**Họ tên học sinh:**   **Lớp:**

**Ngày thi:**   **Điểm:**

**Question 1 - 5**:

In the 1960s, computers began to be used widely in industry for many purposes. They became common to be used for many different jobs within an organization.
The first digital computers, with their large size and cost, mainly performed scientific calculations and often supported military objectives. They were used for helping in the design of the hydrogen bombs. Many of the most powerful computers available today are also used for nuclear weapons simulations. From the beginning, stored program computers were applied to business problems. Because the continual reductions in the cost and size, computers have been gradually used in smaller organizations. Moreover, with the invention of the microprocessor in the 1970s, it has become possible to produce inexpensive computers. In the 1980s, personal computers became popular for many tasks, including book-keeping, writing and printing documents, calculating forecasts and other repetitive mathematical tasks. As computers have become less expensive, they have been used ***extensively*** in the creative arts as well. Sound, pictures, and videos are now created and edited by computers. They have also been used for entertainment, with the video game becoming a huge industry. Computers have been used to control mechanical devices since they became small and cheap enough to do so. Today, it is almost rare to find a powered mechanical device not controlled by a computer. Perhaps the most famous computer-controlled mechanical devices are robots. Industrial robots have become common in mass production.

(Question 1) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. computer application | **B**. the invention of computers |
| **C**. robots | **D**. the invention of microprocessor |

(Question 2) Which is not referred in the text?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Films | **B**. mathematics | **C**. agriculture | **D**. industry |

(Question 3) Thanks to \_\_\_\_\_, computers have become inexpensive.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. robots | **B**. microprocessors |
| **C**. scientific calculations | **D**. military |

(Question 4) The word ***extensively*** has a close meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. inexpensively | **B**. effectively | **C**. uncontrollable | **D**. widely |

(Question 5) Robots \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. are controlled by a computer program | **B**. cannot be used in mass production |
| **C**. have not been invented yet | **D**. are not controlled by a computer program |

**Question 6 - 10**:

Although computers are considered the most perfect and effective devices in our modern time, we cannot avoid some certain problems when we are working on a computer. Letters and phone conversations are private. It is against the law to open someone’s mail without permission or to listen secretly to someone’s telephone conversation. And now there are laws to protect the privacy of e-mail. It is also against the law to read the messages that a person sends or receives on a computer. Although each person has a secret password for his or her e-mail, sometimes the passwords are discovered by hackers and the mail box is opened. Recently several companies that do business on the Internet have been attacked. The attackers sent huge amounts of useless e-mails to the Web sites of these companies. The effect was to slow or stop the ability of the companies to do their business. Such actions are known as “denial of service” attacks. The companies say they may have lost millions of dollars because they were not able to provide goods and services during the attacks. Most of the companies were able to solve the problem in about three hours. The victims of the attacks included some of largest and most successful companies on the Internet, such as Yahoo, Amazon, and Com and E-Trade. The police have investigated the attackers. The computer industry leaders have discussed the electronic attacks and the problems of computer crime. They suggest that a person who is found guilty of such a crime should be sentenced to at least 10 years in prison.

(Question 6) It is \_\_\_\_\_ to read the messages that a person send or receive on a computer.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. legal | **B**. illegal | **C**. encouraged | **D**. advisable |

(Question 7) Which sentence is true?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. It is quite secret to send or receive messages through the Internet. |
| **B**. We need a password to open an e-mail box. |
| **C**. We never have problems with e-mail. |
| **D**. Emails on the Internet are open letters. |

(Question 8) What happened to some companies that do business on the Internet?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. They were electronically attacked. |
| **B**. They were closed because they are broke. |
| **C**. They stopped working because all computers were out of order. |
| **D**. They stopped working because of no power. |

(Question 9) What did the hackers do?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. They attacked the network by computer viruses. | **B**. They made a lot of order through the Internet. |
| **C**. They sent a lot of e-mails to the companies. | **D**. They sent useless |
| **E**. mails to the Web sites of these companies. |  |

(Question 10) Most of the companies \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. could solve the problem | **B**. could not solve the problem |
| **C**. closed | **D**. were sentenced to about ten years in prison |

**Question 11 - 15**:

In Australia, schools for disabled children were begun in the late 1800s by charitable organisations. The government began to provide special schools from the 1920s, but until the 1980s, a system for educating all children, no matter what their disability, was taken on as a government responsibility. Newcastle and Macquarie Universities were two universities which have promoted Early Childhood Intervention from the 1970s until today. Special Education teachers are still trained at those universities. In 1996, a report by David McRae, found that the way children with disabilities had changed very little over the years. He proposed government funding be tied to the children rather than the setting in order to encourage more Special Education. While not all of his recommendations have been heard, this report made a change in ***funding*** and an increase in the number of children with disabilities being able to enter their local schools. Today most children with disabilities are educated in their local schools, although the majority have mild disabilities. There are also small special classes attached to local schools, and special schools, which accept children who have moderate, severe, or profound disabilities. The Distance Education unit also provides Special Education to those who live in isolated villages. To gain Special Education support, children need to have a diagnosis provided by a doctor or a psychologist. Families have the right to choose schools and classes for their children.

(Question 11) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Newcastle and Macquarie Universities | **B**. Special Education in Australia |
| **C**. disabled children in Australia | **D**. Australian Government |

(Question 12) Australian Government \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. pays no attention to the disabled |
| **B**. bans special education |
| **C**. is responsible for educating children with disabilities |
| **D**. has no project to educate children with disabilities |

(Question 13) David McRae \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. did not do research on children with disabilities |
| **B**. did research on children with disabilities |
| **C**. did not approve on using the government funds for special education |
| **D**. was only interested in university education |

(Question 14) The word ***funding*** has a close meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. money | **B**. special schools | **C**. special classes | **D**. universities |

(Question 15) Which sentence is false?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Children need to have a diagnosis provided by a doctor or a psychologist to gain Special Education support. |
| **B**. Parents have rights to choose schools and classes for their children. |
| **C**. Only children with severe disabilities can get Special Education. |
| **D**. Those who live in isolated villages can also be provided with Special Education  |

**Question 16 - 20**:

The ostrich has been raised commercially for many years. Ostrich feathers are used in fashion, ostrich meat which is widely consumed in Africa and Europe is favored for low fat, and ostrich leather is used for making shoes, wallets, as well as briefcases. In the past five years, Thuy Phuong Poultry Research Center has proved that they can get high achievement in breeding ostriches. According to the Director, it is Ba Vi District in Ha Tay Province that is the most suitable place for ostriches to survive. However, the farmers in the area have raised cows, pigs, goats, and rabbits for a long time, at first they did not pay attention to ostriches; but later when they began to realize the  profit that ostriches could bring to them they switched to this. Up to now, the ostrich farm in Ba Vi has more than 1,000 ostrich breeders, with another 1,000 soon to follow. The specialists try their best to get more success. When an ostrich is 20 months old, it may weighed about 100 kilos and prices may range from VND 100,000 to VND 150,000 per kilo. Now, the farm has also organized sight-seeing trips and taught farmers and visitors how to raise ostrich. Good news travels fast and more and more farmers become interested in ostriches. Some southern provinces begins to raise ostriches. Marketing campaigns are carried out. The Vietnamese ostrich industry is gathering the international interest and some foreign countries have plans to import the ostriches from Vietnam. The government intends to build some factories to process meat and make products from ostriches.
- ostrich: đà điểu

(Question 16) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. products from ostriches | **B**. raising ostriches in Vietnam |
| **C**. ostrich exportation | **D**. ostrich importation |

(Question 17) People like ostrich meat because of \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. low fat | **B**. shoes making | **C**. fashion | **D**. wallet making |

(Question 18) Which sentence is true?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. More and more farmers are interested in raising ostriches. |
| **B**. Vietnamese farmers are not in favor of raising ostriches. |
| **C**. Ostriches cannot survive in Vietnam. |
| **D**. There are not any places in Vietnam that are suitable for ostriches. |

(Question 19) The farmers in Ba Vi \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. raise only pigs |
| **B**. appreciate raising ostriches right after Thuy Phuong Poultry Research Center’s experiments |
| **C**. have not raised any ostriches |
| **D**. have begun to raise ostriches |

(Question 20) According to the text, the Vietnamese ostrich industry \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. is potential | **B**. cannot develop | **C**. is not considered | **D**. will go down soon |

**Question 21 - 25**:

Ernest Hemingway was one of the greatest American writers. He was born in Illinois in a family of a doctor. In his schooldays, Ernest became an excellent sportsman. He played football, was a member of the swimming team, and learned to box, as a result of which his nose was broken and an eye injured. At school he was a successful student. He wrote prose and poetry for the school library magazine, and edited the school newspaper. In 1917, when World War I broke out, he wanted to join the army but was refused because of his eye. Then he left home and went to Kansas City, where he worked as a newspaper reporter. In 1918 he tried to join the army again and was given a job of driving American Red Cross ambulances on the Italian front. Two months later he was badly wounded. In 1920, he returned to the USA. ***He began to support himself his pen***. To get the material for his future stories and novels, Hemingway traveled to many places all over the world. His first work, “Three Stories and Ten Poems”, was written in 1923. Then followed his masterpiece, the novel “A Farewell to Arms”, a protest against war, which was published in 1929 and made the author famous. During World War II, Hemingway was a war-correspondent. Hemingway’s last work, “The Old Man and the Sea”, written in 1952, is about the courage of an old fisherman, who was fighting a big fish and the sea for many hours and won the victory over them. In 1954, the author was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, and “The Old Man and the Sea” was mentioned as one of his best works. Hemingway passed way in 1961 in the USA.

(Question 21) Ernest Hemingway’s father was \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. a writer | **B**. a sportsman | **C**. a doctor | **D**. a reporter |

(Question 22) Ernest Hemingway used to be \_\_\_\_\_ in World War I.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. a driver | **B**. a doctor | **C**. an army officer | **D**. a professional boxer |

(Question 23) Which sentence is not true?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Hemingway was a good student when he was at school. |
| **B**. Hemingway was a soldier during the World War I. |
| **C**. Hemingway won a Nobel Prize for Literature. |
| **D**. Hemingway traveled a lot. |

(Question 24) He began to support himself by his pen.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. He began to earn money by selling pens. |
| **B**. He supported those who sold pens. |
| **C**. He supported those who could write. |
| **D**. He began to earn money by writing stories and novels. |

(Question 25) Hemingway \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. had no works about wars |
| **B**. did not write poems |
| **C**. was a driver during the World War II |
| **D**. became famous after publishing “A Farewell to Arms” |

**Question 26 - 30**:

Agriculture is the process of producing food, feed, fiber and many other products by the cultivation of certain plants and the raising of domesticated animals. The practice of agriculture is also known as “farming”. Scientists, inventors and others have devoted to improving fanning methods and implements. More people in the world are involved in agriculture as their primary economic activity than in any other, yet it only accounts for four percent of the world’s GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Agriculture sometimes refers to subsistence agriculture, the production of enough food to meet just the needs of a farmer and his family. It may also refer to industrial agriculture, (often referred to as factory farming) long prevalent in developed nations, which consists of obtaining financial income from the cultivation of land to yield products, the commercial raising of animals, or both. Agriculture is also short for the study of the practice of agriculture—more formally known as agricultural science. Increasingly, in addition to food for humans and animal feeds, agriculture produces goods such as flowers, nursery plants, timber or lumber, fertilizers, animal hides, leather, industrial chemicals (such as starch, sugar, ethanol, alcohols, and plastics), fibers, fuel, and both legal and illegal drugs (biopharmaceuticals, tobacco, marijuana, opium, cocaine). Genetically engineered plants and animals produce specialty drugs.
- subsistence: sinh kế
- feed: thức ăn cho gia súc
- prevalent: phổ biến, thường thấy
- implement: dụng cụ, phương tiện

