

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. bared B. supposed C. sacrificed D. maintained
Question 2: A. driven B. mine C. wildlife D. climate

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 in each of the following questions.

- Question 3: A. enormous B. restaurant C. petroleum D. develop
Question 4: A. eastward B. frighten C. study D. compare

172095 Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

- Question 5: This is the first time Janet has taken so difficult class, but she plans to complete it
A. first B. taken C. so difficult D. complete
Question 6: Even when graduate of a reputable business school has proper credentials, he or she may have difficulty finding a job due to lack of practical experience.
A. when graduate B. reputable C. difficulty D. lack
Question 7: He enjoyed not only riding his bike but also the scenery.
A. enjoyed B. not only C. but also D. the scenery

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

- Question 8: Why so many people die from this illness ___ unknown, but researchers have learned much about the source of the problem.
A. is B. are C. widely D. has
Question 9: James would rather ___ at that restaurant.
A. not to eat B. to not eat C. not eat D. not ate
Question 10: The clown was wearing a ___ wig and a red nose.
A. funny plastic red B. funny red plastic C. red plastic funny D. red funny plastic
Question 11: That carcinogenic substances ___ in many common household items is well-known.
A. are contained B. contained C. containing D. are containing
Question 12: Hurricanes ___ during this time of year.
A. almost occur B. occur almost never C. almost never occur D. never occur almost
Question 13: To give an effective speech, ___ is the delivery that is most important.
A. it B. which C. and D. there
Question 14: We've got a very ___ teacher, who doesn't mind if we are bit late.

- A. broad-minded B. open-minded C. easygoing D. tolerated

Question 15: The co-pilot had to ___ when the pilot suffered chest pains.

- A. hand over B. take on C. hand on D. take over

Question 16: Having been found guilty of theft, ___ to find work in his chosen field as an accountant.

- A. was difficult for Henry Jones B. Henry Jones found it difficult
C. found Henry Jones difficult D. it was found by Henry Jones difficult

Question 17: If Mr. Smith ___ me the job, I'd turn it down.

- A. were offered B. were to offer C. offered D. were offer

Question 18: Uncle Jack is very ill, but he could recover completely. When there is life there is ___.

- A. faith B. breath C. healing D. hope

Question 19: Hardly anyone knows about the incident, ___?

- A. do they B. don't they C. doesn't D. does he

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.

Question 20: - What did I do wrong?

- _____

- A. You didn't have to connect these two wires.
B. You shouldn't connect these two wires like that
C. You shouldn't have connected these two wires.
D. You mustn't connect these two wires like that.

Question 21: - Do you like my new shoes?

- _____

- A. Where did you buy them? B. How long are they?
C. Would you like them? D. Thank you.

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 systems caused by ingestion of a harmful chemical must be counteracted within minutes in order to avoid permanent damage to the kidneys and other vital organs.

- A. alleviated B. increased C. distributed D. summed up

Question 23: An Alzheimer patient's incomprehensible ramblings will frequently upset family members, who may take the statements personally.

- A. rude B. personal C. loud D. unintelligible

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: A child's feeling of well-being depends upon familial harmony.

- A. decline B. discord C. decrease D. balance

Question 25: The presentation by Dr. Dineen was self-explanatory.

- A. bright B. enlightening C. confusing D. discouraging

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 wasn't necessary for me to go out after all.

- A. I didn't need go out after all.
- B. I needn't have gone out after all.
- C. I needn't go out after all.
- D. I didn't need to have gone out after all.

Question 27: "I was walking home when I saw the accident yesterday." James said.

- A. James said he had been walking home when he had seen the accident the day before.
- B. James said was walking home when he had seen the accident the day before.
- C. James said he had been walking home when he saw the accident the day before.
- D. James said he was walking home when he saw the accident the day before.

Question 28: When she heard the results, Mary began to feel more confident.

- A. Since hearing the results Mary has become more confident.
- B. Since hearing the results is has been for Mary to become confident.
- C. Because of hearing the results, Mary has begun to feel more confident.
- D. Since hearing the results Mary has begun to feel more confident.

