ĐỀ 002

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.

Câu 1: A. marriage B. response C. maintain D. believe

Câu 2: A. obedient B. decision C. mischievous D. biologist

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

Câu 3: The marathon, first staged in 1896, the legendary feat of a Greek soldier who carried news of victory from the battle at Marathon to Athens.

A. commemorates B. commemorated

C. was commemorated D. commemorating

Câu 4: Football is thought in the world.

A. to have played the most popular sport B. to be the most popular sport

C. to play the most popular sport D. to have been the most po pular sport

Câu 5: The number of unemployed people recently.

A. is increasing B. has increased C. have increased D. increase

Câu 6: I believe that he was concerned ­­­­ ­­­ all those matters which his wife mentioned.

A. upon B. over C. above D. with

Câu 7: I very well with my roommate now. We never have arguments.

A. carry on B. go on C. put on D. get on

Câu 8: Can you tell me who is responsible checking passports are?

A. to B. in C. for D. about

Câu 9: When my father was young, heget up early to do the gardening.

A. used to B. was used to C. got used to D. use to

Câu 10: The preparation by the time the guest

A. have finished- arrived B. had been finished- arrived

1. had finished-were arriving D. have been finished- were arrived

Câu 11: If she had known how awful this job was going to be, she­ ­­­­­­­........it.­­

A. wouldn't have accepted B. would have accepted

1. would accept D. wouldn't accept

Câu 12: Jack asked his sister .

A. where would she go the following day B. where you will go tomorrow

1. where you have gone tomorrow D. where she would go the following day

Câu 13: The mother told her son so impolitely

A. didn't behave B. to behave C. not behave D. not to behave

Câu 14: Eugenie Clark has a wide about cultures of many countries in the world

1. known B. knowing C. knowledge D. know

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase CLOSEST in meaning to the underlinedpart in the following questions

Câu 15: Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

1. arrive B. encounter C. happen D. clean

Câu 16: It was obvious to everyone that the child had been badly treated.

1. significant B. unclear C. evident D. frank

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.

Câu 17: Anne: “Make yourself at home”.

John: “ ”

1. That’s very kind of you. Thank you B. Thanks! The same to you!
2. Not at all. Don’t mention it D. Yes, can I help you?

Câu 18: Kate: “Thank you for the lovely present. ” - Peter: “ ”

1. I’m pleased you like it B. Not at all
2. Go ahead D. come on

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlinedpart differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Câu 19: A. carpet B. school C. facial D. contact

Câu 20: A. takes B. develops C. volumes D. laughs

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlinedpart that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Câu 21: The basic elements (A) of public-opinion research are (B) interviewers, questionnaires, tabulating (C) equipment, and to sample (D) population.

Câu 22: She asked why (A) did Mathew look (B) so embarrassed (C) when he saw(D) Carole.

Câu 23: Higher education is very importance (A) to national economies (B) and it is also a source of trained and educated (C) personnel for the whole country(D)

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

**Keeping your distance**

Personal space is a term that refers (24) ........the distance we like to keep between ourselves and other people. When (25)........ we do not know well gets too close we usually begin to feel uncomfortable. If a business colleague comes closer than 1.2 meters, the most common response is tomove (26) ....... Some interesting (27)......... have been done in libraries. If strangers cometoo close, many people get up and leave the building; others use different methods such as turning their back on the intruder. Living in cities has made people develop new skills for dealing with situations where they are very close to strangers. Most people on crowded trains try not to look at strangers; they avoidskin contact, and apologize if hands touch by mistake. People use newspapers (28) .......a barrier betweenthemselves and other people, and if they do not have one, they stare into the distance, making sure they are not looking into anyone’s eyes.

Câu 24: A. from B. about C. to D. for

Câu 25: A.people B. anyone C. someone D. nobody

Câu 26: A.up B. away C. on D. in

Câu 27: A.survey B. questionnaires C. research D. studies

Câu 28: A.like B. alike C. as D. such as

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlinedpart in the following questions

Câu 29: She decided to remain celibate and devote her life to helping the homeless and orphans.

A. divorced B. separated C. single D. married

Câu 30: In Western culture, it is polite to maintain eye contact during conversation.

A. irresponsible B. discourteous C. insecure D. informal

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Câu 31: He was able to finish his book. It was because his wife helped him.

1. If only he had been able to finish his book.
2. If it weren’t for his wife’s help, he couldn’t have finished his book.
3. Without his wife’s help, he couldn’t have finished his book.
4. But for his wife’s help, he couldn’t finish his book.

Câu 32: The basketball team knew they lost the match. They soon started to blame each other.

1. Hardly had the basketball team known they lost the match when they started to blame each other.
2. Not only did the basketball team lose the match but they blamed each other as well.
3. No sooner had the basketball team started to blame each other than they knew they lost the match.
4. As soon as they blamed each other, the basketball team knew they lost the match.

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.

Câu 33: They believe a single gunman carried out the attack.

1. The attack’s is believed to have carried out a single gunman
2. A single gunman is believed to have carried out the attack
3. It is believed to be carried out the attack by a single gunman.
4. It is believed that the attack has been carried out by a single gunman.

Câu 34: "Fm sorry. I didn’t do the homework." said the boy.

1. The boy admitted not doing the homework.
2. The boy said that he was sorry and he wouldn’t do the homework.
3. The boy denied not doing the homework.
4. The boy refused to do the homework.