(Question 26) Agriculture \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. does not involve the raising of domesticated animals |
| **B**. does not produce feed |
| **C**. interests no scientists |
| **D**. consists of cultivating and raising |

(Question 27) \_\_\_\_\_ is the practice of agriculture.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Fishing | **B**. Raising | **C**. Farming | **D**. Improving |

(Question 28) Which is not referred in the text?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Subsistence agriculture | **B**. Industrial agriculture |
| **C**. Agricultural science | **D**. Chemical agriculture |

(Question 29) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. there are fewer people who are involved in agriculture than ip any other |
| **B**. agriculture shares the most proportion of the world’s GDP |
| **C**. no one studies the practice of agriculture |
| **D**. industrial agriculture is prevalent in developed countries  |

(Question 30) Agriculture does not produce \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. fossil fuels | **B**. timber | **C**. drugs | **D**. chemicals |

**Question 31 - 35**:

Most Americans look forward to their vacation. Most American employees receive an annual vacation with pay, and it is traditional to use this time off for travel.
Traveling within the United States is very popular because foreign travel generally takes more time and money. However, those who want to travel outside the USA are free to go almost anywhere. Obtaining a passport is a routine matter. Every year about thirteen million people travel abroad. The most popular periods are during the summer and the two-week school break on Christmas and New Year holidays. These periods are also the most crowded and the most expensive time to travel, so people who can adjust their schedules sometimes choose to travel in the autumn.
American tourists often travel by car. Most families own a car, and those who do not have can rent one. Cars are usually the most economical way to travel, especially for families. It is also fairly fast and convenient Excellent highways with motels and restaurants nearby connect the nation’s major cities. They enable tourists to travel at a speed of 55 to 66 miles an hour. Tourists that want to travel faster often fly to their destination and then rent a car when they get there.

(Question 31) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Americans do not like traveling | **B**. it is impossible to have a day-off in the USA |
| **C**. Americans have no vacations | **D**. most Americans are fond of traveling |

(Question 32) In the USA, to obtain a passport is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. impossible | **B**. easy | **C**. difficult | **D**. time-consuming |

(Question 33) There are many people traveling \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. in the winter | **B**. on Christmas and New Year |
| **C**. on Thanksgiving | **D**. on Women’s Day |

(Question 34) \_\_\_\_\_ are the most popular means of transport in the USA.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Cars | **B**. Buses | **C**. Planes | **D**. Ships |

(Question 35) In the USA, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. there are not any highways |
| **B**. the highways are not in good condition |
| **C**. along the highways there are motels and restaurants available for tourists |
| **D**. tourists cannot rent a car |

**Question 36 - 40**:

If you drive from north to south America, you will find that the air become heavier, the trees are greener, and the climate gets more tropical, ''ijou will also find old-fashioned politeness and a quieter, slower way of talking. Throughout American history, the southern states have been different from the North.
Years ago, the warm climate and great rivers made it easy to grow cotton. Back slaves were brought from Africa to work on the farms, and for 200 years “King Cotton” ruled the South. In 1861, a war broke out between the northerners, who wanted to end slavery and the southerners, who wanted to keep their slaves. The war ended in 1865 but it took many years for the South to recover. Black slaves were freed but their lives were still hard. In some states, until 1965, the black could not go to “white” schools, eat in “white” restaurants, or even made a phone call from a “white” public call booth. Although changes have come quickly, the black still live in poor condition, die younger and are the most often unemployed. And the South has changed, too. “King Cotton” is no longer all powerful. Industries of all kinds are growing rapidly. However, the South still remains its beauty and charm. Old days and old ways may change but the weather will never. The warmth of the “Sun-belt” has persuaded many elderly people to come and spend their last years in comfort.

(Question 36) The weather in South America is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. cold | **B**. snowy | **C**. warm | **D**. harsh |

(Question 37) \_\_\_\_\_ used to be the main plant in South America.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Cotton | **B**. Rubber | **C**. Tropical fruits | **D**. Oak |

(Question 38) The war between the southerners and the northerners broke out because of \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. King Cotton | **B**. slavery | **C**. the land | **D**. the government |

(Question 39) After the war, the black \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. have got the equality with the white | **B**. have still led a difficult life |
| **C**. have not been free | **D**. have still worked as slaves |

(Question 40) Now, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. the beauty and charm in South America have been destroyed by the war. |
| **B**. there are no blacks in South America |
| **C**. King Cotton is dominant in South America |
| **D**. industries of all kinds are growing rapidly in South America |

**Question 41 - 45**:

Dear Mary,
How are you? I am sorry I have not written to you soon as I promised. When I arrived at the airport, I had some difficulty communicating with my teachers and friends because my French is not good enough. But now after living there for three months, I can make myself understood thoroughly. I am writing to tell you something about Paris, the capital and largest city of France.
It is one of the leading global cultural, business and political centers and is famous for its architecture as well as its influence in fashion and art. Paris has a fame as a “romantic” city. Situated on the banks of the river Seine in north-central France, Paris has a lot of rich museums, galleries. It is the most visited city in the world, with more than 30 million visitors per year. The most recognisable symbol of Paris is the 324 metre Eiffel Tower on the bank of the Seine. Paris has an estimated population of 2,144,700. Today, the Paris urban area has an estimated population of 9.9 million. Paris produces more than a quarter of France’s wealth. Paris also hosts the head offices of almost half of all French companies, as well as the offices of major international firms and the headquarters of many international organisations such as UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) and the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development). Also one of the biggest sports in Paris and throughout France is tennis. Two of Paris’s most famous gardens are the Tuileries Garden on the banks of the Seine next to the Louvre and the centrally-located Luxembourg Garden, which used to belong to a chateau built for the Marie de’ Medici.
I enclose some pictures of the interesting places of Paris. I hope you will come to see me some day.
That’s all for now. Remember me to everybody.
Yours,
Peter

(Question 41) Paris \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is not a famous city | **B**. is a smallest city of France |
| **C**. is known as a “romantic city” | **D**. does not attract visitors |

(Question 42) Paris \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. is situated on the banks of the river Seine in north-central France |
| **B**. has no museums |
| **C**. has a few museums |
| **D**. produces more than a half of France’s wealth |

(Question 43) The most recognisable symbol of Paris is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. the Seine River | **B**. Eiffel Tower | **C**. UNESCO | **D**. OECD |

(Question 44) The most popular sport in Paris is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. tennis | **B**. football | **C**. sailing | **D**. table tennis |

(Question 45) In Paris, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. there are not any firms |
| **B**. there are not any international organizations |
| **C**. the head offices of almost half of all French companies are situated |
| **D**. people do not play sports |

**Question 46 - 50**:

People have come to settle in Britain for centuries from many parts of the world. Some came to avoid political or religious persecution, and others came to find a better way of life or an escape from poverty. The Irish has long made home in Britain. Many Jewish refugees started their new life in the country at the end of the nineteenth century. In 1930s and after the World War II, a large number of people from other European countries came to live there. There also have been many people who came from some countries in Asia. According to the results of a recent survey, the non-white population of Great Britain was about 2.4 million, 4.5% of the total population. Only half of them were born in Britain. Most of the non-white refugees live in the poorest areas of the cities or in the countryside, where they can only get the worst services and low living standards. All they have to suffer is due to racial discrimination. Although progress has undoubtedly made over the last twenty years in several areas, life is not really better to many non-white refugees. However, with their effort, many individuals have got success in their careers and in public life. The proportion of ethnic minority workers in professional and managerial jobs has increased.

(Question 46) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. settlement in Britain | **B**. the population of Britain |
| **C**. politics | **D**. non-white refugees’ life in Britain |

(Question 47) People emigrated to Britain because of \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. political persecution | **B**. religious persecution |
| **C**. an escape from poverty | **D**. all are correct |

(Question 48) There are about \_\_\_\_\_ non-white refugees living in Britain.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. 2.4 million | **B**. 1.2 million | **C**. 4.5 million | **D**. 2.25 million |

(Question 49) Most of the non-white refugees in Britain have to suffer \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. racial discrimination | **B**. religious persecution |
| **C**. political persecution | **D**. emigration  |

(Question 50) The word individuals refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. non-white refugees | **B**. white refugees | **C**. Britain citizens | **D**. Britain workers |

**Question 51 - 55**:

Thomas Edison was born on February 11, 1847 in Milan, Ohio. Edison had a late start in his schooling due to childhood illness. His mind often wandered and his teacher called him “addled”. This ended Edison’s three months of formal schooling. His mother had been a school teacher in Canada and happily took over the job of schooling her son. She encouraged and taught him to read and experiment. He recalled later, “My mother was the making of me. She was so true, so sure of me; and I felt I had something to live for, someone I must not disappoint.” Many of his lessons came from reading R.G. Parker’s School of natural philosophy.
Edison’s life in Port Huron was bittersweet. Partially deaf since adolescence, he became a telegraph operator after he saved Jimmie Mackenzie from being struck by a train. Jimmie’s father, a station agent, was so grateful that he chose Edison his assistant and trained him as a telegraph operator. Edison’s deafness aided him as it blocked out noises and prevented Edison from hearing the telegrapher sitting next to him. Some of his earliest inventions related to electrical telegraphy, including a stock ticker. Edison applied for his first patent, the electric vote recorder, on October 28, 1868. Thomas Edison began his career as an inventor in Newark, New Jersey, with the automatic repeater and other improved telegraphic devices, but the invention which first gained Edison fame was the phonograph in 1877.
On December 25, 1871, he married Mary Stilwell, and they had three children. His wife Mary died in 1884. On February 24, 1886, he married 19-year-old Mina Miller. They had three more children. Charles Edison took over the company upon his father’s death, and who later was elected Governor of New Jersey. Thomas Edison died on Oct. 18th, 1931 in New Jersey at 84 years of age. His final words to his beloved Mina were, “It is very beautiful over there.”
Edison is considered one of the most ***prolific*** inventors in history, holding 1,093 U.S. patents in his name, as well as many patents in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany.

