

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

- ❖ *Thí sinh làm phần trắc nghiệm (MULTIPLE CHOICE) trên phiếu trả lời trắc nghiệm và phần tự luận (WRITTEN TEST) trên phiếu trả lời tự luận.*
- ❖ *Phân mã đề thi trên phiếu trắc nghiệm, thí sinh tô vào ô 001.*
- ❖ *Thí sinh làm mỗi câu trên một tờ giấy riêng và ghi rõ câu số mấy ở trang 1 của mỗi tờ giấy thi.*

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE (50 PTS)

I. LEXICO-GRAMMAR: Choose the best options to complete the following sentences.

1. The famous singer has little contact with his family in his small hometown. He visits his parents at _____ intervals.
A. irregular B. disconnected C. rare D. intermitten
2. The mass media have prejuduced the public _____ the young movie star.
A. on B. about C. against D. from
3. When it came to cleaning up afterwards, Anne was _____ by her absence.
A. conspicuous B. outspoken C. crystal D. distinct
4. Who will _____ the catering for the company's anniversary reception?
A. make B. supply C. do D. see
5. It took the children a lot of time to _____ the beaches in an effort to protect the environment.
A. clean up B. clear away C. clear up D. clean away
6. If you do not take the early train, I guess you will _____ a risk of missing the flight.
A. take B. bring C. earn D. run
7. Susan has cooked too much food for the party. There will be leftovers _____.
A. at any cost B. on any terms C. at any rate D. by any means
8. The accused was _____ with burglary and vandalism.
A. convicted B. indicted C. condemned D. charged
9. A group of _____ women were waiting anxiously in the hospital corridor.
A. downcast B. downfall C. downbeat D. downgrading
10. The audience called out for another performance, so the pianist had to play some _____ before the crowd left.
A. ovations B. encores C. sequels D. prequels
11. When will the local band's new album be _____ in the shops?
A. released B. published C. noticed D. unleashed
12. The puppet show was _____. I could not stop laughing.
A. overarching B. delirious C. hilarious D. hysterical
13. The police have _____ part of the only road to the local station.
A. blocked up B. occluded out C. piled up D. coned off
14. A _____ took place among the siblings over the inheritance when their parents passed away. They refused to speak to one another after that.
A. controversy B. feud C. battle D. paradox
15. As _____ the 13th century, humans in Mesoamerica and South America began using tobacco.
A. far ago as B. long as C. far back as D. much as

16. _____ on their parents, the less likely they become responsible for their own life.
 A. The more children have dependence B. The more dependent the children have
 C. The more dependent are the children D. The more dependence the children have
17. _____ when another one came.
 A. Hardly I had answered one phone call B. Barely had I answered one phone call
 C. No sooner had I answered one phone call D. As soon as I had answered one phone call
18. The first glide _____. I felt all the energy in my body.
 A. could not have been impressive B. should have been more impressive
 C. would have been more impressive D. could not have been more impressive
19. The suitcases were _____ the porter could not carry them upstairs.
 A. so heavy for B. such heavy that C. such that D. so heavy ones
20. Of all the instruments, fiddles may have had _____ on country music.
 A. more important impact B. the most important impact
 C. the more important impact D. important impact most
21. It was _____ that the order had been processed and completed.
 A. by the end of July B. the end of July
 C. at the end of July D. when it is the end of July
22. The postman _____ the letter outside. It was all wet.
 A. could not have left B. should not have left
 C. can't have left D. must not have left
23. _____ opening one more branch in the South, the company asked for more investment.
 A. But for B. With a view to C. Owing to D. Irrespective of
24. When Paul _____ enough experience, we will give him a chance to work abroad.
 A. will gain B. gained C. has gained D. gaining
25. _____ softly Maria spoke, we could hear every of her words because of the utter silence.
 A. Even though B. Whatever C. Whereas D. No matter how
26. _____ another war broke out a few days ago has aggravated the economic crisis in certain countries.
 A. When B. Though C. That D. The fact
27. _____ from the fans that the singer decided to cancel the tour planned months before.
 A. So high was the pressure B. It was so high pressure
 C. Such high pressure was it D. Such high pressure
28. _____ any pen-friends before, Mina felt completely excited to receive letters from abroad.
 A. Not having B. Having not C. Having not had D. Not having had
29. All of the fans thought it was a nice goal, but the referee _____ it.
 A. refused B. rejected C. disallowed D. deprived
30. The coach complained that the players' skills had become _____.
 A. off balance B. under par C. below medium D. beyond expectations
31. The drivers had _____ problems with flooding after heavy showers.
 A. continuous B. repetitive C. continual D. constant
32. I cannot bear Barbara's conversations. She talks the hind leg off a _____.
 A. rabbit B. monkey C. donkey D. weasel
33. They are good customers who always pay _____.
 A. on the nail B. off the record C. in the palm D. on the door
34. The boys love to disassemble the blocks and then start to build them up _____.
 A. from pieces B. from scratch C. off base D. off stage
35. The team leader brushed _____ the ideas that his members had suggested.
 A. aside B. down C. away D. up

