

Họ, tên thí sinh:
Số báo danh:

Mã đề thi 423

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. planned B. cooked C. lived D. played
Question 2. A. date B. face C. page D. map

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. importance B. relation C. happiness D. employment
Question 4. A. teacher B. police C. lesson D. action

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 5. Liz is telling Andrew about her first novel.

Liz: "Guess what? My first novel has just been published."

Andrew: "_____"

- A. It's my pleasure. B. Better luck next time!
C. Congratulations! D. It's very kind of you.

Question 6. Jenny and her teacher are meeting at the bus stop.

Jenny: "Good afternoon, Miss. How are you?"

Teacher: "_____. And you?"

- A. I'm thirty years old B. Fine, thank you C. I'm going home D. I'm leaving 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 7. As a sociable boy, Jack enjoys spending his free time going out with friends.

- A. mischievous B. caring C. shy D. outgoing

Question 8. It's not a pleasant feeling to discover you've been taken for a ride by a close friend.

- A. deceived deliberately B. treated with sincerity
C. driven away D. given a lift

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 9. Heavy rain makes driving on the road very difficult.

- A. easy B. interesting C. simple D. hard

Question 10. A series of programs have been broadcast to raise public awareness of healthy living.

- A. understanding B. assistance C. experience D. confidence

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

- Question 11.** You _____ use your mobile phone during the test. It's against the rules.
A. oughtn't B. needn't C. mustn't D. mightn't
- Question 12.** A university degree is considered to be a _____ for entry into most professions.
A. demand B. requisite C. request D. claim
- Question 13.** Paul has just sold his _____ car and intends to buy a new one.
A. old Japanese black B. black old Japanese C. old black Japanese D. Japanese old black
- Question 14.** Mr Brown has kindly agreed to spare us some of his _____ time to answer our questions.
A. costly B. valuable C. beneficial D. worthy
- Question 15.** A survey was _____ to study the effects of smoking on young adults.
A. filled B. commented C. carried D. conducted
- Question 16.** I _____ my old school teacher last week.
A. have visited B. visited C. am visiting D. visit
- Question 17.** The _____ of the Internet has played an important part in the development of communication.
A. occurrence B. research C. invention D. display
- Question 18.** More and more investors are pouring _____ money into food and beverage start-ups.
A. an B. a C. Ø D. the
- Question 19.** The better the weather is, _____.
A. the more the beaches get crowded B. the most the beaches get crowded
C. the most crowded the beaches get D. the more crowded the beaches get
- Question 20.** The book _____ you gave me is very interesting.
A. which B. who C. where D. when
- Question 21.** It is not always easy to make a good _____ at the last minute.
A. decision B. decisive C. decide D. decisively
- Question 22.** When the manager of our company retires, the deputy manager will _____ that position.
A. stand for B. catch on C. take over D. hold on

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 23 to 27.

In the early twentieth century, an American woman named Emily Post wrote a book on etiquette. This book explained the proper behavior Americans should follow in many different social (23)_____, from birthday parties to funerals. But in modern society, it is not simply to know the proper rules for behavior in your own country. It is necessary for people (24)_____ work or travel abroad to understand the rules of etiquette in other cultures as well.

Cultural (25)_____ can be found in such simple processes as giving or receiving a gift. In Western cultures, a gift can be given to the receiver with relatively little ceremony. When a gift is offered, the receiver usually takes the gift and expresses his or her thanks. (26)_____, in some Asian countries, the act of gift-giving may appear confusing to Westerners. In Chinese culture, both the giver and receiver understand that the receiver will typically refuse to take the gift several times before he or she finally accepts it. In addition, to (27)_____ respect for the receiver, it is common in several Asian cultures to use both hands when offering a gift to another person.

(Source: Reading Advantage by Casey Malarcher)

- Question 23.** A. conditions B. situations C. positions D. locations
Question 24. A. whose B. which C. who D. where
Question 25. A. differ B. different C. differently D. differences
Question 26. A. Moreover B. Otherwise C. Therefore D. However
Question 27. A. take B. get C. feel D. show

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 28 to 34.

Different cultures follow their own special customs when a child's baby teeth fall out. In Korea, for example, they have the custom of throwing lost teeth up on the roof of a house. According to tradition, a magpie will come and take the tooth. Later, the magpie will return with a new tooth for the child. In other Asian countries, such as Japan and Vietnam, children follow a similar tradition of throwing **their** lost teeth onto the roofs of houses.

Birds aren't the only animals thought to take lost teeth. In Mexico and Spain, tradition says a mouse takes a lost tooth and leaves some money. However, in Mongolia, dogs are responsible for taking teeth away. Dogs are highly respected in Mongolian culture and are considered guardian angels of the people. Tradition says that the new tooth will grow good and strong if the baby tooth is fed to a guardian angel. Accordingly, parents in Mongolia will put their child's lost tooth in a piece of meat and feed it to a dog.

The idea of giving lost teeth to an angel or fairy is also a tradition in the West. Many children in Western countries count on the Tooth Fairy to leave money or presents in exchange for a tooth. The exact **origins** of the Tooth Fairy are a mystery, although the story probably began in England or Ireland centuries ago. According to tradition, a child puts a lost tooth under his or her pillow before going to bed. In **the wee hours**, while the child is sleeping, the Tooth Fairy takes the tooth and leaves something else under the pillow. In France, the Tooth Fairy leaves a small gift. In the United States, however, the Tooth Fairy usually leaves money. These days, the rate is \$1 to \$5 per tooth, adding up to a lot of money from the Tooth Fairy!