(Question 51) Thomas Edison \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. had good schooling | **B**. was a prominent student at school |
| **C**. got high appreciation from his teacher | **D**. did not have good health in his childhood |

(Question 52) According to Edison, his greatest teacher was \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. his mother | **B**. Jimmie Mackenzie |
| **C**. Jimmie Mackenzie’s father | **D**. Mary Stiwell |

(Question 53) The first patent which Edison applied for was \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. the stock ticker | **B**. the automatic repeater |
| **C**. the electric vote recorder | **D**. the phonograph |

(Question 54) How many children did Edison have?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Three | **B**. Four | **C**. Five | **D**. Six |

(Question 55) The word ***prolific*** has the close meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. creative | **B**. productive | **C**. possible | **D**. capable |

**Question 56 - 60**:

Americans are usually tolerant of non-native speakers who have some trouble understanding English. But they become annoyed when a person pretends to understand but does not really and then creates problems because of misunderstanding what was said. No one wants soap when he asks for soup. So, if you do not understand what is said to you, admit it and politely ask the person to repeat or explain.
It is quite rude to converse with a companion in your native language and leave your American friends standing there feeling stupid because they cannot understand the conversation. They may also feel that you are talking about them or saying something that you do not want them to hear. If you must use your native language to explain something to a non-English-speaking companion, at least translate for your American friends so that they do not feel left out.
You should learn a few more polite English expressions, and you will be ready to face the world of Americans with confidence. The polite response to a compliment about your looks or your work is ‘Thank you” - a smile and a nod is not enough. The response to “Thank you” is, of course, ‘You are welcome.” If someone asks, “How are you?” do not give your medical history. But just say, “Fine, thanks. And you?” What should you say when someone sneezes? It may not seem logical, but the correct response is “God bless you.”

(Question 56) Americans \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. do not like those who cannot speak English |
| **B**. would rather someone pretended to understand what they say |
| **C**. sympathize with those who have some trouble understanding English |
| **D**. often talk impolitely |

(Question 57) When communicating with Americans, you \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. should pretend to understand thoroughly |
| **B**. needn’t use English |
| **C**. should speak in your native language |
| **D**. should not use your native language in front of them |

(Question 58) Americans \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. feel comfortable when they cannot understand what you said to other person in your native language |
| **B**. feel uncomfortable when they cannot understand what you said to other person in your native language |
| **C**. want you to translate what is said into your native language |
| **D**. feel left out when communicating with a foreigner |

(Question 59) The writer has advised us \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. not to use English to communicate with Americans |
| **B**. to let Americans out when we want to say something secret |
| **C**. never to keep our friends standing alone |
| **D**. to learn some polite English expressions |

(Question 60) A polite response to “Thank you” is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. “You are welcome” | **B**. a smile and nod |
| **C**. “God bless you” | **D**. “Fine, thanks. And you?” |

**Question 61 - 65**:

Dear Son,
How are you? How are things getting along?
I have just received your letter. My classmates and I are very interested in the pictures of Ha Long Bay that you sent me. It is surely an ideal place for holidays. I hope I will visit the Bay in some day. And of course, I think I should also tell you something about the place where I live. It is the Thames.
The Thames is a river flowing through southern England and connecting London with the sea. The Thames has a length of 346 km. The whole of the River Thames drains a catchment area of some 12,935 square km. By the 18th century, the Thames was one of the world’s busiest waterways, as London became the centre of the British Empire. In the early 1980s, a massive flood-control device, the Thames Barrier, was built. It is closed several times a year to prevent water damage to London’s low-lying areas upstream. The water is to support the natural environment, and the community needs for water supplies to homes, industry and agriculture. The River Thames is crossed by many bridges and tunnels. On the far right is the Tower of London. The area to the west of London is normally called the Thames Valley, while east of Tower Bridge development agencies and Ministers have taken to using the term Thames Gateway. Rowing and sailing are the main sports which take place on the River Thames. There are many clubs which encourage participation in these sports and organise racing and inter-club competitions. The Thames is also an inspiration for a lot of famous authors, such as William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens. I enclose some pictures so that you can enjoy the picturesque scenes of the Thames.
I think that’s all for now. Please send my regards to your parents.
Yours,
Pattrick

(Question 61) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Ha Long Bay | **B**. the Thames | **C**. William Shakespeare | **D**. Charles Dickens |

(Question 62) The Thames \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. used to be one of the world’s busiest | **B**. does not flow through London |
| **C**. does not pour into the sea | **D**. flows through northern England |

(Question 63) The Thames Barrier was built \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. to supply water | **B**. to drain waste |
| **C**. to prevent flood | **D**. to connect London with the sea |

(Question 64) Which sentence is true?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. There are not any bridges on the Thames River. |
| **B**. The Thames has a length of 346 km. |
| **C**. In the 18th century, London was not the centre of the British Empire. |
| **D**. The Thames River is crossed by no tunnels. |

(Question 65) \_\_\_\_\_ are the most popular sports on the Thames River.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Skiing and diving | **B**. Football and baseball |
| **C**. Rowing and sailing | **D**. Racing and running |

**Question 66 - 70**:

A sign language is a language which uses hands to make gestures to communicate instead of sound - simultaneously combining movement of the hands, arms or body, and facial expressions to express a speaker’s thought. Sign languages develop in deaf communities. Interpreters and friends and families of deaf people, who are not deaf as well as people who are deaf or hearing-impaired themselves use sign language to communicate. When people using different sign languages meet, communication is significantly easier than when people of different spoken languages meet. Sign language, in this respect, gives access to an international deaf community. However, sign language is not universal. Wherever communities of deaf people exist, sign languages develop. They vary from culture to culture. They are not based on the spoken language in the country of origin. Hundreds of sign languages are in use around the world. Sign languages are as rich and complex as any oral language, despite the common misconception that they are not “real languages”. On the whole, deaf sign languages are independent of oral languages and follow their own paths of development. For example, British Sign Language and American Sign Language are quite different and mutually unintelligible, even though the hearing people of Britain and America share the same oral language. Similarly, countries which use a single oral language throughout may have two or more sign languages; whereas an area that contains more than one oral language might use only one sign language.

(Question 66) Sign language uses to communicate.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. sound | **B**. voice | **C**. gestures | **D**. eye contact |

(Question 67) Sign language is generally used to communicate to the \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. deaf | **B**. blind | **C**. poor | **D**. lisping |

(Question 68) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. only the deaf can use sign language |
| **B**. sign language only belongs to the disabled |
| **C**. everybody can use sign language to communicate with the deaf |
| **D**. sign language cannot be used by those who do not suffer deafness |

(Question 69) Which sentence is not true?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Sign languages are as rich and complex as oral languages. |
| **B**. Some people consider sign languages not real languages. |
| **C**. Deaf sign languages are independent from oral languages. |
| **D**. Deaf sign languages develop dependently on oral languages. |

(Question 70) Sign languages \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. are different in different countries |
| **B**. are the same in every language |
| **C**. are difficult to learn |
| **D**. are not used in a country which uses a single oral language |

**Question 71 - 75**:

The Braille system, devised in 1821 by Louis Braille, is a method that is widely used by blind people to read and write. It was based on a method of communication originally developed by Charles Barbier, in response to Napoleon’s demand for a code that soldiers could use to communicate silently and without light at night called night writing. Barbier’s system was too complex for soldiers to learn, and was rejected by the military. In 1821 he visited the National Institute for the Blind in Paris, France, where he met Louis Braille. Louis identified the major failing of the code, which was that the human finger could not encompass the whole symbol without moving, and so could not move rapidly from one symbol to another. His modification was to use a 6 dot cell - the braille system - which revolutionized written communication for the blind. Though Braille is thought to be the main way blind people read and write, in Britain, for example, out of the reported 2 million visually impaired population, it is estimated that only around 15-20 thousand people use Braille. Younger people are turning to electronic text on computers instead, a more portable communication method that they can also use with their friends. A debate has started on how to make Braille more attractive to users and for more teachers to be available to teach it. Approximately 600 years before the invention of Braille, a Syrian Muslim had created his own system. The distinguished blind Arab professor, Zain-Din A1 Amidi, in the 14th century, improvised a method by which he identified his books and made notes. Although he was blind soon after birth, he led a studious life, interesting himself particularly in foreign languages.

(Question 71) The Braille system \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. is used by the dumb |
| **B**. was devised based on night writing by Charles Barbier |
| **C**. cannot be used to write |
| **D**. cannot be used by those who suffer visual impairment |

(Question 72) The Braille system \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. was discovered by Napoleon | **B**. was divised by Louis Braille in 1821 |
| **C**. was created by Charles Barbier in 1821 | **D**. was created in response to Napoleon’s demand |

(Question 73) Nowadays, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. all the blind in the world are using the braille system to communicate |
| **B**. no one use the braille system |
| **C**. young blind people perfer using electronic text on computers to the braille system |
| **D**. there are no computer programs for the blind |

(Question 74) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. the braille system is quite perfect and needs no more improvement |
| **B**. there are more and more teachers can use the braille system |
| **C**. the braille system need improving |
| **D**. the braille system should be left out |

(Question 75) Before the invention of Braille, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. the blind cannot communicate |
| **B**. there are no blind people |
| **C**. only Napoleon’s soldiers had a system for the blind |
| **D**. a Syrian Muslim had created his own system |

**Question 76 - 80**:

Crop rotation is the practice of growing different types of crops in the same field in sequential seasons to avoid a decrease in soil fertility, as growing the same crop repeatedly in the same place eventually depletes the soil of various nutrients. Crop rotation helps to balance the fertility demands of various crops. By crop rotation farmers can keep their fields under continuous production, without the need to let them lie fallow, and reducing the need for artificial fertilizers, both of which can be expensive. In subsistence farming, it also makes good nutritional sense to grow beans and grain at the same time in different fields. Crop rotation is also used to control pests and diseases that can become established in the soil over time. Plants within the same family tend to have similar pests and pathogens. By regularly changing the planting location, the pest cycles can be broken or limited. This principle is of particular use in organic farming, where pest control may be achieved without synthetic pesticides. The choice and sequence of rotation crops depends on the nature of the soil, the climate, and precipitation which together determine the type of plants that may be cultivated. Other important aspects of farming such as crop marketing and economic variables must also be considered when choosing a crop rotation. Crop rotation was already mentioned in the Roman literature, and referred to by great civilizations in Africa and Asia. From the end of the Middle Ages until the 20th century, the three-year rotation was practised by farmers in Europe.
- crop rotation: luân canh
- precitation: lượng mưa
- pathogen: mầm bệnh
- fallow: bỏ hoang

(Question 76) Farmers who practice crop rotation \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. grow the same crop on their land all the time |
| **B**. grow different crops on their land in sequential seasons |
| **C**. make the soil decrease in fertility |
| **D**. use a lot of chemical fertilizers |

(Question 77) Crop rotation \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. cannot be used in subsistence farming | **B**. let land lie fallow |
| **C**. can be used to control pests and diseases | **D**. is very expensive |

(Question 78) Plants within the same taxonomic family \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. tend to have almost alike pests and pathogens | **B**. cannot grow on the same land |
| **C**. do not have pest and pathogens | **D**. have different pests and pathogens |

(Question 79) When practicing crop rotation, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. farmers needn’t choose the type of plants |
| **B**. farmers have to consider the nature of the soil, the climate, and precipitation |
| **C**. farmers cannot grow bean |
| **D**. farmers can grow only grain |

(Question 80) Crop rotation \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. was practiced in Europe since the end of the Middle Ages |
| **B**. was not practiced in Rome |
| **C**. was not practiced by Asian farmers |
| **D**. was only practiced in Africa |

**Question 81 - 85**:

Michael Faraday was born on September 22nd, 1791 in Newington Butts, south London. His family was poor. His father, James Faraday, was a blacksmith. He had to educate himself. At fourteen he became apprenticed to bookbinder and seller. During his seven year apprenticeship, he read many books, developing an interest in science and specifically electricity. At the age of twenty Faraday attended lectures by a eminent scientist Sir Humphry Davy. After Faraday sent Davy a sample of notes taken during the lectures, Davy said he would keep Faraday in mind but should stick to his current job of book-binding. After Davy damaged his eyesight in an accident with nitrogen trichloride, he employed Faraday as a secretary, and then a laboratory assistant. Faraday eagerly left his bookbinding job. In a class-based society, Faraday was not considered a gentleman. When Davy went on a long tour to the continent in 1813, Faraday was part of the party as Davy’s scientific assistant, and was asked to act as Davy’s valet. Davy’s wife, Jane Apreece, refused to treat Faraday as an equal (making him travel outside the coach, eat with the servants, etc.) and generally made Faraday so miserable. He contemplated returning to England alone and giving up science altogether. However, it was not long before Faraday surpassed Davy. He also was the first to link electricity to magnetism and then link magnetism back to electricity - i.e. he induced an electric current using magnets - thus inventing the dynamo, predecessor to today’s electric generator. Faraday also dabbled in chemistry, discovering chemical substances such as benzene, inventing the system of oxidation numbers, and liquefying gases such as chlorine. He also discovered the laws of electrolysis and popularized terminology such as anode, cathode, electrode, and ion. He died on August 25th, 1867. Michael Faraday is considered to have been one of the great scientists in history. Some historians of science refer to him as the greatest experimentalist in the history of science. It was largely due to his efforts that electricity became viable for use in technology. The SI unit of capacitance, the farad, is named after him.

