

**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. drought      B. fought      C. brought      D. bought  
**Question 2:** A. builds      B. destroys      C. occurs      D. prevents

**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 the primary stress in each of the following questions.**

- Question 3:** A. include      B. achieve      C. replace      D. comment  
**Question 4:** A. comfortable      B. attractive      C. secretive      D. necessary  
**Question 5:** A. appearance      B. telephone      C. government      D. leadership

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

- Question 6:** By the time their babies arrive, the Johnsons hope \_\_\_\_\_ painting the nursery.  
A. have finished      B. finished      C. to finish      D. finish
- Question 7:** This is a picture of a \_\_\_\_\_ bus.  
A. red bright London      B. bright red London      C. London bright red      D. London red bright
- Question 8:** Young people have become increasingly committed \_\_\_\_\_ social activities.  
A. of      B. to      C. in      D. at
- Question 9:** He \_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor after the accident, but he continued to play instead.  
A. must have gone      B. needn't have gone  
C. shouldn't have gone      D. should have gone
- Question 10:** While everybody else in our class prefers working in groups, Mina likes working \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on herself      B. on her own      C. of her own      D. in herself
- Question 11:** Marie Curie, \_\_\_\_\_, was awarded a Nobel Prize for her work.  
A. was the scientist who discovered radium      B. whose scientific discovery of radium  
C. the scientist discovered radium      D. the scientist who discovered radium
- Question 12:** \_\_\_\_\_ about gene-related diseases has increased is welcome news.  
A. Scientific knowledge      B. It was scientific knowledge  
C. Though scientific knowledge      D. That scientific knowledge
- Question 13:** \_\_\_\_\_ he arrived at the bus stop when the bus came.  
A. Hardly had      B. No sooner had      C. No longer has      D. Not until had
- Question 14:** \_\_\_\_\_, the young mother appeared visibly very happy after the birth of her child.  
A. Tired as she was      B. She was tired      C. As tired      D. Despite tired
- Question 15:** John was in Hanoi and wanted to send a parcel to his parents. He asked a local passer-by the way to the post-office. Choose the most suitable response to fill in the blank in the following exchange.  
- John: "Can you show me the way to the nearest post office, please?"  
- Passer-by: " \_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Not way, sorry.      B. Just round the corner over there.  
C. Look it up in a dictionary!      D. There's no traffic near here.
- Question 16:** I knew they were talking about me \_\_\_\_\_ they stopped when I entered the room.  
A. because      B. so that      C. despite      D. therefore
- Question 17:** Lora has just bought a new skirt that she likes very much. Choose the most suitable response to fill in the blank in the following exchange.  
- Jane: "You look great in that red skirt, Lora!"  
- Lora: " \_\_\_\_\_"



**Question 34:** The world is becoming more industrialized and the number of animal species that have become extinct have increased.

A

B

C D

**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.**

### Higher Education in the UK

Students who have successfully completed an A-level course may go to university to do (35) \_\_\_\_\_ three- or four-year course leading to a first degree such as Bachelor of Arts (BA), Bachelor of Science (BSc), etc. They apply to several universities which then (36) \_\_\_\_\_ an offer of a place specifying the minimum grades the student needs to obtain in the A level subjects studied. Higher education is not (37) \_\_\_\_\_. In principle, students have to pay a contribution to the cost of teaching (tuition fees) and have also to pay their living costs (maintenance). The government provides (38) \_\_\_\_\_ to help them pay for university education which have to be paid back from earnings once their income reaches a certain (39) \_\_\_\_\_. In recent years government policy has been to (40) \_\_\_\_\_ the percentage of 18-year olds (41) \_\_\_\_\_ go to university, which is now, at 40%, double the 1990 figure, but this growth has been at the (42) \_\_\_\_\_ of the amount of financial support given to individual students.

Universities receive money (43) \_\_\_\_\_ the state for each student and are responsible for employing staff and deciding which courses to offer. The head of a university, who is (44) \_\_\_\_\_ for its management, is called a vice-chancellor.