Câu 35: You can stay in the flatfor free as long as you pay the bills.

1. Whether you pay the bills or stay in the flat, it is free.
2. Without the bills paid, you can stay in the free flat.
3. Unless the flat is free of bills, you cannot stay in it.
4. Provided you pay the bills, you can stay in the flat for free.

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 below.

FAMILY LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES Family life in the United States is changing. Fifty or sixty years ago, the wife was called a “housewife”. She cleaned, cooked, and cared for the children. The husband earned the mo ney for the family. He was usually out working all day. He came home tired in the evening, so he did not do much housework. And he did not see the children very much, except on weekends.

These days, however, more and more women work outside the home. They cannot stay with the children all day. They, too, come home tired in the evening. They do not want to spend the evening cooking dinner and cleaning up. They do not have time to clean the house and do the **laundry.** So who is going to do the housework now? Who is going to take care of the children?

Many families solve the problem of housework by sharing it. In these families, the husband and wife agree to do different jobs around the house, or they take turns doing each job. For example, the husband always cooks dinner and the wife always does the laundry. Or the wife cooks dinner on some nights and the husband cooks dinner on other nights.

Then there is the question of the children. In the past, many families got help with child care from grandparents. Now families usually do not live near their relatives. The grandparents are often too far away to help in a regular way. More often, parents have to pay for child care help. The help may be a babysitter or a day-care center. The problem with t his kind of help is the high cost. It is possible only for couples with jobs that pay well.

Parents may get another kind of help form the companies they work for. Many companies now let people with children work part-time. That way, parents can spend mo re time with their children. Some husbands may even stop working for a while to stay with the children. For these men there is a new word: **they** are called “househusbands”. In the USA more and more men are becoming househusbands every year.

These changes in the home mean changes in the family. Fathers can learn to understand their children better, and the children can get to know their fathers better. Husbands and wives may also find changes in their marriage. They, too, may have a better understanding of each other.

Câu 36: Sixty years ago, most women

A. went out to work B. had no children

C. did not do much housework D. were housewives

Câu 37: Nowadays, there are .

1. more women going out to work than before
2. more and more women staying with the children all day
3. more work outside the home than before
4. more housewives than before

Câu 38: The word “laundry” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

A. tidying up B. cooking and washing up

C. washing and ironing D. shopping

Câu 39: It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that .

1. couples with low-paid jobs can’t afford the cost of a babysitter or a day-care center
2. grandparents can help care the children in a regular way
3. all couples with jobs can pay for help from a babysitter or a day-care center
4. in the past, grandparents did not help the couples with child care

Câu 40: The word “they” in paragraph 5 refers to

1. husbands who stop working to stay with the children
2. fathers who spend more time with their children
3. parents who work part-time
4. children who spend more time with fathers than mothers

Câu 41: The changes in the American home mentioned in this passage may

1. help families B. not happen
2. cause problems for a marriage D. not change the children at all

Câu 42: This article is about

1. American men as househusbands B. housewives in America
2. how more American women are working D. how family life in America is changing

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 below.

Because writing has become so important in our culture, we sometimes think of it as more real than speech. A little thought, however, will show w hy speech is primary and writing secondary to language. Human beings have been writing (as far as we can tell from surviving evidence) for at least 5000 years; but they have been talking for much longer, doubtless ever since there have been human beings.

When writing did develop, it was derived from and represented speech, although imperfectly. Even today there are spoken languages that have no written form. Furthermore, we all learn to talk well before we learn to write; any human child who is not severely handicapped physically or mentally will learn to talk: a normal human being cannot be prevented from doing so. On the other hand, it takes a special effort to learn to write. In the past many intelligent and useful members of society did not acquire the skill, and even today many who speak languages with writing systems never learn to read or write, while some who learn the rudiments of those skills do so only imperfectly.

To affirm the primacy of speech over writing is not, however, to disparage the latter. One **advantage** writing has over speech is that it is more permanent and makes possible the records that any civilization must have. Thus, if speaking makes us human, writing makes us civilized.

Câu 43: We sometimes think of writing as more real than speech because­­ .....

1. writing is secondary to language
2. human beings have been writing for at least 5000 years
3. it has become very important in our culture
4. people have been writing since there have been human beings

Câu 44: The author of the passage argues that .

1. speech is more basic to language than writing
2. writing has become too important in today’s society
3. everyone who learns to speak must learn to write
4. all languages should have a written form

Câu 45: According to the passage, writing ..............

A. is represented perfectly by speech B. represents speech, but not perfectly

1. developed from imperfect speech D. is imperfect, but less so than speech

Câu 46: Normal human beings............... .

A. learn to talk after learning to write

B. learn t o write before learning to talk

1. learn to write and to talk at the same time

 D. learn to talk before learning to write

Câu 47: Learning to write is .........

1. easy B. too difficult C. not easy D. very easy

Câu 48: In order to show that learning to write requires effort, the author gives the example of ­­............

1. people who learn the rudiments of speech
2. B. severely handicapped children
3. intelligent people who couldn’t write

D. people who speak many languages

Câu 49: In the author’s judgment,.................... .

1. writing has more advantages than speech
2. writing is more real than speech
3. speech conveys ideas less accurately than writing does
4. speech is essential but writing has important benefits

Câu 50: The word “advantage” in the last paragraph most closely means .

1. “rudiments” B. “skill" C. “domination” D. “benefit”