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

Question 29: My friend Albert as decided to buy a motorbike. His car was stolen last week.

- A. My friend Albert whose car was stolen last week has decided to buy a motorbike.
- B. My friend Albert, whose car was stolen last week, has decided to buy a motorbike.
- C. My friend Albert has decided to buy a motorbike has his car stolen last week.
- D. My friend Albert has decided to buy a motorbike which car stolen last week.

Question 30: You usually drive fast. You use more petrol than usual.

- A. The faster you drive, the more you use petrol.
- B. The more fast you drive, the more petrol you use.
- C. The more you drive fast, the more you use petrol.
- D. The faster you driver, the more petrol you use.

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.

Don't forget your hat

An important point to remember if you like spending time out in an open air is that human head doesn't work very well outdoor if it becomes too hot , cold or wet. That's why a hat is a good investment, whenever you are planning to go out and about . Surprisingly, a single waterproof hat with a brim will do the (31)..... adequately in most conditions.

In cold climates, the problem is that the head is (32)..... heat all the time. As much as fifty to sixty per cent of your body's heat is lost through the head and neck, (33)..... on which scientist you believe. Clearly this heat loss needs to be prevented, but it's important to remember that hats don't actually keep you warm, they simply stop heat escaping.

Just as important is the need to protect your neck from the effects of bright sunlight, and the brim of your hat will do this. If you prefer a baseball cap, (34)..... buying one that has a drop down ‘tail’ at the back to stop your neck getting sunburnt.

And in wet weather (10)....., hats are often more practical than pooling up the hood of your waterproof coat because when you turn your head, the hat goes with you, whereas the hood usually does not.

- Question 31.** A. job B. task C. role D. duty
- Question 32.** A. giving away B. sending out C. dropping off D. running down
- Question 33.** A. according B. regarding C. depending D. relating
- Question 34.** A. consider B. recommend C. advise D. suggest
- Question 35.** A. occasions B. positions C. cases D. conditions

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.

Did you know that you do not have to be a chemist to invent something? An example of chemistry invention that was made by a non-scientist is Liquid Paper. In 1952, a divorced woman named Bette Nesmith Graham needed to work to support herself and her son. Life was very difficult for a single mother. [1] She soon found a job as a typist, but she was not very good at it. [2] She made a lot of errors typing leading her to **formulate** a white tempura paint to hide them. [3] Using her kitchen as a laboratory, she developed a liquid that other people wanted to buy and use. She named this liquid “Mistake Out” [4]

While continuing to work as a secretary, she educated herself in business methods, promotion, and research until she was satisfied that the product she had developed was really worthwhile. Sometimes around 1952 she offered “Mistake Out” to IBM, which turned **it** down. From 1952 until 1979 she continued to make and sell “Mistake Out”, now renamed “Liquid Paper”, out of her home. In 1979, the Gillette Corporation bought “Liquid Paper” for \$47.5 million dollars plus royalties.

- Question 36:** Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- A. The Life of Bette Nesmith Graham B. The Process of Manufacturing “Liquid Paper”
- C. How an Ordinary Person Became an Inventor D. The Importance of Science Education

- Question 37:** The author probably started this passage with a question in order to_____.
- A. Catch the reader’s attention
- B. raise an objection against a non-scientist’s invention
- C. express curiosity about the history of invention
- D. none of the above

- Question 38:** The word ‘formulate’ in bold in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.
- A. use B. thick about C. make D. correct

- Question 39:** What did graham do at the same time that she educated herself in business?
- A. She made and sold “Liquid Paper” B. She worked as a consultant for IBM

- C. She worked as a secretary
- D. She continued inventing new products.

Question 40: What can be inferred about Graham?

- A. She was uninterested in science
- B. She was very determined to succeed
- C. She was not ambitious
- D. She was a scientific genius.

Question 41: The word ‘it’ in bold in the second paragraph refers to_____.