36. Mrs. Jones often drags _____ the old problems again during her quarrels with the neighbors though they have all been solved.
A. out B. up C. in D. on
37. The puzzle is really challenging. Let's _____ it from another angle. We may solve it.
A. turn to B. come at C. get onto D. call for
38. The use of more ozone-destructive compounds has caused further _____ of the ozone layer.
A. dwindling B. diminution C. dwarfing D. depletion
39. You cannot easily recognize the truth, for the clerks have _____ it.
A. covered a mask on B. hidden the light from
C. drawn a veil over D. put a film across
40. The shop asserted _____ us very generous hire purchase terms, so there was little chance of an exchange or a refund.
A. to offer B. to have offered C. offering D. having offered

II. GUIDED CLOZE: Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each space.
Motion sickness

Motion sickness can be a traveller's worst nightmare. It can (41) _____ anyone regardless of age, size, weight, or other physical or mental characteristics which might trigger illness. Motion sickness is simply a balance problem which is caused by messages the nerves are sending to the brain about (42) _____ of movement. The movement can be from a ship (43) _____ through rough seas or breezing along calm, coastal waters or bays. The movement can also be from the (44) _____ of a train chugging along a slow, leisurely pace or rumbling along as it (45) _____ speed.

Symptoms of motion sickness usually begin with mild nausea which is later replaced (46) _____ vomiting. Regardless of whether motion sickness occurs while travelling in automobiles, ships, planes or trains, there are some possible measures, both medical and common sense, that can (47) _____ divert those pecky messages sent to the brain.

One form of help is medication- whether prescription or (48) _____. There is more than one type of medication on the market, but the key to success usually (49) _____ that the medication be taken before the symptoms of motion sickness appear and the prescription's directions be followed exactly as to amount and timing or frequency for the regimen. The (50) _____ side of the coin is that motion sickness medication may interact with other medication the person is taking and cause negative side effects.

41. A. hit B. strike C. attack D. reach
42. A. habits B. patterns C. models D. forms
43. A. plowing B. sailing C. undertaking D. conducting
44. A. swinging B. hurling C. pulsating D. swaying
45. A. comes up B. exceeds over C. bursts out D. picks up
46. A. by B. in C. with D. for
47. A. possibly B. probably C. predictably D. ostensibly
48. A. above-the-counter B. by-the-counter C. under-the-counter D. over-the-counter
49. A. means B. includes C. concurs D. requires
50. A. other B. back C. flip D. flap

B. WRITTEN TEST (100 PTS)

I. READING COMPREHENSION (40 PTS)

Passage A: Read the text below and choose the best answer to each question.

THE ARMCHAIR SPORT FAN

Let's start with the hardware. This weekend around 50 backsides in Britain are luxuriating in the leathery embrace of the La-Z-Boy Oasis recliner, the 'ultimate sports fan's armchair', which comes with a built-in electric beer cooler, a massage and heating system, and which, for a suitable

premium over its basic price tag, can be ordered in the livery of the owner's favourite team. Their success, according to the firm's marketing boss, is due to the fact that 'Sports fans don't just want a place to sit. They need a genuinely understanding chair.'