(Question 81) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Sir Humphry Davy’s lectures | **B**. Michael Faraday’s trip to the continent |
| **C**. Michael Faraday’s life and specializations | **D**. how benzen was discovered |

(Question 82) Which sentence is not true about Michael Faraday?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. He was born in an upper class family. | **B**. He used to be Sir Humphry Davy’s assistant. |
| **C**. He worked on both physics and chemistry. | **D**. He did not get good schooling in his boyhood. |

(Question 83) Faraday became Sir Humphry Davy’s assistant \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. right after he sent him the notes taken during the lectures |
| **B**. after Davy’s lectures |
| **C**. after Davy had read the notes |
| **D**. after Davy damaged his eyesight in an accident |

(Question 84) During the journey to the continent, Faraday \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. enjoyed himself very much | **B**. was treated badly by Davy’s wife |
| **C**. discovered benzen | **D**. only worked as Davy’s assistant |

(Question 85) Faraday is considered to be the greatest \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. experimentalist | **B**. historian | **C**. valet | **D**. bookbinder |

**Question 86 - 90**:

In 1970, Norman Borlaug won a Nobel Prize for his work in the Green Revolution in agriculture. The Green Revolution is an agricultural plan which has been developed as part of the effort to transfer agricultural technology to less agriculturally advanced areas. In his research, Norman developed high-yielding varieties of wheat which have made the amount of wheat increase significantly. In addition to his research on wheat, he and his colleagues also developed high-yielding varieties of other grains, such as rice and corn.
Everybody agrees that there is always a need to produce more food for the growing human population. It seems that the Green Revolution could end hunger and ensure an adequate supply of food far into the future. However, not all farmers can get benefits from the Green Revolution. Two important parts of the
plan are irrigation and the application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides at certain times during the growth cycle. Because the plan requires irrigation of crops, that means digging a well. The poor farmers are not rich enough to afford a well, fertilizers, and pesticides as the plan requires. Moreover, if their wealthy neighbors apply the plan, they produce more grain to sell, get more money to buy machinery. And the machinery, in turn, helps them to get more grains and money. The poorer farmers cannot compete with their neighbors and their economic situation will become worse. Some of them even give up their land.

(Question 86) What is the main idea of the text?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Poor farmers do not appreciate the Green Revolution. |
| **B**. The advantages and disadvantages of the Green Revolution. |
| **C**. The Green Revolution cannot help to increase the amount of grain. |
| **D**. Only poor farmers need to apply the Green Revolution. |

(Question 87) The Green Revolution \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. introduces new agricultural technology and high-yielding varieties |
| **B**. is an agricultural plan which does not involve irrigation |
| **C**. seems not to be able to solve the problem of food shortage |
| **D**. is an agricultural plan which does not use any fertilizers and pesticides |

(Question 88) Human beings \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. are increasing in population |
| **B**. need no more food |
| **C**. have a plenty of food now |
| **D**. will surely lack food in the future because of the Green Revolution |

(Question 89) When applying the Green Revolution plan, farmers do not \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. need to irrigate | **B**. use chemical fertilizers |
| **C**. spray pesticides | **D**. feel worried about productivity |

(Question 90) The Green Revolution is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. competitive | **B**. undoable for poor farmers |
| **C**. not developed | **D**. still unknown |

**Question 91 - 95**:

If you try to phone Sarah Smith, you will be lucky to catch her at home. Take this week for example. On Monday, she played cards with a group of friends. On Tuesday, she went to a meeting of her book club. On Wednesday night, there was a big concert downtown. On Thursday, she went to spend the night with her niece, and on Friday, she went to a wedding. On Sunday, of course, she went to church as she has done all her life. Sarah Smith is seventy-seven, and since her husband died, she lived alone. However, that does not stop her doing more than most forty years old. She drives around herself and she does everything for herself. “I keep the house and I do all my cooking,” she said, looking around her beautiful house where you would hardly find any dust, “I make all the clothes I wear, I read many books and newspapers, I talk on the telephone a lot, I watch various TV programs, I sometimes even attend some evening classes, and there is never a dull moment.” The state of Georgia, where Sarah lives, probably has
changed more than most and she still remembers the time when she first came
to the town. She said, “Georgia has grown so rapidly. It is a beautiful state with large highways and marvelous large cities. I was raised in a little country town with about a thousand people and almost everybody was friendly.”

(Question 91) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Sarah Smith leads a dull life | **B**. Sarah Smith leads an active life |
| **C**. Sarah Smith is always tired because she is old | **D**. old people cannot do anything to enjoy their life |

(Question 92) Sarah Smith is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. pessimistic | **B**. religious | **C**. lonely | **D**. absence-minded |

(Question 93) Sarah Smith \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is too old to do anything | **B**. lives in a dusty house |
| **C**. cannot cook | **D**. can drive a car |

(Question 94) Which sentence has the different idea from the text?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Sarah cannot sew. | **B**. Sarah likes watching TV. |
| **C**. Sarah is often busy. | **D**. Sarah has a good memory |

(Question 95) Georgia \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is a little country town | **B**. is a well-developed state |
| **C**. has the population of a thousand people | **D**. has no highways |

**Question 96 - 100**:

How do television and other visual media affect individual life and families all over the world? The media can be very helpful people who carefully choose the movies and shows that they watch. With high quality programs in various fields of study, such as science, medicine, history, arts, and so on, TV and video tapes increase the viewers’ knowledge and thinking ability. Moreover, TV help elderly people who cannot go out, and patients in hospital relax. In addition, it offers language learners chances to listen to the language spoken by native speakers and get some knowledge of the culture and society. Television and video can also provide almost everyone with good entertainment - a pleasant way to relax and spend free time at home.
However, there are several serious disadvantages to the visual media. First of all, some people watch the “tube” for more hours a day than they do anything else. Instead of spending time taking care of their children many parents use TV as an “electronic babysitter”. As a result, TV and video can easily replace family communication, physical activities, and other interests. Secondly, those who, young and old, spend more time watching TV than doing any manual work can easily suffer from near-sightedness and obesity. The third negative feature of the media is the amount of violence and horror on TV that has bad effect on children and teenagers. Finally, the most negative effect of TV and video might be addiction. Many people feel a strange and powerful need to turn on TV or play a video tape whenever they have free time.

(Question 96) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. the invention of media |
| **B**. all kinds of mass media |
| **C**. TV and video are two perfect forms of entertainment |
| **D**. advantages and disadvantages of TV and video |

(Question 97) To elderly people and patients in hospital, TV \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is a miraculous medicine | **B**. is an ideal tool of entertainment |
| **C**. cannot help them relax | **D**. makes them feel uncomfortable |

(Question 98) The word ***tube*** in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. a babysitter | **B**. a TV set | **C**. a child | **D**. a cassette player |

(Question 99) What is the relation of watching TV and health?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. TV can make patients recover quickly without medicine. |
| **B**. TV is a good healer. |
| **C**. Watching TV too much help us feel better |
| **D**. Watching TV too much can cause near-sightedness and obesity. |

(Question 100) Which sentence is true?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Many people are addicted to watching TV. | **B**. TV cannot be used in language learning. |
| **C**. There are no violence and horror in TV programs. | **D**. Children cannot watch TV.  |

**Question 101 - 105**:

There are about 227 million Americans, and nearly sixty million of them go to school. Americans have always believed in education, but in an American way. The school’s first job is to turn millions of foreign children into Americans. Since they came from many different countries, this is not easy. Schools have to teach the foreign children to speak English, to love their new country, and to learn how to live in it. More and more parents from other countries have sent their children to the USA to get schooling because they think it may the ladder up which their children may climb to a better life. Most American parents still pay less attention to book-learning than to a practical education that will help their children to find a good job. Therefore getting started on a successful career is the main aim of the American education. The USA tries to make children equal. However, there is also some difference between public schools in rich areas and poor areas. For example, Mississippi spends 1,300 USD a year on each student and Massachusetts - a much richer state - spends 2,400 USD.
Many Americans are worried about the serious problem of violence and failure in some schools. However, we cannot deny the great success of American education. Its best universities are among the best anywhere. American philosophers and economists are world-famous and more and more American scientists win Nobel prizes. But perhaps the most important is that American education never stops.

(Question 101) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. American education is not good compared with other countries |
| **B**. there are many foreign students in the USA |
| **C**. parents do not want to send their children to school |
| **D**. schools in the USA do not accept foreign students |

(Question 102) To turn millions of foreign children into Americans \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is the least important | **B**. is ignored |
| **C**. is uneasy | **D**. is impossible |

(Question 103) Most American parents prefer \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. book-learning | **B**. both book-learning and practical education |
| **C**. neither book-learning nor practical education | **D**. practical education |

(Question 104) The money invested in education is in every area of the USA.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. different | **B**. the same | **C**. not much | **D**. only a little |

(Question 105) To sum up, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. parents should not sent their children to the USA for schooling |
| **B**. American education is good |
| **C**. American education is full of violence and failure |
| **D**. American schools will not accept foreign students |

**Question 106 - 110**:

Technology refers to tools and machines that may be used to help solve problems. For further consideration, technology is the current state of our knowledge of how to combine resources to produce products, solve problems, fulfill needs, or satisfy wants. Technology includes technical methods, skills, processes, techniques, tools and raw materials. It is not easy to tell the difference between science, engineering and technology. Generally, science is the study of nature to discover relationships among elements of the world. It uses techniques. Engineering is the use of scientific principles to achieve a planned result. However, technology broadly involves the use and application of knowledge to achieve some “practical” result. For example, science might study the flow of electrons in electrical conductors. This knowledge is used by engineers to create devices, such as semiconductors, computers, and other forms of advanced technology. The history of technology is as old as humanity. The history of technology is a progression from simple tools and simple energy sources to complex tools and energy sources. The earliest technologies made simple tools from natural resources. Anthropologists have discovered many early human habitations and tools made from natural resources. The use, and then, of fire was a turning point in the technological development of humankind, affording a simple energy source with many practical uses. Perhaps the first use of fire was the heating and the preparation of food. The use of fire extended the capability for the treatment of natural resources and allowed the use of natural resources that require heat to be useful.
- Anthropologist: Nhà nhân chủng học