- A. IBM
- B. ‘Mistake Out’
- C. research
- D. none of above

Question 42: Which is the best place for the following sentence?

“She soon realized that this paint could be useful to other people as well”.

- A. [1]
- B. [2]
- C. [3]
- D. [4]

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.

Competition

Rivalry among business and service industries is called competition. This feature of a market economy encourages business to improve their good and services, keep their prices affordable, and offer new products to attract more buyers.

There are four basic types of competition in business that form a continuum from *pure competition* through *monopolistic competition* and *oligopoly* to *monopoly*. (See diagram) At one end of the continuum, pure competition results when every company has a similar product. Companies that deal in commodities such as wheat or corn are often involved in pure competition. In *Pure Competition*, it is often the ease and efficiency of distribution that influences purchase.

In contrast, in *monopolistic competition*, several companies may compete for the sale of items that may be substituted. The classic example of monopolistic competition is coffee and tea. If the price of one is perceived as too high, consumers may begin to purchase the other. Coupons and other discounts are often used as part of a marketing strategy to influence sales.

Oligopoly occurs when a few companies dominate the sales of a product or service. For example, only five airline carriers control more than 70 percent of all ticket sales in the United States. In oligopoly, serious competition is not considered desirable because it would result in reduced revenue for every company in the group. Although price wars do occur, in which all companies offer substantial savings to customers, a somewhat similar tendency to raise prices simultaneously is also usual.

Finally, *monopoly* occurs when only one firm sells the product. Some monopolies have been tolerated for producers of goods and services that have been considered basic or essential, including electricity and water. In these cases, it is government control, rather than competition, that protects and influences sales.

The following chart represents the competition continuum.

Most.....Competition.....Least

Pure competition	Monopolistic	- oligopoly	- Monopoly
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Question 43: Which of the following would be a better title for the passage?

- A. Monopolies
- B. The Commodity Market
- C. The Competition Continuum
- D. The Best Type of Competition

Question 44: An example of a product in monopolistic competition is_____.

- A. corn B. electricity C. airline D. coffee

Question 45: The word ‘tolerated’ in the passage could best be replaced by_____.

- A. permitted B. reserved C. criticized D. devised

Question 46: Where in the passage does the author explain pure competition?

- A. paragraph 2 B. paragraph 3 C. paragraph 4 D. paragraph 5

Question 47: What does the author mean by the following statement: “Although price wars do occur, in which all companies offer substantial savings to customers, a somewhat similar tendency to raise prices simultaneously is also usual?”

- A. Customers may love money when companies have price wars
B. It is common for companies to compare for customers by lowering prices.
C. It is not unusual for all companies to increase prices at the same time.
D. Prices are lower during price wars, but they are usually higher afterward.

Question 48: Which type of competition is subject to the greatest government control?

- A. Oligopolies B. Monopolies C. Monopolies competition D. Pure competition

Question 49: The author mentions all of the following as characteristic of monopoly EXCEPT_____.

- A. only on firm B. government control
C. Basic or essential services D. the use of coupons or other discounts

Question 50: It can be inferred that this passage was first printed in_____.

- A. a business text book B. a government document
C. an airline brochure D. a newspaper

.....THE END.....

HƯỚNG DẪN GIẢI CHI TIẾT

Question 1	C	Question 11	A	Question 21	A	Question 31	A	Question 41	B
Question 2	A	Question 12	C	Question 22	A	Question 32	B	Question 42	C
Question 3	B	Question 13	A	Question 23	D	Question 33	C	Question 43	C
Question 4	D	Question 14	C	Question 24	B	Question 34	A	Question 44	D
Question 5	C	Question 15	D	Question 25	C	Question 35	D	Question 45	A
Question 6	A	Question 16	B	Question 26	B	Question 36	C	Question 46	A
Question 7	D	Question 17	B	Question 27	C	Question 37	A	Question 47	C
Question 8	A	Question 18	D	Question 28	A	Question 38	C	Question 48	B
Question 9	C	Question 19	C	Question 29	B	Question 39	C	Question 49	D
Question 10	B	Question 20	A	Question 30	D	Question 40	B	Question 50	A