- Question 35:** A. that      B. a      C. this      D. the  
**Question 36:** A. create      B. do      C. make      D. get  
**Question 37:** A. permitted      B. allowed      C. compulsory      D. free  
**Question 38:** A. loans      B. hires      C. shares      D. rents  
**Question 39:** A. grade      B. level      C. mark      D. rank  
**Question 40:** A. rise      B. remain      C. increase      D. decrease  
**Question 41:** A. who      B. which      C. whose      D. whom  
**Question 42:** A. fee      B. suspense      C. charge      D. expense  
**Question 43:** A. of      B. from      C. to      D. in  
**Question 44:** A. liable      B. responsible      C. answerable      D. chargeable

**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 45 to 54.**

Early peoples had no need of engineering works to supply their water. Hunters and nomads camped near natural sources of fresh water, and populations were so sparse that pollution of the water supply was not a serious problem. After community life developed and agricultural villages became urban centres, the problem of supplying water became important for inhabitants of a city, as well as for irrigation of the farms surrounding the city. Irrigation works were known in prehistoric times, and before 2000 BC the rulers of Babylonia and Egypt constructed systems of dams and canals to **impound** the flood waters of the Euphrates and Nile rivers, controlling floods and providing irrigation water throughout the dry season. Such irrigation canals also supplied water for domestic purposes. The first people to consider the sanitation of their water supply were the ancient Romans, who constructed a vast system of aqueducts to bring the clean waters of the Apennine Mountains into the city and built basins and filters along these **mains** to ensure the clarity of the water. The construction of such extensive water-supply systems declined when the Roman Empire disintegrated, and for several centuries local springs and wells formed the main source of domestic and industrial water.

The invention of the force pump in England in the middle of the 16th century greatly extended the possibilities of development of water-supply systems. In London, the first pumping waterworks was completed in 1562; it pumped river water to a reservoir about 37 m above the level

of the River Thames and from the reservoir the water was distributed by gravity, through lead pipes, to buildings in the **vicinity**.

Increased per-capita demand has coincided with water shortages in many countries. South-east England, for example, receives only 14 per cent of Britain's rainfall, has 30 per cent of its population, and has experienced declining winter rainfall since the 1980s.

In recent years a great deal of interest has been shown in the conversion of seawater to fresh water to provide drinking water for very dry areas, such as the Middle East. Several different processes, including distillation, electro dialysis, reverse osmosis, and direct-freeze evaporation, have been developed for this purpose. Some of these processes have been used in large facilities in the United States. Although these processes are successful, the cost of treating seawater is much higher than that for treating fresh water.

From *A. Briggs' article on culture*, Microsoft® Student 2008

**Question 45:** Early peoples didn't need water supply engineering works because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. their community life had already developed
- B. natural sources of fresh water nearby were always available
- C. there was almost no dry season in prehistoric times
- D. they had good ways to irrigate their farms

**Question 46:** The word "**impound**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. supply
- B. irrigate
- C. provide
- D. drain

**Question 47:** Clean water supply was first taken into consideration by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the English people
- B. the ancient Romans
- C. the Egyptians
- D. the US people

**Question 48:** For several centuries after the disintegration of the Roman Empire, the main source of water supply was from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. springs and wells
- B. systems of aqueducts
- C. dams and canals
- D. water pipes

**Question 49:** The word "**mains**" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. lands
- B. areas
- C. pipes
- D. rivers

**Question 50:** Which of the following is NOT true about London's water supply in the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century?

- A. Water was pumped from the River Thames.
- B. Water was stored in a reservoir.
- C. Water ran from the reservoir to buildings.
- D. Water was conducted through canals.