(Question 106) Technology \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. has no relation to machines and tools |
| **B**. helps us produce products, solve problems, fulfill needs, or satisfy wants |
| **C**. is a technique, not knowledge |
| **D**. cannot help us solve any problems |

(Question 107) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. the distinctions between science, engineering and technology are quite clear |
| **B**. technology is not related to science and engineering |
| **C**. we cannot distinguish between science, engineering and technology clearly |
| **D**. technology includes science and engineering |

(Question 108) The history of technology \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is as old as that of human being | **B**. is unknown |
| **C**. could not make tools | **D**. made high-technology tools |

(Question 109) The earliest technologies \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. made simple tools | **B**. is as old as that of human being |
| **C**. could even make complex tools | **D**. made high-technology tools |

(Question 110) The discovery of fire \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. has done nothing for human beings |
| **B**. was made by anthropologists |
| **C**. could not help with heating and preparing food |
| **D**. was a turning point in the technological development |

**Question 111 - 115**:

Television has an enormous effect on Americans. Politicians know all about this so they try to make their big public speeches at times when they get the largest audiences on the evening news programs. Advertisers also understand the power of television. They are willing to spend billions of dollars a year on television advertising. On average, American people watch TV for about 30 hours a week. By the age of eighteen, an American child will have spent between 15,000 and 18,000 hours in front of the television, meanwhile only 11,000 hours at school. Many people admit that watching violence on TV leads to greater violence on the streets. However, television programs have not been much better and they are more interested in what is shown on TV than its bad effects. The majority of TV viewers say that they prefer to see fewer soap operas and crime series, and more history, drama, and science. One reason for the poor quality is that the TV companies make most of their money by selling advertising. Advertisers pay more money for time during popular show, especially in the evening, when the audiences are the biggest.

(Question 111) There are the largest TV viewers \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. in the morning | **B**. in the afternoon | **C**. in the evening | **D**. at night |

(Question 112) The word enormous in the first sentence has a close meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. great | **B**. low | **C**. small | **D**. bad |

(Question 113) TV \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. has no effects on Americans’ life |
| **B**. is made used of by both politicians and advertisers |
| **C**. has no advertisements |
| **D**. has no power in advertising |

(Question 114) TV gets most of the money from \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. TV viewers | **B**. politicians | **C**. advertisers | **D**. film makers |

(Question 115) The majority of TV viewers prefer to see \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. violence | **B**. advertisements |
| **C**. soap operas and crime series | **D**. history, drama, and science |

**Question 116 - 120**:

In the early years of television, educational specialists believed that it would be very useful in teaching and learning. Many schools have bought television sets, intending to use them effectively to improve the quality of education; but actually they are rarely used properly in classrooms. Meanwhile, children spending the majority of their out-of-school hours watching TV and their typical school days proceed as if television did not exist.
There are some explanations for the failure of television to get the interest of the teachers. Firstly, the schools that purchased television sets have not set aside money for equipment repairs and maintenance so these television sets are sooner and later out of work. Secondly, these schools have not found an effective way to train teachers to integrate television into their ongoing instructional programs. Lastly, most teachers do not regard the quality of television and its usefulness in the classroom.
Teachers at the schools work hard for at least twelve years to train their students to become good readers. However, according to a recent statistics, teenagers seldom spend their free time reading books and newspapers but watching television instead.

(Question 116) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. the use of television at schools | **B**. teaching and learning television |
| **C**. educational specialists | **D**. watching TV outside school |

(Question 117) When TV first appeared, educational specialists \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. did not appreciate it | **B**. did not think it would be useful |
| **C**. believed it would be useful for schooling | **D**. banned children from watching TV |

(Question 118) According to the text, TV \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. has not been used properly in classrooms | **B**. has been used effectively in classrooms |
| **C**. has not existed in classrooms | **D**. has not attracted students’ interest |

(Question 119) There are \_\_\_\_\_ explanations for the failure of television to get the interest of the teachers.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. two | **B**. three | **C**. four | **D**. five |

(Question 120) Children spend their free time \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. reading books | **B**. reading newspapers |
| **C**. learning foreign languages | **D**. watching TV |

**Question 121 - 130**:

What do you do if you are a woman with two young children? You have to spend a lot of time and energy taking ­­(121)                      of them. What do you do if you are also divorced and have (122)                      money? You have to look after the children and earn (123)                      to feed and clothe them. What happens if you are also only twenty-four years old and have hopes and dreams for a (124)                      life in the future? You look after the children, go to work, and go to university, all at (125)                      same time. That has been Nancy Wesley’s life for two years now.
Nancy gets up at 6.00 every morning, dresses four-year old Matthew and two-year-old Anna, and (126)                      their breakfast. At 8.00, she takes them to the kindergarten. Then she goes to university (127)                      she takes classes from 8.30 to 2.30 pm. At 3.00 she picks (128)                      the children and spends time with them at home. Two hours later, at 5.00, it is time to go to Wall-mart store where she works in the sports department, (129)                      hunting equipment She (130)                      about 10.00, and then she studies until midnight. She works all day at the weekend. She is always tired.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (121)  | **A**. charge | **B**. position | **C**. care | **D**. look |
| (122)  | **A**. no | **B**. not | **C**. any | **D**. no any |
| (123)  | **A**. money enough | **B**. enough money | **C**. too money | **D**. many money |
| (124)  | **A**. more good | **B**. best | **C**. more best | **D**. better |
| (125)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (126)  | **A**. prepares | **B**. carries out | **C**. does | **D**. puts up |
| (127)  | **A**. which | **B**. that | **C**. in that | **D**. where |
| (128)  | **A**. on | **B**. up | **C**. at | **D**. over |
| (129)  | **A**. to sell | **B**. sell | **C**. selling | **D**. sold |
| (130)  | **A**. home | **B**. to home | **C**. house | **D**. at house |

**Question 131 - 140**:

The roots of chemistry can be (131)                      to the phenomenon of burning. Fire was a mystical force (132)                      transformed one substance into another and thus was of primary interest to mankind. (133)                      fire that led to the discovery of iron and glass. After gold (134)                      and became a precious metal, many people were interested (135)                      finding a method that could convert other substances into gold. This led to a branch of science (136)                      Alchemy. Alchemists discovered many chemical processes that led to the developing of modem chemistry. Chemistry (137)                      we know it today, was (138)                      by Antoine Lavoisier with his law of Conservation of mass in 1783. The discovering of the chemical elements has a long history culminating in the (139)                      of the periodic table by Dmitri Mendeleev. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry created in 1901 gives (140)                      excellent overview of chemical discovery in the past 100 years.
alchemy: thuật giả kim

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (131)  | **A**. traced | **B**. found | **C**. looked | **D**. dated |
| (132)  | **A**. whom | **B**. that | **C**. whose | **D**. when |
| (133)  | **A**. That was | **B**. Which was | **C**. They were | **D**. It was |
| (134)  | **A**. discovered | **B**. had discovered | **C**. was discovered | **D**. would be discovered |
| (135)  | **A**. in | **B**. on | **C**. of | **D**. to |
| (136)  | **A**. to call | **B**. call | **C**. called | **D**. calling |
| (137)  | **A**. since | **B**. as | **C**. as though | **D**. so as |
| (138)  | **A**. compounded | **B**. prescribed | **C**. distributed | **D**. invented |
| (139)  | **A**. created | **B**. creation | **C**. creative | **D**. creator |
| (140)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |

**Question 141 - 150**:

After the Second World War, Akio Morita, the co-founder of Sony, made collaboration with a friend, Masaru Ibuka. Both men (141)                      a great deal about telecommunications, (142)                      they used all their money, about 100 pounds, and (143)                      a small engineering company. They found a small broken building to use as a laboratory in Tokyo. There were so (144)                      when it rained they had to continue working under umbrellas. Their first task was to decide (145)                      . They did not want to make radios (146)                      the competition from much larger companies. (147)                      they decided to create an entirely new product, a tape recorder. They (148)                      in making a machine, but unfortunately they did not have any tape. Therefore, they started to (149)                      and tried using a number of different materials. They cut strips of paper to make a reel and painted them with a magnetic material that they heated on a frying pan in their laboratory. Finally, it worked and they (150)                      the process gradually. In 1950, they began trying to sell their revolutionary machine.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (141)  | **A**. know | **B**. have known | **C**. knew | **D**. were knowing |
| (142)  | **A**. so | **B**. so that | **C**. so as to | **D**. so much |
| (143)  | **A**. gave up | **B**. set up | **C**. got up | **D**. woke up |
| (144)  | **A**. many | **B**. much | **C**. great deal of | **D**. number |
| (145)  | **A**. what making | **B**. what to making | **C**. for what to make | **D**. what to make |
| (146)  | **A**. in spite of | **B**. because | **C**. because of | **D**. because of the fact that |
| (147)  | **A**. Instead | **B**. Instead of | **C**. In spite of | **D**. Moreover |
| (148)  | **A**. managed | **B**. succeeded | **C**. tried | **D**. overcome |
| (149)  | **A**. except | **B**. expect | **C**. experience | **D**. experiment |
| (150)  | **A**. turned | **B**. improved | **C**. attempted | **D**. decreased |

**Question 151 - 160**:

I/O (short for input / output) is a general term for devices (151)                      computers information from the outside world and that return the results of computations. For personal computers, for (152)                      , keyboards and mice are the primary ways people directly enter information (153)                      the computers; and monitors are the primary way (154)                      information from the computer is (155)                      back to the user, though printers, speakers, and headphones are common, too. There is (156)                      huge variety of (157)                      devices for obtaining other types of input. One example is the digital camera, (158)                      can be used to input visual information. The (159)                      to transfer data between computers has opened up a huge range of capabilities for the computer. The global Internet allows millions of computers to transfer information of all types (160)                      each other.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (151)  | **A**. that send   | **B**. which sends         | **C**. which sending     | **D**. who send |
| (152)  | **A**. instead       | **B**. instance    | **C**. interest       | **D**. increase |
| (153)  | **A**. for   | **B**. toward        | **C**. into | **D**. in |
| (154)  | **A**. in which    | **B**. in that         | **C**. those of      | **D**. which in |
| (155)  | **A**. received     | **B**. read            | **C**. paid            | **D**. presented |
| (156)  | **A**. a      | **B**. an   | **C**. the  | **D**. no article |
| (157)  | **A**. another      | **B**. other           | **C**. the others  | **D**. others |
| (158)  | **A**. that | **B**. which         | **C**. whose        | **D**. whom |
| (159)  | **A**. able            | **B**. enable       | **C**. ability          | **D**. ably |
| (160)  | **A**. among       | **B**. in    | **C**. beyond       | **D**. between |