And **a genuinely understanding family**. Life used to be relatively simple for sofa-bound sports fans. All you had to do was to open the bottles of beer and endure the drivel of the commentators with reasonable grace. Television sport- at least of calibre above motocross- was a fairly occasional treat. But things have changed, with profound consequences both for sport and society. There is now a mass of live sport- not just recorded highlights-and something somewhere in the world is always happening.

But here's the paradox; as more people follow sport on television, fewer are up to participating in it for real. The streets of Britain are awash with premature physical wrecks dressed, without any sense of irony, in expensive trainers and designer track suits. The average town centre looks like an Olympic warm-up zone. But we are fatter and less active than any generation in history and we haul this clobber into pubs, where grown men in soccer shirts howl like dogs at television sets.

The armchair sports fan is no mug, though. He has served his time on the soccer terraces and the cricket ground. Most likely the race track, too. And he knows that what he once believed about bearing first-hand witness to live sport is so much **guff**. He's had enough of shivering in the rain while the local low-lives steal his car radio. On occasion, he may have splashed out for a ticket to a grand prix and wondered why all he saw was a flash as the drivers zippered past. Above all he has learned that his eyes and ears and any other sentient resources he can muster are no match for the awesome technological wizardry television now brings to sports coverage.

The armchair sports fan knows, therefore, exactly why it is better to watch at home. Even if he ends up with a divorce, he doesn't want to miss out on anything important. The camera now takes him to places he could otherwise never dream of going to. There are cameras in golf holes and in jockeys' hats.

Television sport isn't so much staged as choreographed. Sports that were once thought to be beyond the reach of television, like ocean racing or rock climbing, have been turned into authentic spectacles by the ingenuity of the camera.

But the techno-wonders of the armchair age don't end there. Digital television already allows viewers to choose camera angles, replays and highlights. But how about this for advanced armchair viewing? Japanese technicians have invented a video recorder with action-sensitive software that will automatically cut out the dull parts of any sporting fixture. And it's all for the benefit of the (typically) 30-50-year-old, sedentary, semi-skilled or lower middle class male with a packet of crisps, and England football shirt and looming marital problems.

Or is it? Sport as big business is so recent a phenomenon that the pure economics of it are still evolving. All the armchair fan really needs to know, vaguely, is that he'll be paying the bill. The modern era of commercialization really began in the rancorous aftermath of the 1976 Montreal Olympics, which left Canada with a financial deficit so huge it almost toppled the country's government. Eight years later, when the games arrived in Los Angeles, the lessons had been learned.

The LA committee packaged the games up and sold them to the highest bidders. The television networks were ruthlessly played off against each other for the maximum possible payout. The financial result was as spectacular as Montreal's was embarrassing, and sport has never been the same since. Everyone now knew where the real money was to be made, and it wasn't from a handful of diehards in the stadium.

Now the armchair fan is king. Promoters defer to him, athletes pay homage to him, companies understand the urgent need to involve him. No one can be sure what the consequences will be. Family campaigners fear rises in divorce rates, the collapse of community cohesion, and the further detachment of children reared on a neat diet of televised sport.

One inescapable effect of this is the rise of the self-made expert, the man who couldn't sink a putt from 10 cm but will tell you that Tiger Woods is playing the wrong shot. But where will it end? Where else is there for the cameras to go? Will they follow the players home to bed? Still, there is one thing the armchair sports fan can be sure of: increased comfort. La-Z-Boy's next model will probably have an optional heated pizza tray.