**Question 51:** The word "**vicinity**" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the cities in South-east England
- B. the areas along the River Thames
- C. the neighborhood around a reservoir
- D. the region where industry developed

**Question 52:** One of the causes of water shortages in South-east England is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. water pollution
- B. increased demand
- C. water-supply system decline
- D. water evaporation

**Question 53:** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a process of converting seawater to freshwater?

- A. Steaming and cooling.
- B. Water evaporation.
- C. Dissolving chemicals.
- D. Purification method.

**Question 54:** In the passage, the author mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the development of water supply
- B. the results of water shortages
- C. the water pumping systems
- D. the fresh water storage

**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 55 to 64.**

Sleep is a natural process, and although a lot have been written about the subject, it is still surrounded by mystery. It is used by some as an escape from the world, and regarded by others as an **irritating** waste of time: some people get by on very little, others claim they cannot exist without at least ten hours, but nobody can do without sleep completely.

Our night's sleep does not just consist of a steady phase of gradually deepening sleep. It alternates between two stages: Non-dreaming or ordinary sleep, and REM (rapid eye movement) or dreaming sleep. As soon as we fall asleep, we go straight into non-dreaming sleep for an hour or so, then into REM sleep for about 15 minutes, then back into non-dreaming sleep. **It** alternates in this way for the rest of the night, with non-dreaming sleep tending to last longer at the beginning of the night. Non-dreaming sleep **occupies** three-quarters of our night's sleep, about a quarter of it deep and the rest fairly light.

It is widely believed that sleep repairs the body and makes good the damage caused by being awake. However, its main function is to refresh the brain. Experts believe that probably only about two-thirds of our sleep is necessary for repairing and refreshing the brain, with the most valuable sleep coming in the first few hours of the non-dreaming period, the last few hours of sleep are not so essential. The brain can manage quite well with reduced sleep as long as it is uninterrupted sleep.

The quality of sleep is important. A study conducted in the USA looked at short sleepers, who slept for 5.5 hours on average, and long sleepers, who had 8.5 hours or more. It is discovered after a variety of tests that the long sleepers were poor sleepers, had twice as much REM sleep as the short sleepers, appeared to sleep longer to make up for poor sleep, and did not wake up in the morning refreshed. Similarly, people who sleep deeply do not necessarily get a better quality of sleep than shallow sleepers. Deep sleepers can feel tired the following day, so six hours of good sleep is worth more than eight hours of troubled sleep.

*From **Awakening to Sleep** – American Psychological Association*

**Question 55:** It can be concluded from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people need equal time of sleep
- B. sleep remains a puzzle
- C. sleep is among the processes of the nature
- D. everything about sleep has been brought to light

**Question 56:** The word "**irritating**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. calming
- B. soothing
- C. annoying
- D. comforting

**Question 57:** All the following statements are true, EXCEPT for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. our night's sleep occurs in a straight line of only two phases
- B. all sleeps are similar in the alternatives of the two stages during the night
- C. we spend only 25 percent of our night's sleeping time dreaming
- D. we often have no dreams right after we fall asleep

**Question 58:** The word "**it**" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. our night's sleep
- B. the ordinary sleep
- C. the REM
- D. the night

**Question 59:** The word "**occupies**" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. accounts for
- B. takes care of
- C. works out
- D. goes up

**Question 60:** Unlike the common belief, sleep helps \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. not to be awake
- B. us to repair our body
- C. us to fix the damage happening by day
- D. our brain to rest and recover

**Question 61:** The study discussed in the reading passage suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the fewer hours we sleep, the more we dream
- B. deep sleep means better sleep
- C. the type of sleep is more important than its length
- D. six hours of sleep is better than eight hours

**Question 62:** Which of the following is NOT discussed in the passage?

- A. The role of the sleep .
- B. Sleepless people’s problems.
- C. Types of sleep.
- D. The circle of a sleep.

