





- C. No sooner than he had finished his rehearsal  
D. No sooner had he finished his rehearsal than

**Question 16.** \_\_\_\_\_ colleges and \_\_\_\_\_ universities are the main institutions that provide tertiary education.

- A. Ø/Ø                      B. Ø/the                      C. the/the                      D. the/Ø

**Question 17.** He always avoid \_\_\_\_\_ me in the streets.

- A. meet                      B. to meet                      C. met                      D. meeting

**Question 18.** The living conditions in the rural areas of the country \_\_\_\_\_ during the past 5 years.

- A. had been improved                      B. were improved  
C. had improved                      D. have been improved

**Question 19.** “The longest fish in the contest was eighteen inches long.” “It \_\_\_\_\_ by Thelma Rivers”

- A. was catching                      B. caught                      C. was caught                      D. catch

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of following exchanges.**

**Question 20.** This afternoon Hoa is visiting her hometown.

Mark : “Don’t fail to send your family my regards.” Hoa “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

- A. You’re welcome                      B. Thanks, I will  
C. Good idea, thanks                      D. It’s my pleasure

**Question 21.** Huy and Steve are classmates. They’re talking about their sport hobby.

Huy : “Don’t you like watching football ?” Steve : “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

- A. Yes, I love it.                      B. No, I do. I like it a lot  
C. It’s nice                      D. Yes, I don’t

**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 22.** The natives were angry when foreigners came to their country and took over their land.

- A. tourists                      B. members                      C. locals                      D. migrants

**Question 23.** In the world of models, every model girl tries every trick in the book to stop other from succeeding.

- A. every available method                      B. every story slot  
C. all styles of writing                      D. all kinds of tricks

**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 24.** Most universities have trained counselors who can reassure and console the students who have academic or personal problems

- A. sympathize                      B. please                      C. discourage                      D. satisfy

**Question 25.** “I made a mess of the exam. But I think I should pass, as I only need 50%”

- A. to make a big mistake                      B. to do at one’s best  
C. to lose confident                      D. to change your plan

**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 26.** It is not until a Vietnamese girl getting 18 years old that she is allowed to get married legally.

- A. Vietnamese girl is not allowed to get married only when she gets 18 years old.  
B. Vietnamese girl is allowed to get married only when she gets 18 years old.  
C. The legal allowance for a Vietnamese girl to get married will be issued in 18 years  
D. They never allow a Vietnamese girl to get married legally when she is 18 years old.

**Question 27.** “Don’t leave the house until I get back, Jack.”, said his sister.

- A. Jack’s sister told him to stay at home till she got back.  
B. Jack’s sister told him not to go out until she gets back.  
2 C. Jack’s sister told him to stay at home when she got back.

D. Jack's sister told him not to leave the house when she got back.

**Question 28.** The challenges facing the new committee leader are numerous.

- A. To succeed, the new committee leader had to face numerous challenges.
- B. The new committee leader was ready to take numerous challenges.
- C. There are numerous challenges facing the new committee leader.
- D. Numerous challenges are going to face with the new committee leader.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following question.**

**Question 29.** *A drug may affect several functions, even though it's targeted at only one.*

- A. Despite various other uses, a drug usually has a function for a special effect.
- B. The functions expected of a drug are various even if it is used for a specific disease.
- C. A drug is taken for a specific purpose, but it may have a range of other effects
- D. However effective a drug may be, its functions have to be several.

**Question 30.** *The driver in front stopped so suddenly. Therefore, the accident happened.*

- A. If the driver in front didn't stop so suddenly, the accident wouldn't happen.
- B. If the driver in front had stopped so suddenly, the accident would have happened.
- C. If the driver in front had stopped so suddenly, the accident would have happened.
- D. If the driver in front hadn't stopped so suddenly, the accident wouldn't have happened.