1. Why does the armchair sports fan need ‘a genuinely understanding family’?
 - A. Because he spends so much money on sport.
 - B. Because he spends so much time watching sport.
 - C. Because he spends so much on personal comfort.
 - D. Because he needs their sympathy when his team lose.
2. What does the change the writer is describing in the second paragraph consist of?
 - A. People used to go out to watch sport, instead of staying at home.
 - B. The broadcasts are more intelligent than they used to be.
 - C. The more interesting sports never used to be shown.
 - D. There are now many more sports options to choose from on TV.
3. What is the irony that the sports fans described in the third paragraph are unaware of?
 - A. They watch sport but no longer take part in it.
 - B. They enjoy watching sport despite their poor state of health.
 - C. The clothes they wear are totally inappropriate.
 - D. They are well dressed but behave badly.
4. What is the main advantage for sports fans watching it at home?
 - A. They can see much better.
 - B. They avoid bad weather.
 - C. There is no chance of being robbed.
 - D. It is cheaper.
5. Which of the sports fan’s problems does the latest invention aim to deal with?
 - A. seeing what has happened from a different angle
 - B. seeing what has happened several times
 - C. being bored
 - D. involving the rest of the family in the activity
6. What was the main cause of the transformation that has produced the modern armchair sports fan?
 - A. The TV companies could now afford to provide greater variety.
 - B. Political considerations following the 1976 Olympic Games.
 - C. The realization that the fans would pay any price they were asked.
 - D. Competition between TV companies to attract audiences for sports events.
7. What point is the writer making about armchair sports fans in the last paragraph?
 - A. That after watching so much sport they think they now more than world champions.
 - B. That they are so curious about the lives of sports people that they want to see them off the field.
 - C. That by this time there is nothing more that can be offered to them.
 - D. That all they really care about is comfort, rather than sport.
8. The word ‘guff’ in the fourth paragraph means _____.

A. exaggeration	B. illusion	C. nonsense	D. distortion
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Passage B: You are going to read an extract. Six sentences have been removed from it. Choose from the sentences A – G the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

HONG KONG CUISINE

There are few people who know Hong Kong's culinary scene better than Silvana Leung. The operations manager and lead guide for Hong Kong Foodie, Leung gives tours of the bustling city that allow visitors to get a taste of its unique cuisine.

9.

This gives an idea of what Hong Kong's culinary culture is like.

The Chinese province of Guangdong neighbours Hong Kong, itself a Special Administrative Region on China's southern coast.

10.

Traditional Cantonese cuisine is a lot of stir-fried dishes and steamed dishes.

11.

A lot of what defines these regional cuisines has to do with the weather and how people live in this area. In northern China, they eat a lot of noodles and dumplings, whereas in the southern part of China, they eat a lot of rice. Also, in colder places like northern China and even inland China, it is known for spicy food.

Dim sum is one Cantonese specialty that has spread around the world.

12.

Dim sum in Hong Kong is definitely different. It is way better than anywhere else you can find dim sum.

One aspect that distinguishes Hong Kong cuisine from other Chinese food is its British influences.

13.

Leung says that in most of China, a typical breakfast consists of rice, noodles, or congee, which is a rice porridge. In Hong Kong, however, baked goods are popular. She attributes this at least in part to a lingering British influence.

It also has to do with the lifestyle of the Hong Kong people. Everyone is so hurried every day to go to work or rush somewhere, so they need something that is convenient to eat in the morning.

14.

Another city staple is Hong Kong-style milk tea, which is sweetened with evaporated or condensed milk. They took the English breakfast tea, and turned it into Hong Kong-style milk tea, which is much stronger than English breakfast tea. Hong Kong residents also enjoy an afternoon tea, another remnant of the city's days as a British colony.

List of sentences

- A. Elsewhere in China, other foods are popular
- B. That's why people can pass by these bakeries, grab a bun and then go back to work and have their breakfast.
- C. Her mission is to help visitors to go to local restaurants and be able to order food for themselves after taking the tour.
- D. If you go to these fast-food places, they will have afternoon tea sets.
- E. Very popular in Hongkong, dim sum is a wide assortment of small portions and usually includes steamed or fried dumplings.
- F. It was formerly known as Canton, and Hongkong enjoys Cantonese culture.
- G. Hongkong was under British rule from 1841 to 1997.