Question 1. C

Bared /berd/

Supposed /sə'pəuzd/

Sacrificed /'sækrɪfaɪst/

Maintained /meɪn'teɪn/

Câu C phát âm là /t/ còn lại phát âm là /d/

=>Chọn C

Question 2. A

Driven /'drɪvn/

Mine /maɪn/

Wildlife /'waɪldlaɪf/

Climate /'klaɪmət/

=>Câu A phát âm là /ɪ/ còn lại phát âm là /aɪ/

=>Chọn A

Question 3. B

Enormous /ɪ'nɔːməs/

Restaurant /'restɒrənt/

Petroleum /pə'trəʊliəm/

Develop /dɪ'veləp/

=>Câu B trọng âm 1 còn lại trọng âm 2

=>Chọn B

Question 4. D

Eastward /'i:stwəd/

Frighten /'fraɪtn/

Study /'stʌdi/

Compare /kəm'per/

=>Câu D trọng âm 2 còn lại trọng âm 1

=>Chọn D

Question 5. C

so difficult => such a difficult

Vì cấu trúc: such + a/ an + tính từ + danh từ [...đến như vậy]

Câu này dịch như sau: Đây là lần đầu tiên Jane học một môn khó như vậy, nhưng cô ấy quyết định hoàn thành nó.

=>Chọn C

Question 6. A

When graduate => when graduating

cấu trúc rút gọn 2 mệnh đề cùng chủ ngữ [he/she]

Câu này dịch như sau: Thậm chí khi anh ấy/ cô ấy tốt nghiệp từ một trường kinh doanh có tiếng tăm, anh ấy hoặc cô ấy có thể gặp khó khăn khi tìm kiếm việc làm vì thiếu kinh nghiệm thực tiễn.

=>Chọn A

Question 7. D

Scenery => watching the scenery

Vì hai cụm nối nhau bằng liên từ not only + Ving but also Ving nên sau đó cũng phải là Ving.

Câu này dịch như sau: Anh ấy thích không chỉ đi xe đạp mà có ngắm cảnh nữa.

=>Chọn D

Question 8. A

Khi chủ ngữ là : từ để hỏi [wh-word] + S + V => chủ ngữ số ít => chọn is

Câu này dịch như sau: Tại sao nhiều người chết vì căn bệnh đó vẫn chưa được biết, nhưng các nhà nghiên cứu đã tìm hiểu nhiều về nguồn cơ của vấn đề.

=>Chọn A

Question 9. C

Cấu trúc: would rather + Vo [muốn làm việc gì đó]

Câu này dịch như sau: James không muốn ăn trong nhà hàng đó.

=>Chọn C

Question 10. B

Trật tự của tính từ: opinion [nhận xét/ đánh giá] => color [màu sắc] => material [chất liệu] + danh từ chính => funny red plastic

Câu này dịch như sau:Chú hề này đang mang bộ tóc giả bằng nhựa màu đỏ rất buồn cười và cái mũi màu đỏ.

=>Chọn B

Question 11. A

That + S + V => đóng vai trò chủ ngữ trong câu nên V vẫn phải được chia theo thì. Câu mang nghĩa bị động nên dùng: be + Ved

Câu này dịch như sau: việc mà những chất gây ung thư được chứa/ có trong các đồ dùng gia đình được nhận thức rất rõ.

=>Chọn A

Question 12. C

Trật tự của từ: trạng từ [gần như chưa bao giờ => almost never] + động từ

Câu này dịch như sau: Những cơn bão nhiệt đới hầu như chưa bao giờ xảy ra suốt thời điểm này của năm.

=>Chọn C

Question 13. A

To Vo là trạng từ chỉ mục đích, is là động từ chính => câu cần 1 chủ ngữ => chọn it

Câu này dịch như sau: Để có bài diễn thuyết hay, đó chính là sự truyền tải cái mà quan trọng nhất. / sự truyền tải là quan trọng nhất.