**Question 161 - 170**:

In most of Europe villages, a farmer’s house consists (161)                      two parts, home to live in and outbuildings (162)                      are built separately and are often used (163)                      sheds and stores. Every morning, the farmers and farm workers (164)                      their village to work on their land and (165)                      their animals in distant fields. They have lunch on their field and only return to their village at (166)                      end of the day. So, social life is focused around the community center, the village.
Throughout most of North America, a different pattern has been established. It was borrowed from northern Europe, but was put even further in the New World (167)                      land used to be cheap and even free. The farmers live and work on very large, (168)                      farms. The neighbors live (169)                      one another. They only meet when they go to the village market or town to buy goods, materials, fuels, and services. The (170)                      associated with American farmers stems from this pattern of farm settlement.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (161)  | **A**. of | **B**. in | **C**. with | **D**. for |
| (162)  | **A**. who | **B**. whom | **C**. when | **D**. which |
| (163)  | **A**. as | **B**. as if | **C**. as though | **D**. so as |
| (164)  | **A**. left | **B**. leave | **C**. leave for | **D**. come |
| (165)  | **A**. look | **B**. chase | **C**. breed | **D**. graze |
| (166)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (167)  | **A**. which | **B**. that | **C**. in that | **D**. where |
| (168)  | **A**. isolate | **B**. isolated | **C**. isolation | **D**. isolationism |
| (169)  | **A**. far | **B**. far from | **C**. from | **D**. far with |
| (170)  | **A**. dependent | **B**. independent | **C**. independently | **D**. independence |

**Question 171 - 180**:

In the first part of the twentieth century, before a television set became an important (171)                      of entertainment of most households, radio program was different (172)                      what it is now. Children rushed home from school to listen to “Story Hour”. Someone was reading (173)                      exciting story or a part of a story while the children’s imaginations provided visual images to fit the spoken ones. People listened to serials or stories (174)                      were broken into one-hour segments. Because each hour ended with suspense, listeners have to (175)                      at the same time the next day to find out what would happen. Families gathered around the radio at night to listen to important news or favorite programs. However, (176)                      there is the appearance of television, radio programming has changed. Radio stories have become a thing of the past (177)                      the fact that people prefer both to watch (178)                      to hear. Radio is now a medium that is used more often in a car (179)                      in a home. Because music and news are (180)                      types of programs to listen to in a car, they are the most common. Radio, in fact, has become the music medium. It provides music for all tasters.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (171)  | **A**. device | **B**. way | **C**. machinery | **D**. method |
| (172)  | **A**. on | **B**. with | **C**. in | **D**. from |
| (173)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (174)  | **A**. that | **B**. who | **C**. whom | **D**. whose |
| (175)  | **A**. take off | **B**. turn down | **C**. tune in | **D**. make up |
| (176)  | **A**. because | **B**. because of | **C**. in spite of | **D**. despite |
| (177)  | **A**. because | **B**. because of | **C**. as | **D**. since |
| (178)  | **A**. nor | **B**. or | **C**. and | **D**. but also |
| (179)  | **A**. as | **B**. so | **C**. more than | **D**. than |
| (180)  | **A**. the easier | **B**. easiest | **C**. more easier | **D**. the easiest |

**Question 181 - 190**:

Farm animals supply ­­(181)                      estimated thirty percent of all food and agricultural needs. They provide (182)                      like milk, meat, and eggs. They provide fertilizer to help crops (183)                      . They also help farmers with the farming. They supply us with not only food and labor (184)                      clothes and tools. There has been concern (185)                      the loss of many varieties of farm animals as a result of efforts to create new ones. People began to breed animals thousands of years (186)                      . Breeders have looked for animals with high qualities as they expect. (187)                      animals are used to reproduce, so they pass along these qualities to the future (188)                      . Big farms and modern agriculture often depend on only a few kinds of animals (189)                      have been bred to (190)                      the needs of new technology and production methods.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (181)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (182)  | **A**. produce | **B**. production | **C**. products | **D**. productivity |
| (183)  | **A**. grow | **B**. growing | **C**. grew | **D**. growth  |
| (184)  | **A**. not | **B**. also | **C**. but also | **D**. nor |
| (185)  | **A**. about | **B**. in | **C**. at | **D**. for |
| (186)  | **A**. then | **B**. before | **C**. since as | **D**. ago |
| (187)  | **A**. So | **B**. Such | **C**. So that | **D**. So much |
| (188)  | **A**. kinds | **B**. sorts | **C**. grades | **D**. generations |
| (189)  | **A**. who | **B**. which | **C**. whose | **D**. whon l |
| (190)  | **A**. meet | **B**. see | **C**. notice | **D**. look |

**Question 191 - 200**:

Sir Davy Humphry is considered to be (191)                      famous son of Penzance and one of the (192)                      scientists of the 19th century. Davy was born in Penzance in 1778, the son of a woodcarver. (193)                      the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a local doctor and became (194)                      in chemistry. In 1798 he left to work in a medical laboratory in Bristol. There he (195)                      the pain relieving effects of laughing gas (nitrous oxide) and suggested its anesthetic use. When he was 24, Davy was a professor (196)                      chemistry at the Royal Institution. He founded the science of electro-chemistry and discovered 6 new elements (197)                      potassium and sodium. He became famous and was honoured throughout Europe. Davy is remembered now for his work on the miner’s safety lamp (198)                      bears his name, but perhaps his greatest contribution to science was the (199)                      he gave to the young Michael Faraday. Davy supported the Royal GeologicalSociety in Penzance and (200)                      money to his old school. He died in 1829.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (191)  | **A**. most | **B**. the most | **C**. more | **D**. the more |
| (192)  | **A**. lead | **B**. leader | **C**. leading | **D**. leadership |
| (193)  | **A**. In | **B**. On | **C**. At | **D**. For |
| (194)  | **A**. interested | **B**. excited | **C**. delighted | **D**. keen |
| (195)  | **A**. disappeared | **B**. discovered | **C**. disappointed | **D**. dismissed |
| (196)  | **A**. for | **B**. at | **C**. on | **D**. of |
| (197)  | **A**. including | **B**. involving | **C**. consisting | **D**. submitting |
| (198)  | **A**. what | **B**. whom | **C**. which | **D**. of which |
| (199)  | **A**. courage | **B**. encourage | **C**. encouraging | **D**. encouragement |
| (200)  | **A**. missed | **B**. left | **C**. omitted | **D**. threw |

**Question 201 - 210**:

(201)                      Saturday morning, Charlie gets up later than he (202)                      on work days. He goes downstairs to the kitchen and (203)                      a pot of tea. He takes a cup up to his wife, who is still in bed. It is a quiet, leisurely way to start the weekend. However, time off does not mean (204)                      nothing all the weekend. Charlie enjoys (205)                      his house. He spends a lot of his free time on “do-it-yourself’ work (206)                      painting and wallpapering the rooms, or doing repair work. Now he is fitting the cupboard in the kitchen. He often spends the morning working on the kitchen. Then he has some gardening (207)                      . He has flowers and vegetables in his garden and a lawn. Charlie has to (208)                      the lawn twice a month. On Sunday, Charlie spends (209)                      long time over breakfast, reading the Sunday newspaper. After that he takes his car out of the garage to wash and (210)                      it. In the afternoon he often takes his wife to her sister’s and they stay there for tea and supper.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (201)  | **A**. On | **B**. In | **C**. For | **D**. At |
| (202)  | **A**. is | **B**. does | **C**. has | **D**. used |
| (203)  | **A**. gains | **B**. creates | **C**. does | **D**. makes |
| (204)  | **A**. do | **B**. to do | **C**. doing | **D**. did |
| (205)  | **A**. improve | **B**. to improve | **C**. improving | **D**. improved |
| (206)  | **A**. so as | **B**. so many as | **C**. such many | **D**. such as |
| (207)  | **A**. do | **B**. to do | **C**. done | **D**. did |
| (208)  | **A**. cut | **B**. pick | **C**. dig | **D**. swing |
| (209)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (210)  | **A**. establish | **B**. accomplish | **C**. demolish | **D**. polish |

**Question 211 - 220**:

Although Cua Tung Beach is not very wide and long, it has its (211)                      beauty. The beach has sparkling blue water, silky sand, and it (212)                      by soft breezes throughout the year. It is very (213)                      to go boating down stream on the Ben Hai River and enjoy the (214)                      landscape. From Hien Luong Bridge, the tour boat will bring visitors along the river (215)                      rice and maize fields, green bamboo belts, rows of casuarinas trees, and villages can be (216)                      far off into the distance.
In (217)                      evening there are (218)                      seagulls flying across the sky and diving down into the water. As nightfall, (219)                      the time for wind and the sea music, sound of the waves and the whispers made by the rows of casuarinas trees. Cua Tung is (220)                      doubt a great place to be on holiday and relax.
casuarinas: cây phi lao

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (211)  | **A**. the | **B**. itself | **C**. owe | **D**. own |
| (212)  | **A**. is touching | **B**. is touched | **C**. is going to touch | **D**. has touched |
| (213)  | **A**. please | **B**. pleasure | **C**. pleasant | **D**. pleased |
| (214)  | **A**. beauty | **B**. beautiful | **C**. beautifully | **D**. beautify |
| (215)  | **A**. where | **B**. which | **C**. that | **D**. in where |
| (216)  | **A**. see | **B**. saw | **C**. seen | **D**. seeing |
| (217)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (218)  | **A**. a lot of | **B**. a great deal of | **C**. much | **D**. as much as |
| (219)  | **A**. there is | **B**. it is | **C**. those are | **D**. which is |
| (220)  | **A**. not | **B**. any | **C**. neither | **D**. no |

**Question 221 - 230**:

The distance between New York and Hawaii is just about (221)                      the distance between London and Beijing. Many travelers (222)                      travel across the Unites States from east to west are very surprised (223)                      its size. It is so enormous (224)                      many states are larger than entire countries in Europe.
The airplane speeds on, hour (225)                      hour, over rolling farm, huge cities, empty deserts, high mountains, and wide, fast-flowing rivers region there are great differences of climate and landscape. It can snow in New York, (226)                      foggy in San Francisco, rain in Atlanta, and be sunny and hot in Phoenix all on (227)                      same day. It is a country without one kind of agriculture. It has every (228)                      of plants and trees. What grow in the hot, wet South seems (229)                      in the cold, windy North.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (221)  | **A**. as same as            | **B**. the same as          | **C**. a same as  | **D**. same as |
| (222)  | **A**. who            | **B**. whom         | **C**. whose        | **D**. which |
| (223)  | **A**. on   | **B**. for   | **C**. of     | **D**. at |
| (224)  | **A**. that | **B**. as    | **C**. which         | **D**. enough |
| (225)  | **A**. before        | **B**. after            | **C**. with | **D**. in |
| (226)  | **A**. possible     | **B**. possibly     | **C**. possibility  | **D**. impossibility |
| (227)  | **A**. is     | **B**. to be           | **C**. be    | **D**. being |
| (228)  | **A**. a      | **B**. an   | **C**. the  | **D**. no article |
| (229)  | **A**. piece          | **B**. sheet          | **C**. amount      | **D**. kind |
| (230)  | **A**. do not grow           | **B**. not growing           | **C**. not to grow            | **D**. not grown |