Passage C: You are going to read an extract from a text. Six paragraphs have been removed from it. Choose from the paragraphs A – G the one which fits each gap. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

SWIMMING IN AUSTRALIA

Australia is world-famous as a swimming nation. We have a celebrated beach culture, not to mention more privately owned pools per capita than any other country. Yet few urban Australians would consider swimming in their city's river.

15.

Melbourne's Yarra river has been the butt of many jokes, most famously when Norman Gunston extolled its virtues as the river where you could go fishing and land a catch pre-wrapped in newspaper. In Sydney and Perth, people just prefer the beach.

16.

There were clubs such as the North Adelaide District Swimming club, formed in 1905, and open-water swimming competitions such as those held on Perth's Swan river from 1912. Melbourne's famous Yarra river's three-mile swim was held from 1917 to 1964, and at its peak was the largest open-water swimming competition in the world.

17.

Endurance was similarly tested there by Professor Alec Lamb in 1907 who swam seven miles and dove from eight bridges, stopping for sustaining glasses of milk and whisky from his trainer's boat.

18.

An arguably less brazen charity appeal centred on Solomon Islands swimmer Alick Wickham's record-breaking dive of 250 feet into the river in 1917, attracting 50,000 spectators, with the proceeds going to the Soldiers Amelioration Fund.

19.

Fears about pollution are understandable but can be managed by websites such as Yarra Bay Watch and the New South Wales Office of Environment Health. While important, the official advice inadvertently adds to the view that Australian urban rivers are little more than an extension of the stormwater system.

20.

As the Swiss have already realised, to swim in an urban river is to reclaim, one stroke at a time, a public space and a wilder romantic past. It is no coincidence that the same country that zealously promotes urban river and lake swimming can also lay claim to a distinguished environmental record.

List of paragraphs:

- A. It wasn't always like this. Our modern distaste for river swimming is a stark contrast with a history where urban rivers provided a venue for sport, recreation and entertainment, all within easy distance of shops, offices, and public transport.
- B. Melbourne's river even hosted innovative fundraising events. In 1910 the Royal Life Saving Society used it to stage a fake near-drowning, with a society member throwing himself off Princes bridge before being rescued by a policeman. A megaphone then appeared to request donations from the concerned crowd of onlookers.
- C. It was in the Yarra that Annette Kellerman, who was one of the first women to reject pantaloons in favour of a one-piece bathing costume, swam her way to a world record between Church Street bridge and Princes bridge in 1904.
- D. Some projects are now aiming to recast Australia's urban rivers as fun places to swim, including Our Living River in Sydney's Parramatta river, and the Swim Thru Perth open-water swimming event to be held in the Swan river. Meanwhile, the Yarra Swim Co. is planning to revive the three-mile race and build a river-fed swimming pool on the Yarra's banks.
- E. The Swiss must surely be the world leaders, even advocating for river swimming in international diplomacy. Every year, large Swiss cities host mass swimming events like the Rhineschwimmen in Basel.
- F. Almost every major Australian city sits on the banks of a large river. But judging by online reactions to the suggestion of a dip in the Brisbane river, most people are worried about everything from ear infections to a painful death from brain-eating amoebae.
- G. Compare that with the renaissance of river swimming internationally. British writer Caitlin Davies swam the length of London's Thames to uncover a multitude of present and historical swimming cultures.

II. OPEN CLOZE (20 PTS): Fill in each gap with ONE word to make a meaningful passage.

When does a word become a word? For the staff of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, it is not a philosophical question, (1) _____ a practical one. Words are space, time and money. A researcher at Kingston University, London, recently described his fascination at discovering a vault full of millions of ‘non words’ that failed to (2) _____ the grade. They included ‘wurfig’, the act of (3) _____ the internet at work; ‘polkadogde’, the awkward dance performed by pedestrians trying to pass each other on the street; and ‘nonversation’, a pointless chat. ‘What you have to remember,’ says Fiona McPherson, senior editor of the OED’s new words group, ‘is that (4) _____ a word has gone into the dictionary, it never comes out. So words have to pass a few basic (5) _____ before they can be deemed to have (6) _____ the language. They have to have been around a reasonable amount of time and be in (7) _____ use.’