**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 31 to 35.**

The current global extinction rate is estimated at about 20,000 species per year, exponentially greater than the background extinction rate. Many (31)\_\_\_\_\_believe that we're in the middle of the greatest mass extinction episode since the disappearance of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago.

From what is known about present-day populations and from (32)\_\_\_\_\_theory, the change in either the physical or the biological environment is the key to extinction. However, the vulnerability of a species depends (33) \_\_\_\_\_ a wide variety of factors, such as its total population size, geographical distribution, reproductive ability, ecological relations with other species, and genetic characteristics. For example, more emphasis is put on the greater vulnerability of species that reproduce slowly as contrasted with those that reproduce (34) \_\_\_\_\_. Other factors, such as food-plant specialization, may make many fast reproducers more vulnerable than species than reproduce more slowly. No matter (35) \_\_\_\_\_ fast an insect species that depends on a certain plant can reproduce; it will still go extinct if that plant's habitat is destroyed.

It has been estimated that about one half million species have lived at one time or another, and today existing species are only 2% of those that have ever evolved. The other 98% have either died out or evolved into something sufficiently different to be called a new species.

- |                     |                 |                 |               |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <b>Question 31.</b> | A. biology      | B. biologically | C. biological | D. biologists   |
| <b>Question 32.</b> | A. evolutionary | B. evolution    | C. evolve     | D. evolutionist |
| <b>Question 33.</b> | A. in           | B. about        | C. at         | D. on           |
| <b>Question 34.</b> | A. cheerfully   | B. cheaply      | C. rapidly    | D. lastly       |
| <b>Question 35.</b> | A. when         | B. what         | C. how        | D. which        |

**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 36 to 42.**

It's hard to get any agreement on the precise meaning of the term "social class". In everyday life, people tend to have a different approach to those they consider their equals from which they assume with people they consider higher or lower than themselves in social scale. The criteria we use to "place" a new acquaintance, however, are a complex mixture of factors. Dress, way of speaking, area of residence in a given city or province, education and manners all play a part.



In ancient civilizations, the Sumerian, for example, which flourished in the lower Euphrates valley from 2000 to 5000 B.C social differences were based on birth, status of rank, rather than on wealth. Four main classes were recognized. They were the rulers, the priestly administrators, the freemen (such as craftsmen, merchants, or farmers) and the slaves.

In Greece, after the sixth-century B.C., there was a growing conflict between the peasants and the aristocrats, and a gradual decrease in the power of the aristocracy when a kind of “middle class” of traders and skilled workers grew up. The population of Athens, for example, was divided into three main classes which were politically and legally distinct. About one-third of the total population were slaves, who did not count politically at all, a fact often forgotten by those who praise Athens as the nursery of democracy. The next main group consisted of resident foreigners, the “metics” who were freemen, when they too were allowed no share in political life. The third group was the powerful body of “citizens”, who were themselves divided into sub-classes.

The medieval-feudal system, which flourished in Europe from the ninth to the thirteenth century, gave rise to a comparatively simple system based on birth. Under the King, there were two main classes – lords and “vassals”, the latter with many subdivisions.

In the later Middle Ages, however, the development of a money economy and the growth of cities and trade led to the rise of another class, the “burghers” or city merchants and mayors. These were the predecessors of the modern middle classes. Gradually high office and occupation assumed importance in determining social position, as it became more and more possible for a person born to one station in life to move to another. This change affected the towns more than the country areas, where remnants of feudalism lasted much longer.

**Question 36.** According to the passage, we evaluate other people’s social position by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Questioning them in great details
- B. The kind of job they do
- C. Finding out how much their salary is
- D. Their dress, areas of residence, manners and other factors

**Question 37.** The four main classes of Sumerian civilization \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. did not include slaves
- B. took little account of status or rank
- C. took little account of financial standing
- D. were not clearly defined

**Question 38.** The decline of the Greek aristocracy’s power in the sixth-century B.C. \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. caused international conflicts in the area
- B. coincided with the rise of a new “middle classes” of traders and peasants
- C. was assisted by a rise in the number of slaves.
- D. lasted for only a short time.