**Question 231 - 240**:

It is (231)                      that about twenty-four million computers in the USA were out of work last year, and only about three million of those computers were reused or (232)                      . Twenty-one million computers were kept in (233)                      , exported to other countries, or thrown (234)                      computers should not be (235)                      in public landfills because harmful (236)                      from computers can mix with other liquids in landfills. In some cases, these liquids go into the soil and (237)                      ground water. Most people do not know about the (238)                      substances in the computers. For example, a computer screen, or (239)                      , contains about three kilograms of lead which causes central nervous system problems in people. It is (240)                      biggest environmental threat.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (231)  | **A**. estimated | **B**. requested | **C**. suggested | **D**. remained |
| (232)  | **A**. reported | **B**. recycled | **C**. repainted | **D**. reviewed |
| (233)  | **A**. contact | **B**. link | **C**. interaction | **D**. storage |
| (234)  | **A**. away | **B**. over | **C**. for | **D**. up |
| (235)  | **A**. sent | **B**. saved | **C**. discarded | **D**. stored |
| (236)  | **A**. chemistry | **B**. chemicals | **C**. chemist | **D**. chemically |
| (237)  | **A**. encourage | **B**. support | **C**. dig | **D**. threaten |
| (238)  | **A**. danger | **B**. dangerous | **C**. dangerously | **D**. endanger |
| (239)  | **A**. floppy disk | **B**. printer | **C**. monitor | **D**. keyboard |
| (240)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |

**Question 241 - 250**:

In American high schools, students move from one class to (241)                      and study each subject with a different teacher and a different group of classmates.
Many high schools have a tracking system, (242)                      groups students according (243)                      academic ability and motivation. (244)                      , more capable and hard-working students take more difficult courses. (245)                      on the subject, classes may be offered at two, three, or even four different ability levels. High school students have (246)                      very busy day. They have to take five or six academic subjects (247)                      physical education. They also have to do homework, (248)                      research in the school library, and take part in activities such as the school band, school newspaper, athletics, drama or clubs. However, these school activities are worth (249)                      because they help students find friends with similar interests, develop their talents, gain (250)                      self-confidence, and even discover their career goals.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (241)  | **A**. another | **B**. one another | **C**. others | **D**. each other |
| (242)  | **A**. that | **B**. which | **C**. whom | **D**. why |
| (243)  | **A**. on | **B**. for | **C**. in | **D**. to |
| (244)  | **A**. Because | **B**. If | **C**. Although | **D**. So |
| (245)  | **A**. Talking | **B**. Agreeing | **C**. Depending | **D**. Objecting |
| (246)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (247)  | **A**. as | **B**. as well | **C**. as well as | **D**. so as to |
| (248)  | **A**. do | **B**. make | **C**. discover | **D**. care |
| (249)  | **A**. do | **B**. to do | **C**. doing | **D**. done |
| (250)  | **A**. more greater | **B**. the more greater | **C**. much the greater | **D**. greater |

**Question 251 - 260**:

195 Regent Street
London
Customer Service Dept.
Electric Clocks Ltd
Hounslow, Middlesex
Dear Sir or Madam:
Last Sunday afternoon I bought a digital alarm clock from one of your branches in Regent Street. It seemed (251)                      perfectly when the shop assistant (252)                      it. But it almost did not work at all when I got (253)                      home. In the evening, before going to bed I had set the alarm but it did not (254)                      next morning. I was rather upset when my boss threatened (255)                      me because I was thirty minutes late. Later the clock (256)                      longer worked even though I changed the batteries. I took the clock back to the shop and asked the shop (257)                      to exchange for a better one, but she (258)                      . She was even (259)                      rude.
I paid cash and I did not keep the receipt and guarantee. I would like to receive a full refund of the price of the clock, or exchange it.
I expect (260)                      from you soon.
Yours faithfully,
Mary

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (251)  | **A**. work           | **B**. to work       | **C**. working      | **D**. worked |
| (252)  | **A**. will operate           | **B**. operates    | **C**. operated    | **D**. has operated |
| (253)  | **A**. a      | **B**. an   | **C**. the  | **D**. no article |
| (254)  | **A**. ring | **B**. explode      | **C**. shout          | **D**. sound |
| (255)  | **A**. sack            | **B**. to sack       | **C**. sacking      | **D**. sacked |
| (256)  | **A**. not  | **B**. any | **C**. more           | **D**. no |
| (257)  | **A**. assist          | **B**. assistance | **C**. assistant    | **D**. assisting |
| (258)  | **A**. refused      | **B**. argued       | **C**. accepted    | **D**. approved |
| (259)  | **A**. such           | **B**. so    | **C**. much more            | **D**. more |
| (260)  | **A**. hear            | **B**. to hear       | **C**. hearing      | **D**. heard |

**Question 261 - 270**:

Many books on disability and disability rights point out that the disabled community is one of very (261)                      groups of people that one does not have to be born into, as disability can develop later in life as well. Some disability rights activists use an acronym TAB, “Temporarily Able-Bodied”, as (262)                      reminder that many people may become disabled, either from accidents, illness, poor health (263)                      poor fitness, especially if they happen to the old people.
In most areas of the world, but especially in developed countries, the number of people with disabilities is growing and becoming a more (264)                      percentage of the population. The main reasons are longer lives (265)                      clean water, better food, shelter, medicine and medical (266)                      . Accidents, genetics, illness and poor health are (267)                      effective reasons for reducing the population.
Physical trauma both arising from accidents and violence, particularly war and it subsequents, lead to serious disability such as the impaired limbs. (268)                      some big cities, traffic accidents are (269)                      common causes of disabilities. Most disabilities have psychological and sociological factors (270)                      usually are much more important than any physical factors,

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (261)  | **A**. few | **B**. a few | **C**. little | **D**. some |
| (262)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (263)  | **A**. nor | **B**. or | **C**. and | **D**. as well |
| (264)  | **A**. expensive | **B**. dangerous | **C**. significant | **D**. minor |
| (265)  | **A**. because | **B**. because of | **C**. as though | **D**. but for |
| (266)  | **A**. overdose | **B**. drug using | **C**. injection | **D**. treatment |
| (267)  | **A**. any more | **B**. any longer | **C**. more and more | **D**. no longer |
| (268)  | **A**. For | **B**. At | **C**. In | **D**. To |
| (269)  | **A**. the most | **B**. most | **C**. more than | **D**. the more |
| (270)  | **A**. that is | **B**. which | **C**. is which | **D**. whose |

**Question 271 - 280**:

In (271)                      USA, the education of adults goes on in many different places for many different reasons. At (272)                      twenty-five million adults - about 13 percent (273)                      the adult population - are enrolled in classes, nearly all as part-time students. (274)                      these classes are not for college credit (275)                      for knowledge that they can use on the job, for job (276)                      , to pursue a hobby, or for personal growth. Programs commonly (277)                      Adult Education or Continuing Education are operated by many colleges. In recent year, private learning centers (278)                      , offering inexpensive classes for adults in a wide variety of skills and activities. A typical catalog might offer classes in (279)                      to cook a dinner, arrange flowers, do needlework, make friends, or write letters. Many adults enjoy (280)                      classes where they can learn something new and also meet people who share the same interest.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (271)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (272)  | **A**. last | **B**. the last | **C**. least | **D**. the least |
| (273)  | **A**. of | **B**. on | **C**. for | **D**. about |
| (274)  | **A**. Most | **B**. Mostly | **C**. Almost | **D**. Most of |
| (275)  | **A**. and | **B**. but | **C**. so | **D**. with |
| (276)  | **A**. promotion | **B**. playing truant | **C**. dismissal | **D**. unemployment |
| (277)  | **A**. call | **B**. to call | **C**. calling | **D**. called |
| (278)  | **A**. built | **B**. were built | **C**. have built | **D**. have been built |
| (279)  | **A**. why | **B**. what | **C**. how | **D**. which |
| (280)  | **A**. take | **B**. to take | **C**. taking | **D**. taken |

**Question 281 - 290**:

123 Oxford Street
WW3, London
Customer Service Dept.
Jones’ Electrical Ltd.
London
Dear Sir or Madam:
I am writing to (281)                      about the trouble that I have suffered since the time I bought a computer (282)                      your branch. It seemed to work perfectly in the shop but when I got (283)                      home I found that it was (284)                      . I can use it only to type. It is almost out of working (285)                      when I operate Excel and Power Point. It is even worse that I cannot save (286)                      files that I have created. The color of the monitor is not clear and beautiful as (287)                      .
I took the computer back to the shop (288)                      I bought it but they refused to exchange it although I gave them the (289)                      showing price and date of purchase and the manufacturer’s guarantee.
Please refund me the money or exchange another computer.
I hope (290)                      from you soon.
Yours,
Peter

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (281)  | **A**. compliment | **B**. complain   | **C**. entertain    | **D**. ask |
| (282)  | **A**. on   | **B**. against       | **C**. from            | **D**. into |
| (283)  | **A**. a      | **B**. an   | **C**. the  | **D**. no article |
| (284)  | **A**. fault            | **B**. faults          | **C**. faulting      | **D**. faulty |
| (285)  | **A**. order           | **B**. range         | **C**. arrangement         | **D**. management |
| (286)  | **A**. a      | **B**. any | **C**. some          | **D**. many |
| (287)  | **A**. advertised | **B**. advertising            | **C**. advertiser   | **D**. advertisement |
| (288)  | **A**. which         | **B**. in that         | **C**. where         | **D**. in where |
| (289)  | **A**. card            | **B**. name card | **C**. credit card  | **D**. receipt |
| (290)  | **A**. hear            | **B**. to hear       | **C**. hearing      | **D**. heard |

**Question 291 - 300**:

A lack (291)                      clothing may indicate (292)                      absence of status in social position. In ancient Egypt, for example, children - who have (293)                      social status - wore no clothes (294)                      they were about twelve years old. In ancient times in Peru, South America, the Mohica believed (295)                      if an enemy had not got (296)                      clothes, he also had no status and (297)                      . In many societies, (298)                      , only royalty could wear certain colors, styles, and types of clothes. For several hundred years in Europe, purple silk, gold cloth, and fur could (299)                      used only by royal families; and in Vietnam, working class was not allowed (300)                      red and yellow clothes.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (291)  | **A**. in | **B**. on | **C**. for | **D**. of |
| (292)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (293)  | **A**. any | **B**. none | **C**. no | **D**. nor |
| (294)  | **A**. until | **B**. soon | **C**. as well as | **D**. as soon as |
| (295)  | **A**. that | **B**. as | **C**. whether | **D**. this |
| (296)  | **A**. few | **B**. little | **C**. any | **D**. plenty |
| (297)  | **A**. power | **B**. powerful | **C**. powerfully | **D**. powerless |
| (298)  | **A**. more | **B**. furthermore | **C**. the more | **D**. more and more |
| (299)  | **A**. to be | **B**. been | **C**. being | **D**. be |
| (300)  | **A**. wear | **B**. to wear | **C**. wearing | **D**. worn |