=>Chọn A

Question 14. C

broad-minded = open-minded:cởi mở/ suy nghĩ thoáng

easygoing: dễ tính/ không cầu nệ

tolerated: khoan dung/ tha thứ

Câu này dịch như sau: Chúng tôi có một giáo viên rất dễ tính, người không phiền lòng nếu chúng tôi đi muộn một chút.

=>Chọn C

Question 15. D

Hand over: bàn giao lại

Take on: tuyển dụng

Hand on: để lại

Take over: tiếp quản/ kiểm soát

Câu này dịch như sau: Cơ phó phải điều khiển khi cơ trưởng bị thương ở vùng ngực.

=>Chọn D

Question 16. B

Having Ved là mệnh đề đã rút gọn => mệnh đề còn lại phải cùng chủ ngữ chỉ người và có đầy đủ S+V

Cấu trúc: S + find st + adj

Câu này dịch như sau: Đã từng mang tội trộm cắp, Henry cảm thấy làm việc như là một kế toán trong lĩnh vực đã chọn thật khó khăn.

=>Chọn B

Question 17. B

Câu điều kiện loại 2: If S + quá khứ đơn, S + would / could Vo

=>loại D

Câu không mang nghĩa bị động => loại A

Cấu trúc: were + to Vo [có ý định sắp làm gì đó]

Câu này dịch như sau: Nếu ông Smith có ý định đề bạt tôi công việc đó, tôi sẽ từ chối.

Thực chất hiện tại ông này chưa đề bạt mà sắp có ý định.

=>Chọn B

Question 18. D

Cụm thành ngữ: there is life there is hope [còn nước còn tát/ còn sống là còn hi vọng]

Câu này dịch như sau: Chúc Jack rất yếu, nhưng chú có thể phục hồi hoàn toàn. Còn nước còn tát.

=>Chọn D

Question 19. A

Câu hỏi đuôi: khi chủ ngữ là anyone, someone, no one, everyone thì chủ ngữ phía sau phải dùng “they”, về trước có hardly [mang nghĩa phủ định] => về sau ở dạng khẳng định => chọn do they

=>Chọn A

Question 20. C

- Tôi đã làm gì sai?
- A. bạn đã không phải nối hai dây điện này lại.
- B. bạn không nên nối hai dây điện lại như vậy.
- C. Bạn đáng lẽ ra không nên nối hai dây điện này lại.
- D. Bạn không được nối hai dây điện lại như thế này.

Cấu trúc: shouldn't have Ved [đáng lẽ ra không nên làm gì nhưng thật chất đã làm , dùng cho tình huống trong quá khứ]

=>Chọn C

Question 21. A

- Bạn thích giày mới của mình không?
- A. Bạn đã mua chúng ở đâu?
- B. Chúng dài bao nhiêu?
- C. Bạn muốn chúng không?
- D. Cảm ơn.

=>Chọn A

Question 22. A

counteracted : làm giảm chức năng

alleviated: làm giảm bớt

increased: tăng lên

distributed: phân phát / phân phối

summed up: tóm lại

Câu này dịch như sau: Hệ thống bị gây ra bởi tiêu hóa các chất có hại phải được làm giảm đi trong vòng vài phút để tránh tổn thương vĩnh viễn đến thận và những bộ phận quan trọng khác.

=>**counteracted** = alleviated

=>Chọn A

Question 23. D

Incomprehensible: khó giải thích/ không thể hiểu được

Rude: thô lỗ/ cộc cằn

Personal: cá nhân/ riêng tư

Loud: to/ ồn

Unintelligible: khó hiểu

Câu này dịch như sau: Việc làm nhảm khó hiểu có một bệnh nhân Alzheimer sẽ thường xuyên làm các thành viên trong gia đình lo lắng, người mà có thể có những sự bày tỏ riêng.

