**Mark letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.**

**Câu 1. A.** delighted **B.** decision **C.** helpline **D.** advice

**Câu 2. A.** business **B.** landscape **C.** steam **D.** historical

**Mark letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose main stress position is placed differently from that of the others in each group**

**Câu 3. A.** habit **B.** promote **C.** practice **D.** igloo

**Câu 4. A.** calendar **B.** situate **C.** literature **D.** religious

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word.**

**Câu 5.** The United Kingdom has made a remarkable progress in gender equality.

 **A.** impressive **B.** famous **C.** insignificant **D.** notable

**Câu 6.** Pure water is often a fairly rare commodity that requires significant energy to produce.

 **A.** Flawless **B.** Clean **C.** Contaminated **D.** Fresh

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word.**

**Câu 7.** Maria is slowly recovering from her illness.

 **A.** getting on with **B.** getting off **C.** getting up **D.** getting over

**Câu 8.** The guests at the Japanese Embassy reception enjoyed it very much but refused to eat the raw fish.

 **A.** fresh **B.** rotten **C.** stale **D.** uncooked

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase to complete each of the sentences.**

**Câu 9.** Villagers are more kind, friendly and warm-hearted than city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** movers **B.** beginners **C.** foreigners **D.** dwellers

**Câu 10.** In a traditional family, there were three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_: grandparents, parents, and children.

 **A.** groups **B.** generations **C.** bands **D.** teams

**Câu 11.** I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sorry for keeping you waiting so long.

 **A.** terrible **B.** terror **C.** terrified **D.** terribly

**Câu 12.** I’m very careful about what I eat so it’s only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I eat fast food.

 **A.** over the moon **B.** once in a blue moon

 **C.** the sky’s the limit **D.** out of this world

**Câu 13.** - Carlos: “Would you like to join us on the trip to La Khe Silk Village?”

- Tyler: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

 **A.** Sounds great **B.** Better things happened.

 **C.** For now. **D.** I don’t think so.

**Câu 14.** - Nick: “We appreciate your contribution to the success of our project.”

- Elena: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

 **A.** It pleased me. **B.** That’s alright.

 **C.** It was my pleasure. **D.** You can say that again.

**Câu 15.** Do well in the test, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you will graduate on time.

 **A.** and **B.** but **C.** or **D.** so

**Câu 16.** I like reading the story \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was written by William Shakespeare

 **A.** that **B.** whose **C.** whom **D.** who

**Câu 17.** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_my homework as soon as I come home.

 **A.** will finish **B.** finish **C.** is finishing **D.** have finished

**Câu 18.** I suggest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a shortcut through the field. It’ll take much less time.

 **A.** taking **B.** taken **C.** to take **D.** take

**Câu 19.** If you earn a good salary, you can be independent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your parents.

 **A.** by **B.** for **C.** to **D.** of

**Câu 20.** They have turned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Daisy’s application for the job.

 **A.** up **B.** to **C.** down **D.** off

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the part that is incorrect.**

**Câu 21.** The man whom remained in the office was the manager.

 **A.** in **B.** was **C.** whom **D.** The

**Câu 22.** Physics are my favorite subject, while English is Mai's.

 **A.** Mai’s **B.** are **C.** while **D.** favorite subject

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that completes each blank.**

Most of the greatest cities in the world are (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ near oceans, rivers, or lakes. New York City, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires are on the Atlantic Ocean, (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ San Francisco, Tokyo, and Santiago are on the Pacific Ocean. Singapore is located on an island in the South China Sea and Venice is on an island in the Adriatic Sea. London is (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Thames River. Paris is on the Seine River. Cairo is on the Nile River and Budapest is on the Danube River. Chicago, Cleveland, and Toronto are on the Great Lakes: Chicago on Lake Michigan, Cleveland on Lake Erie, and Toronto on Lake Ontario.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ their location, most of these cities have famous (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ associated with water. New York City has the Statue of Liberty Island. San Francisco has the Golden Gate Bridge and Venice has the Grand Canal, to name only a few.

**Câu 23. A.** set **B.** put **C.** lied **D.** located

**Câu 24. A.** but **B.** as **C.** although **D.** while

**Câu 25. A.** from **B.** at **C.** on **D.** in

**Câu 26. A.** Because of **B.** Because **C.** As **D.** Since

**Câu 27. A.** scenery **B.** regions **C.** landmarks **D.** monuments

**Read the following passage and mark letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions that follow.**

Ho Chi Minh City is a metropolis where life is very busy and hasty. The best way to enjoy the balance in your mind in such a busy city is to sit on the balcony of one of the numerous coffee houses scattered throughout the city. In this way, you will be out of the crowd but able to look down on the street below. You will also be drinking the beverage that must be at least partly responsible for the kinetic energy that has transformed this city into one of the busiest commercial centers of Southeast Asia in just 20 years - it is coffee.