**Question 63:** It can be inferred from the reading passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. if we can sleep uninterruptedly, it is not necessary to sleep the whole night
- B. REM makes good our brain
- C. nearly 70 % of our sleep is invaluable
- D. dream enables our body to refresh when we can sleep uninterruptedly

**Question 64:** This passage is the most likely taken from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a doctor’s description
- B. a health magazine
- C. an advertisement
- D. a fashion magazine

**WRITING**

**Part I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.**

**Question 65:** This is the most interesting novel I’ve ever read.

I have never \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 66:** I can’t cook as well as my mother can.

My mother \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 67:** The noise next door did not stop until after midnight.

It was not \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 68:** You can ring this number whenever there is any difficulty.

Should \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 69:** “I didn’t break the vase of flowers,” the boy said.

The boy denied \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part II. In about 140 words, write a paragraph about the kind of job you would like to do after you finish your education.**

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**PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (8 điểm)**

Câu số	Đáp án	Câu số	Đáp án	Câu số	Đáp án
1	A	23	A	45	B
2	D	24	B	46	D
3	D	25	C	47	B
4	B	26	D	48	A
5	A	27	A	49	C
6	C	28	B	50	D
7	B	29	A	51	C
8	B	30	C	52	B
9	D	31	B	53	C
10	B	32	C	54	A
11	D	33	C	55	B
12	D	34	D	56	C
13	A	35	B	57	A
14	A	36	C	58	A
15	B	37	D	59	A
16	A	38	A	60	D
17	C	39	B	61	C
18	C	40	C	62	B
19	B	41	A	63	A
20	D	42	D	64	B
21	D	43	B		
22	B	44	B		

**PHẦN VIẾT (2 điểm)****I (0,5 điểm)**

Câu 65: I have never read such an interesting novel before.

Hoặc: I have never read a more interesting novel than this (one/ novel).

Câu 66: My mother can cook better than I can/ me.

Câu 67: It was not until after midnight that the noise next door stopped.

Câu 68: Should there be any difficulty, you can ring this number.

Hoặc: Should any difficulty arise, you can ring this number.

Câu 69: The boy denied having broken/ breaking the vase of flowers.

**II. (1,5 điểm)**

	<b>Mô tả tiêu chí đánh giá</b>	<b>Điểm tối đa</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Bố cục</b>	<b>0,40</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Câu đề dẫn chủ đề mạch lạc</li><li>○ Bố cục hợp lí rõ ràng phù hợp yêu cầu của đề bài</li><li>○ Bố cục uyển chuyển từ mở bài đến kết luận</li></ul>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>Phát triển ý</b>	<b>0,25</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Phát triển ý có trình tự logic</li><li>○ Có dẫn chứng, ví dụ, ... đủ để bảo vệ ý kiến của mình</li></ul>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Sử dụng ngôn từ</b>	<b>0,30</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Sử dụng ngôn từ phù hợp nội dung</li><li>○ Sử dụng ngôn từ đúng văn phong/ thể loại</li><li>○ Sử dụng từ nối các ý cho bài viết uyển chuyển</li></ul>	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Nội dung</b>	<b>0,30</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Đủ thuyết phục người đọc</li><li>○ Đủ dẫn chứng, ví dụ, lập luận</li><li>○ Độ dài: Số từ không nhiều hơn hoặc ít hơn so với quy định 5%</li></ul>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ngữ pháp, dấu câu, và chính tả:</b>	<b>0,25</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Sử dụng đúng dấu câu</li><li>○ Chính tả: Viết đúng chính tả<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Lỗi chính tả gây hiểu nhầm/ sai lệch ý sẽ bị tính một lỗi (trừ 1% điểm của bài viết)</li><li>▪ Cùng một lỗi chính tả lặp lại chỉ tính là một lỗi</li></ul></li><li>○ Sử dụng đúng thời, thể, cấu trúc câu đúng ngữ pháp. (Lỗi ngữ pháp gây hiểu nhầm/ sai lệch ý sẽ bị trừ 1% điểm bài viết.)</li></ul>	
	<b>Tổng</b>	<b>1,50</b>

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