=>**Incomprehensible** = Unintelligible

=>Chọn D

Question 24. B

Harmony: sự hòa hợp/ hòa âm

Decline: từ chối

Discord: bất hòa

Decrease: giảm

Balance: cân bằng

Câu này dịch như sau: Cảm giác của một đứa trẻ về con người phụ thuộc vào sự hòa thuận trong gia đình.

=>Harmony >< Discord

=>Chọn B

Question 25. C

self-explanatory: dễ hiểu

Bright: sáng sủa

Enlightening: làm sáng lên/ khai sáng

Confusing: làm hoang mang

Discouraging: làm chán nản

Câu này dịch như sau: Bài thuyết trình của tiến sỹ Dineen rất dễ hiểu/ không cần giải thích thêm.

=>self-explanatory >< Confusing

=>Chọn C

Question 26. B

Cuối cùng nó đã không cần thiết cho tôi để đi ra ngoài.

- A. Cuối cùng tôi đã không cần đi ra ngoài.
Didn't Vo: trong quá khứ đã không cần/ không làm
- B. Cuối cùng tôi đáng lẽ ra không cần đi ra ngoài.
Needn't have Ved: đáng lẽ không cần làm cái gì đó trong quá khứ, nhưng đã làm mất rồi
- C. Cuối cùng tôi đã không cần đi ra ngoài.
Needn't Vo: không cần [dùng cho ngữ cảnh ở hiện tại]
- D. Cuối cùng tôi đã không cần để đã đi ra ngoài.
didn't need to Vo [đã không cần làm gì trong quá khứ]

=>Chọn B

Question 27. A

James nói : “ Hôm qua tôi đang đi bộ về nhà thì thấy vụ tai nạn.”

Câu tường thuật:

đổi ngôi: I => he

lùi thì: quá khứ đơn => quá khứ hoàn thành

quá khứ tiếp diễn => quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn

đổi trạng từ chỉ thời gian: yesterday => the day before

=>Chọn A

Question 28. A

Khi nghe kết quả, Mary bắt đầu cảm thấy tự tin hơn.

- A. kể từ khi nghe kết quả Mary trở nên tự tin hơn.
Since + mốc thời gian/ sự kiện, S + hiện tại hoàn thành.
 - B. Câu sai ngữ pháp vì thừa động từ “is”
 - C. Câu không mang nghĩa nguyên nhân - kết quả => loại C
 - D. Hành động bắt đầu dùng thì quá khứ đơn [began] nên viết lại không được dùng hiện tại hoàn thành [has begun]
- =>Chọn A

Question 29. B

Bạn của tôi Albert vừa quyết định mua một chiếc xe máy. Ô tô của anh ấy đã bị ăn cắp tuần trước.

- A. Không chọn vì Albert là tên riêng sau đó phải có dấu phẩy.
- B. Bạn của tôi Albert, mà ô tô của anh ấy đã bị ăn cắp tuần trước, đã quyết định mua một chiếc ô tô mới.
- C. Câu C không chọn vì cùng một chủ ngữ Albert mà hai động từ được chia liên tiếp không có liên từ. [has decided – has his car]
- D. Câu D sai vì đại từ which thay thế cho motorbike => câu sai nghĩa, sai ngữ pháp
=>Chọn B

Question 30. D

Bạn thường xuyên lái xe nhanh. Bạn sử dụng nhiều xăng hơn bình thường.

- A. Câu A sai vì phải dùng the more + danh từ [the more petrol you use]
 - B. Câu B sai vì phải dùng the faster
 - C. Câu C sai vì phải dùng the faster you drive
 - D. Bạn lái xe càng nhanh, bạn sử dụng càng nhiều xăng.
- Cấu trúc so sánh kép: The so sánh hơn + S + V, The so sánh hơn + S + V

=>Chọn D

Question 31. A

Question 32. B

Question 33. C

Question 34. A

Question 35. D

Question 36. C

Question 37. A

Question 38. C

Question 39. C

Question 40. B

Question 41. B

Question 42. C

Question 43. C

Question 44. D

Question 45. A

Question 46. A

Question 47. C

Question 48. B

Question 49. D

Question 50. A