The classic Vietnamese coffee served in this city comprises strong coffee, dripped from a small metal filter into a cup containing a quarter as much sweetened condensed milk, then stirred and poured over ice in a glass. It was introduced to Vietnam by the French in the late 19th century, but the country quickly became a big exporter.

At Trung Nguyen Coffee - the Vietnamese equivalent of Starbucks, with a Chain of cafés across the city - the coffee menu stretched to five pages. The varieties of Vietnamese coffee produced by Trung Nguyen deserve exploration. They come with different bean combinations and recipes, and nice names such as “Success”, “Creation”, “Discover” and “Thought”. The “Passion”, another brand of Trung Nguyen, has been promoted for women with the promise that drinking this type of coffee would maintain perfect skin and a life of “passion and success”.

**Câu 28.** We can infer that the classic Vietnamese coffee served in Ho Chi Minh City may be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** light **B.** sweet **C.** often hot **D.** colourless

**Câu 29.** The following sentences are true about Trung Nguyen Coffee EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** it offers several types of coffee for customers to enjoy.

 **B.** it is considered equivalent to Starbucks in Vietnam.

 **C.** some types have impressive names.

 **D.** its recipes stretch to five pages.

**Câu 30.** What does the word “It” refer to?

 **A.** Recipe **B.** Glass **C.** Coffee **D.** Coffee shop

**Câu 31.** When you sit on the balcony of a coffee shop enjoying a cup of coffee, you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** taste all types of classic Vietnamese coffee

 **B.** drink Starbucks coffee

 **C.** watch the busiest commercial centre of Southeast Asia.

 **D.** relax for a while

**Câu 32.** What is the main idea of this article?

 **A.** The benefits of drinking coffee

 **B.** The best coffee brand – Trung Nguyen Coffee

 **C.** Ho Chi Minh City’s coffee culture

 **D.** The history of coffee

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the original one.**

**Câu 33.** “Let’s go to the jazz concert this weekend.”, he said.

 **A.** He invited us to go to the jazz concert this weekend.

 **B.** He wanted us to go to the jazz concert this weekend.

 **C.** He suggested going to the jazz concert that weekend.

 **D.** He asked us to go to the jazz concert that weekend.

**Câu 34.** Unless he takes these pills, he won't be better.

 **A.** He won’t be better if he doesn’t take these pills.

 **B.** If he takes these pills, he won't be better.

 **C.** If he doesn’t take these pills, he will be better.

 **D.** Unless he doesn’t take these pills, he won’t be better.

**Câu 35.** People know that the expedition reached the south pole in May.

 **A.** It was known that the expedition reached the south pole in May.

 **B.** It is known that the expedition reached the south pole in May.

 **C.** It knows that the expedition reached the south pole in May.

 **D.** It has been known that the expedition reached the south pole in May.

**Câu 36.** Although the weather changed, the trip went ahead as planned.

 **A.** Although the trip went ahead as planned, the weather changed.

 **B.** Due to a change in the weather, the trip went ahead as planned.

 **C.** Because of a weather change, the trip went ahead as planned.

 **D.** The trip went ahead as planned in spite of a change in the weather.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is BEST written from the words/phrases given.**

**Câu 37.** I/ wish/ I/ can/ go/ your birthday party/ tomorrow.

 **A.** I wish I could go to your birthday party tomorrow.

 **B.** I wish I can go to your birthday party tomorrow.

 **C.** I wish I couldn’t go to your birthday party tomorrow.

 **D.** I wish I can’t go to your birthday party tomorrow.

**Câu 38.** Life/ the city/ be/ stressful/ than/ that/ the countryside.

 **A.** Life in the city is more stressful than that in the countryside.

 **B.** Life of the city is more stressful than that of the countryside.

 **C.** Life in the city are more stressful than that in the countryside.

 **D.** Life at the city is more stressful than that at the countryside.

**Câu 39.** He/ used/ have/ money/, but/ now/ he/ not do.

 **A.** He used to have many money, but now he doesn’t.

 **B.** He used to have a few money, but now he doesn’t.

 **C.** He used to having a lot of money, but now he doesn’t.

 **D.** He used to have a lot of money, but now he doesn’t.

**Câu 40.** My dad/ be/ glad/ meet/ his best friend/ again/ after 20 years.

 **A.** My dad was glad meeting his best friend again after 20 years.

 **B.** My dad was glad of meeting his best friend again after 20 years.

 **C.** My dad was glad to meeting his best friend again after 20 years.

 **D.** My dad was glad to meet his best friend again after 20 years.

***------ HẾT ------***

ĐÁP ÁN

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