First published in 1928, after a gestation (8) _____ of more than 50 years, the OED is authoritative, scholarly, but never complete. As soon as the original dictionary was completed, work began on a second edition, published in 1989. New editions keep on being scheduled for (9) _____ without delay. ‘The internet has made our work both easier and harder,’ says McPherson. ‘Being able to store words (10) _____ is godsend. On the other hand, there are so many potential outlets for new words that it is far more difficult to keep track of changes in the language.’

III. WORD FORMATION (20 PTS)

PART A: Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets.

- You are not allowed to exchange your financial product for money before the end of the term. Your early _____ may require a fee or a penalty. (**CASH**)
- Sadly, our hometeam was _____ and we lost 4 to 5. (**PLAY**)
- In order to create a new assessment system, we have to build up a _____ framework first. (**CONCEIVE**)
- We do not like the new boss because he often _____ addresses his employees. (**APPROPRIATE**)
- They claimed that was Turkish food, but we all realized its _____. (**AUTHENTIC**)
- I had not thought that Fiona was _____ serious about her training as an astronaut in the future. She was such a strong-willed person. (**DIE**)
- He is not just a vegetarian; he is also a _____. (**FRUIT**)
- The musician kept sitting backstage, deep in _____ thoughts. (**VOICE**)
- The performance of the duet could only be described as impulsive and _____. (**AMATEUR**)
- Though there has not been any financial support this year, we could operate on \$150,000 million _____ from last year. (**CARRY**)

PART B: Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words given in the box.

<i>climate</i>	<i>donate</i>	<i>affect</i>	<i>exertion</i>	<i>soar</i>
<i>suffice</i>	<i>opportunity</i>	<i>accord</i>	<i>leak</i>	<i>policy</i>

The megacities of the Asian continent face varied issues, including (11) _____ access of fresh water, irregular supply, loss from (12) _____ in water distribution networks, and poor quality water in the supply of municipal water. The surplus use of groundwater has rapidly depleted this resource and thereby damaged the water table. Sewerage systems are (13) _____ and sewage treatment is not proper, resulting in contamination of water. Cities therefore also struggle to supply clean water. (14) _____ factors like heavy rainfalls and flooding are common in Asia. (15) _____, there is a requirement for proper water management. Although they face many challenges, these cities play an important role in provide economic growth, (16) _____ positive and negative effects on social and economic fronts.

A complete approach is badly required. The capacity of local governments must be enhanced by training and (17) _____ application of scientific and technical knowledge. Other institutions like non-government organizations, (18) _____, and foreign governments should

collaborate to promote proper water management. Citizen involvement is essential at planning and (19) _____. Moreover, the rapid growth of megacities is destroying their water security. It is never too late to improve the water management practices to deal with the (20) _____ demands of water and protect their people from the stress of water scarcity.

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 PTS): Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that they have the same meaning as the original ones, using the given words.

1. The estate agent could not contrive a careful plan, so we had no trust in him. **INCH**
 → Since
2. Although the directors are working intensely, the merger between two banks is unlikely to happen. **CARDS**
 → However
3. It was obvious that Rita had done something to help Harry. **OWED**
 → It went
4. John’s health became very bad under the pressure of work. **BROKE**
 → It was
5. She certainly had difficulty in setting her life well-balanced again. **KEEL**
 → She must
6. I wish he would stop speaking a lot about being a vegetarian. **SPOUTING**
 → He
7. She felt greatly disappointed that she was not informed about the plans to sell the company. **DARK**
 → Much
8. Fiona and her friends have shown their disagreement with those extreme views. **DISSOCIATED**
 → Fiona as
9. As soon as Helen received the offer, she kept on thinking about it carefully. **TURNING**
 → On
10. I think that Chinese porcelain vase is selling for a price far below its true value. **SONG**
 → If you

----- **HẾT** -----

Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.

Họ tên thí sinh: SBD:
 Trường: Tỉnh/TP: