of the equality of the sexes. Women, in his ideal state, would have the same rights and duties and the same educational opportunities as men. This aspect of Platonic philosophy, however, had little or no effect on education for many centuries, and the concept of a liberal education for men only, which had been espoused by Aristotle, prevailed.

In ancient Rome, the availability of an education was gradually extended to women, but they were taught separately from men. The early Christians and medieval Europeans continued this trend, and single-sex schools for the privileged through classes prevailed through the Reformation period. Gradually, however, education for women, in a separate but equal basis to that provided for men, was becoming a clear responsibility of society. Martin Luther appealed for civil support of schools for all children. At the Council of Trent in the 16th century, the Roman Catholic Church encouraged the establishment of free primary schools for children of all classes. The concept of universal primary education, regardless of sex, had been born, but it was still in the realm of the single-sex school.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, co-education became a more widely applied principle of educational philosophy. In Britain, Germany, and the Soviet Union the education of boys and girls in the same classes became an accepted practice. Since World War II, Japan and the Scandinavian countries have also adopted relatively universal co-educational systems. The greatest negative reaction to co-education has been felt in the teaching systems of the Latin countries, where the sexes have usually been separated at both primary and secondary levels, according to local conditions.

A number of studies have indicated that girls seem to perform better overall and in science in particular. In single-sex classes, during the adolescent years, pressure to conform to stereotypical female gender roles may disadvantage girls in traditionally male subjects, making them reluctant to volunteer for experimental work while taking part in lessons. In Britain, academic league tables point to high standards achieved in girls' schools. Some educationalists, therefore, suggest segregation of the sexes as a good thing, particularly in certain areas, and a number of schools are experimenting with the idea.

Câu 37: Ancient education generally focused its efforts on _____.

- A. young people only B. on male learners C. both sexes D. female learners

Câu 38: Education in early times was mostly aimed at _____.

- A. teaching skills B. learning new lifestyles
C. learning to live D. imparting survival skills

Câu 39: The first to support the equality of the sexes was _____.

- A. the Chinese B. the Jews C. Plato D. the Greek

Câu 40: The word “**informally**” in this context mostly refers to an education occurring _____.

- A. in a department B. in classrooms C. ability D. outside the school

Câu 41: When education first reached women, they were _____.

- A. separated from men B. locked up in a place with men
C. deprived of opportunities D. isolated from a normal life

Câu 42: When the concept of universal primary education was introduced, education _____.

- A. was intended for all the sexes B. was intended to leave out female learners
C. was given free to all D. focused on imparting skills

Câu 43: Co-education was negatively responded to in _____.

- A. conservative countries B. Japan
C. South American countries D. the Scandinavian countries

IX-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.

Câu 44: A. interview B. uminute C. question D. suitable

Câu 45: A. expand B. vacancy C. appalicant D. category

X-Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 31 to 35.

Here are tips that help succeed in your job interview:

Always arrive early. If you do not know (46) _____ the organization is located, call for exact directions (47) _____ advance. Leave some extra time for any traffic, parking, or unexpected events. If you are running late, call right away and let someone know. The best time to arrive is approximately 5 - 10 minutes early. Give yourself the time to read your resume one more time, to catch your breath, and to be ready for the interview. Once you are at the office, treat everyone you encounter with respect. Be (48) _____ to everyone as soon as you walk in the door.

Wear a professional business suit. This point should be emphasized enough. First (49) _____ are extremely important in the interview process. Women should (50) _____ wearing too much jewelry or make up. Men should avoid flashy suits or wearing too much perfume. It is also important that you feel comfortable. While a suit is the standard interview attire in a business environment, if you think it is an informal environment, call before and ask. Regardless, you can never be overdressed if you are wearing a tailored suit.

- Câu 46:** A. when B. why C. where D. that
Câu 47: A. with B. in C. on D. for
Câu 48: A. happy B. pleasant C. disappointed D. excited
Câu 49: A. attendances B. attentions C. impressions D. pressures
Câu 50: A. avoid B. suggest C. enjoy D. mind

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Họ, tên thí sinh: SBD:

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