**Question 39.** Athens is often praised as the nursery of democracy \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in spite of its heavy dependence on slave labour.
- B. because its three main classes were politically and legally distinct.
- C. even though slaves were allowed to vote
- D. because even very young children could vote

- A. role
- B. corporation
- C. price
- D. bargaining

**Question 40.** The word “predecessors” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to :

- A. supporters
- B. ancestors
- C. descendants
- D. authorities

**Question 41.** The word “remnants” in the third paragraph is most likely to correspond to :

- A. garments
- B. opponents
- C. clothing
- D. remains

**Question 42.** The passage is mainly about :

- A. the human history
- B. the modern society
- C. the social life in ancient Greece
- D. the division of social classes in the ancient world



**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 43 to 50.**

Simply being bilingual doesn't qualify someone to interpret. Interpreting isn't only a mechanical process of converting one sentence in language A into the same sentence in language B. Rather, it's a complex art in which thoughts and idioms that have no obvious counterparts from tongue to tongue – or words that have several meanings must be quickly transformed in such a way that the message is clearly and accurately expressed to the listener.

At one international conference, an American speaker said, “You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.”, which meant nothing to the Spanish audience. The interpreter was, “A monkey in a silk dress is still a monkey.” – an idiom that the Spanish understood and that expressed the same idea.

There are two kinds of interpreters, simultaneous and consecutive. The former, sitting in a separated booth, usually at a large multilingual conference, speaks to listeners wearing headphones, interpreting what the foreign speaker says actually the sentence behind. Consecutive interpreters are the one most international negotiation use. They are employed for small meetings without sound booths and headphones. Consecutive interpretation also requires two-person teams. A foreign speaker says his piece while the interpreter, using a special shorthand, takes note and during a pause, telling the clients what was said.

**Question 43.** What's the purpose of the passage?

- A. To point out the importance of an interpreter
- B. To differentiate the difference between simultaneous and consecutive interpreters
- C. To state the qualification of an interpreter
- D. To explain the scope of interpreting.

**Question 44.** The author implies that most people have the opinion that the skill of interpreting is:

- A. simpler than it really is.
- B. highly valued and admired
- C. very complex and demanding
- D. based on principles of business

**Question 45.** The example “You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear” is used to :

- A. Stress the importance of word for word translation
- B. show the difference in the language A and language B
- C. emphasize the need for translation of the meaning of what is said
- D. point out the difference in attributes of animals in English and Spanish

**Question 46.** A precondition of being a translator is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. being bilingual
- B. being a linguist
- C. being able to use high-tech equipment
- D. working well with people

**Question 47.** Which of the following would a consecutive interpreter be used for?

- A. A large meeting of many nations
- B. A business transaction between 2 foreign speakers
- C. a translation of a foreign book
- D. An interpretation of a major literary work

**Question 48.** The word “**converting**” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. understanding
- B. concluding
- C. reading
- D. changing

**Question 39.** The word “**the former**” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the conference
- B. simultaneous interpreters
- C. consecutive interpreters
- D. both A&B

**Question 50.** What is a difference mentioned between a simultaneous interpreter and a consecutive one?

- A. The money they are paid
- B. The type of dictionary they use
- C. Their proficiency in the language
- D. The size of group with whom they work

**CƠ SỞ 1:**

Số 18 Trần Đại Nghĩa, Q. Hai Bà Trưng, HN.

Hotline: 0963.236.296 | 04.6260.948

**CƠ SỞ 2:**

117 Phan Văn Trường, Cầu Giấy, HN.

Hotline: 0963.441.223 | 0432.99.9696

**CƠ SỞ 3:**

Tầng 2, Số 58A Trung Kính, Cầu Giấy, HN.

Hotline: 0963.203.469 | 0962.608.831