(Source: Reading Challenge 2 by Casey Malarcher & Andrea Janzen)

Question 28. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Customs concerning children's new teeth B. Animals eating children's lost teeth
 C. Presents for young children's lost teeth D. Traditions concerning children's lost teeth

Question 29. The word "**their**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. roofs' B. children's C. houses' D. countries'

Question 30. According to the passage, where is a child's lost tooth thought to be taken away by a mouse?

- A. In Japan and Vietnam B. In Korea
 C. In Mexico and Spain D. In Mongolia

Question 31. According to paragraph 2, parents in Mongolia feed their child's lost tooth to a dog because _____.

- A. they think dogs like eating children's teeth
 B. they hope that their child will get some gifts for his or her tooth
 C. they know that dogs are very responsible animals
 D. they believe that this will make their child's new tooth good and strong

Question 32. The word "**origins**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. stories B. families C. countries D. beginnings

Question 33. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the tradition of tooth giving in the West?

- A. Children give money to the Tooth Fairy.
B. Children put their lost teeth under their pillows.
C. Children hope to get money or gifts from the Tooth Fairy.
D. Lost teeth are traditionally given to an angel or fairy.

Question 34. The phrase "**the wee hours**" in paragraph 3 probably refers to the period of time _____.

- A. long before bedtime B. late in the morning
C. soon after midnight D. early in the evening

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 35 to 42.

Earth is richly supplied with different types of living organisms which co-exist in their environments, forming complex, interrelated communities. Living organisms depend on one another for nutrients, shelter, and other benefits. The extinction of one species can set off a chain reaction that affects many other species, particularly if the loss occurs near the bottom of the food chain. For example, the extinction of a particular insect or plant might seem **inconsequential**. However, there may be fish or small animals that depend on that resource for foodstuffs. The loss can threaten the survival of these creatures and larger predators that prey upon them. Extinction can have a ripple effect that spreads throughout nature.

In addition to its biological consequences, extinction poses a moral dilemma for humans, the only species capable of saving the others. The presence of humans on the planet has affected all other life forms, particularly plants and animals. Human lifestyles have proven to be incompatible with the survival of some other species. Purposeful efforts have been made to eliminate animals that prey on people, livestock, crops, or pose any threat to human livelihoods. Some wild animals have been decimated by human desire for meat, hides, fur, or other body parts with commercial value. Likewise, demand for land, water, and other natural resources has left many wild plants and animals with little to no suitable habitat. Humans have also affected nature by introducing non-native species to local areas and producing pollutants having a negative impact on the environment. The combination of these human-related effects and natural obstacles such as disease or low birthrates has proven to be too much for some species to overcome. **They** have no chance of survival without human help.

As a result, societies have difficult choices to make about the amount of effort and money they are willing to spend to save imperiled species. Will people accept limits on their property rights, recreational activities, and means of livelihood to save a plant or an animal? Should saving such popular species as whales and dolphins take priority over saving obscure, annoying, or fearful species? Is it the responsibility of humans to save every kind of life form from disappearing, or is extinction an inevitable part of nature, in which the strong survive and the weak **perish**? These are some difficult questions that people face as they ponder the fate of other species living on this planet.

(Source: <http://www.encyclopedia.com>)

Question 35. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Causes of animal extinction
- B. Humans and endangered species
- C. Measures to protect endangered species
- D. The importance of living organisms

Question 36. The word "**inconsequential**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. unrecognizable
- B. unexpected
- C. unavoidable
- D. unimportant

Question 37. Which of the following can result from the loss of one species in a food chain?

- A. There might be a lack of food resources for some other species.
- B. Larger predators will look for other types of prey.
- C. The connections among the creatures in the food chain become closer.
- D. Animals will shift to another food chain in the community.

Question 38. The word "**They**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. some species
- B. low birthrates
- C. human-related effects
- D. natural obstacles

Question 39. In paragraph 2, non-native species are mentioned as _____.

- A. an achievement of human beings
- B. a kind of harmless animals
- C. a kind of useful plants
- D. a harmful factor to the environment

Question 40. The word "**perish**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. disappear
- B. remain
- C. develop
- D. complete

Question 41. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. No other species can threaten the survival of humans on Earth.
- B. Humans have difficult choices to make about saving endangered species.
- C. Some animals and plants cannot survive without human help.
- D. The existence of humans is at the expense of some other species.

Question 42. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Animal and plant species which pose threats to humans will die out soon.
- B. The dilemma humans face between maintaining their lives and saving other species remains.
- C. Humans will make changes in their lifestyles to save other species.
- D. Saving popular animal and plant species should be given a high priority.

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 43. "No, I won't go to work at the weekend," said Sally.

- A. Sally apologized for not going to work at the weekend.
- B. Sally promised to go to work at the weekend.
- C. Sally regretted not going to work at the weekend.
- D. Sally refused to go to work at the weekend.

Question 44. We survived that accident because we were wearing our seat belts.

- A. Had we not been wearing our seat belts, we wouldn't have survived that accident.
- B. But for our seat belts, we would have survived that accident.
- C. If we weren't wearing our seat belts, we couldn't have survived that accident.
- D. Without our seat belts, we could have survived that accident.