**Question 301 - 310**:

E-mail offers a cheap and easy alternative to traditional methods of correspondence. It is faster and easier than (301)                      letters and cheaper than using the telephone. Of course, there are disadvantages, (302)                      . It is not as personal as a (303)                      letter and not as reliable, either. If you spell the name of the street wrong in a conventional address, it is not too difficult (304)                      the post office to work out what you mean. (305)                      , if you spell anything wrong in an email address, your mail will not be (306)                      . You might get it sent back to you or you might never realize. To meet people, the Web is generally a very (307)                      place. People love getting email from strangers, and friendships are quick to form from casual correspondence. The “impersonal” aspect of email tends to (308)                      people to reveal surprisingly personal things about themselves. When you know you will never have to meet someone face-to-face, you may find it easier to (309)                      them about your darkest secrets. Friendships (310)                      the Internet have often developed into real life ones, too. Many people have even found love on the Net, and then marry their partner.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (301)  | **A**. writing | **B**. creating | **C**. reporting | **D**. noting |
| (302)  | **A**. either | **B**. too | **C**. neither | **D**. also |
| (303)  | **A**. handy | **B**. handwritten | **C**. handmade | **D**. handed |
| (304)  | **A**. as | **B**. with | **C**. of | **D**. for |
| (305)  | **A**. Moreover | **B**. Furthermore | **C**. Besides | **D**. However |
| (306)  | **A**. divided | **B**. solved | **C**. delivered | **D**. connected |
| (307)  | **A**. friend | **B**. friendly | **C**. friendship | **D**. friendliness |
| (308)  | **A**. encourage | **B**. recommend | **C**. advise | **D**. force |
| (309)  | **A**. speak | **B**. say | **C**. tell | **D**. talk |
| (310)  | **A**. through | **B**. in | **C**. with | **D**. for |

**Question 311 - 320**:

Computer programs are lists of instructions for the computer to execute. These can range from just a few instructions which perform a simple task, to a (311)                      more complex instruction list which may also include tables of data.
Many computer programs (312)                      millions of instructions, and many of those instructions are executed repeatedly. A typical modern PC (in the year 2005) can execute around 3 billion instructions (313)                      second. Computers do not gain their extraordinary capabilities through the ability (314)                      complex instructions. Rather, they do millions of simple instructions arranged by people known as (315)                      . In practice, people do not normally write the instructions for computers (316)                      in machine language. Such programming is uninteresting and errors sometimes happen, (317)                      makes programmers very unproductive. Instead, programmers describe the desired actions in a “high level” programming language which is then translated (318)                      the machine language automatically by special computer programs which are called interpreters and compilers. The language chosen for a particular task depends (319)                      the nature of the task, the skill set of the programmers, tool availability and, the (320)                      of the customers.
- execute: thực hiện chỉ lệnh của một chương trình máy tính

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (311)  | **A**. much | **B**. many | **C**. most | **D**. mostly |
| (312)  | **A**. intend | **B**. contain | **C**. control | **D**. instruct |
| (313)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (314)  | **A**. execute | **B**. to execute | **C**. execution | **D**. executive |
| (315)  | **A**. professors | **B**. professors | **C**. advisers | **D**. programmers |
| (316)  | **A**. direct | **B**. director | **C**. directly | **D**. directed |
| (317)  | **A**. that | **B**. which | **C**. whom | **D**. who |
| (318)  | **A**. in | **B**. on | **C**. into | **D**. from |
| (319)  | **A**. on | **B**. from | **C**. in | **D**. with |
| (320)  | **A**. require | **B**. required | **C**. requirer | **D**. requirements |

**Question 321 - 330**:

It is lunchtime on the farm. Marjorie Sand rings the bell outside the door to call her husband, Ivan, and her grandson Harwood in from the cattle (321)                      . Ivan (322)                      his muddy boots and comes into the kitchen. He was born on this farm sixty-eight years (323)                      . His father worked on a two-hundred-acre farm with the help of six hired men and a team of horses. Ivan now works on a nine-hundred-acre farm with the help of his grandson and $138,000 worth of (324)                      . The weather is hard in Kansas. (325)                      summer, it is very hot and by November, it is snowy. Behind the farm house there is a cave (326)                      the family can take shelter if there is a heavy storm. The land is good for farming. It can produce three or four crops (327)                      year. And this year has been especially good. Ivan usually gets only two or three soya beans in each pod. This year many pods have four soya beans inside them. Ivan says, “Farmers have to sell their products for (328)                      low prices and the cost of fuel and equipment is so high. Our profits are right down. But the fields are lying out there. We have to keep (329)                      something, and the more we grow, (330)                      the price we get for it.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (321)  | **A**. nest            | **B**. net  | **C**. room           | **D**. shed |
| (322)  | **A**. takes off     | **B**. goes off     | **C**. puts out      | **D**. goes down |
| (323)  | **A**. then            | **B**. before        | **C**. ago | **D**. since then |
| (324)  | **A**. mechanic  | **B**. mechanical           | **C**. mechanize            | **D**. machinery |
| (325)  | **A**. On  | **B**. In    | **C**. At    | **D**. For |
| (326)  | **A**. in which    | **B**. in where    | **C**. of that place          | **D**. in which place |
| (327)  | **A**. a      | **B**. an   | **C**. the  | **D**. no article |
| (328)  | **A**. so    | **B**. so much    | **C**. so many     | **D**. such |
| (329)  | **A**. grow           | **B**. to grow       | **C**. growing      | **D**. grown |
| (330)  | **A**. the low       | **B**. the lower   | **C**. the lowest  | **D**. the more low |

**Question 331 - 340**:

Carpentry is the main (331)                      in Thai Yen village, Ha Tinh province. It brings more than 70% of the main income of about 1,500 households in the commune. Every household (332)                      carpentry and all the ten hamlets of the commune develop the career. (333)                      into any hamlet, we can (334)                      observe the busy atmosphere of carpentry work in every house located one after another. Their front yard is packed (335)                      saws, cleaving machines, and planers, with pieces of wood everywhere.
Each person (336)                      his own work, operating smoothly like a production line to turn out eye-catching products (337)                      bamboo furnishings, wardrobes, and armchairs.
Now the village has about 80 households with a monthly income of about between VND100 million and VND 200 million. Their products are sold to the big cities around the country and (338)                      to some foreign countries.
Thanks to the experiences handed down from generations, (339)                      young villagers have known and associated themselves with the career since they were children and none of them have to go away from home to earn (340)                      living or are unemployed.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (331)  | **A**. community | **B**. occupation | **C**. commune | **D**. employment |
| (332)  | **A**. does | **B**. makes | **C**. picks | **D**. takes |
| (333)  | **A**. Walk | **B**. To walk | **C**. Walked | **D**. Walking |
| (334)  | **A**. ease | **B**. easy | **C**. easily | **D**.  |
| (335)  | **A**. on | **B**. with | **C**. for | **D**. in |
| (336)  | **A**. has | **B**. have | **C**. have had | **D**. is having |
| (337)  | **A**. for example | **B**. for instance | **C**. such as | **D**. so that |
| (338)  | **A**. imported | **B**. exported | **C**. changed | **D**. exchanged |
| (339)  | **A**. almost | **B**. mostly | **C**. the most | **D**. most |
| (340)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |

**Question 341 - 350**:

No one has ever delighted more children and adults (341)                      Walt Disney, the winner of 31 Academy Awards. Almost everyone has heard (342)                      Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck, and his other popular characters (343)                      Minnie Mouse, Pluto, and Goofy.
Walt Disney started creating animations in 1920, but it was in 1928 when his best-known character, Mickey Mouse (344)                      life. Disney also created the first sound cartoon, (345)                      he called Steamboat Willie. It was in this cartoon that he introduced Mickey to the public. In 1937, Walt Disney made movie history again with (346)                      first full-length cartoon film, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. In the 1950s Walt Disney created a series of nature films. He was always planning (347)                      . In 1955, he opened Disneyland, the “magic kingdom”, in Anaheim, California. Even at his (348)                      in 1966, he was planning another massive project: Florida’s Walt Disney World. (349)                      Walt Disney’s death, his first company has continued growing and attracting the public, even (350)                      new cartoons by computer animation.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (341)  | **A**. as | **B**. than | **C**. more than | **D**. as well as |
| (342)  | **A**. of | **B**. from | **C**. over | **D**. through |
| (343)  | **A**. alike | **B**. likely | **C**. like | **D**. as |
| (344)  | **A**. went to | **B**. brought to | **C**. gained to | **D**. came to |
| (345)  | **A**. which | **B**. that | **C**. of that | **D**. it |
| (346)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (347)  | **A**. a new something | **B**. a something new | **C**. something new | **D**. the something new |
| (348)  | **A**. die | **B**. dead | **C**. deadly | **D**. death |
| (349)  | **A**. As | **B**. Since | **C**. Because | **D**. While |
| (350)  | **A**. producing | **B**. appearing | **C**. bringing | **D**. building |

 **----- HẾT -----**

**Họ tên học sinh:**   **Lớp:**

**Ngày thi:**   **Điểm:**

**Question 1 - 5**:

In the 1960s, computers began to be used widely in industry for many purposes. They became common to be used for many different jobs within an organization.
The first digital computers, with their large size and cost, mainly performed scientific calculations and often supported military objectives. They were used for helping in the design of the hydrogen bombs. Many of the most powerful computers available today are also used for nuclear weapons simulations. From the beginning, stored program computers were applied to business problems. Because the continual reductions in the cost and size, computers have been gradually used in smaller organizations. Moreover, with the invention of the microprocessor in the 1970s, it has become possible to produce inexpensive computers. In the 1980s, personal computers became popular for many tasks, including book-keeping, writing and printing documents, calculating forecasts and other repetitive mathematical tasks. As computers have become less expensive, they have been used ***extensively*** in the creative arts as well. Sound, pictures, and videos are now created and edited by computers. They have also been used for entertainment, with the video game becoming a huge industry. Computers have been used to control mechanical devices since they became small and cheap enough to do so. Today, it is almost rare to find a powered mechanical device not controlled by a computer. Perhaps the most famous computer-controlled mechanical devices are robots. Industrial robots have become common in mass production.

(Question 1) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. computer application | **B**. the invention of computers |
| **C**. robots | **D**. the invention of microprocessor |

(Question 2) Which is not referred in the text?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Films | **B**. mathematics | **C**. agriculture | **D**. industry |

(Question 3) Thanks to \_\_\_\_\_, computers have become inexpensive.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. robots | **B**. microprocessors |
| **C**. scientific calculations | **D**. military |

(Question 4) The word ***extensively*** has a close meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. inexpensively | **B**. effectively | **C**. uncontrollable | **D**. widely |

(Question 5) Robots \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. are controlled by a computer program | **B**. cannot be used in mass production |
| **C**. have not been invented yet | **D**. are not controlled by a computer program |

**Question 6 - 10**:

Although computers are considered the most perfect and effective devices in our modern time, we cannot avoid some certain problems when we are working on a computer. Letters and phone conversations are private. It is against the law to open someone’s mail without permission or to listen secretly to someone’s telephone conversation. And now there are laws to protect the privacy of e-mail. It is also against the law to read the messages that a person sends or receives on a computer. Although each person has a secret password for his or her e-mail, sometimes the passwords are discovered by hackers and the mail box is opened. Recently several companies that do business on the Internet have been attacked. The attackers sent huge amounts of useless e-mails to the Web sites of these companies. The effect was to slow or stop the ability of the companies to do their business. Such actions are known as “denial of service” attacks. The companies say they may have lost millions of dollars because they were not able to provide goods and services during the attacks. Most of the companies were able to solve the problem in about three hours. The victims of the attacks included some of largest and most successful companies on the Internet, such as Yahoo, Amazon, and Com and E-Trade. The police have investigated the attackers. The computer industry leaders have discussed the electronic attacks and the problems of computer crime. They suggest that a person who is found guilty of such a crime should be sentenced to at least 10 years in prison.

(Question 6) It is \_\_\_\_\_ to read the messages that a person send or receive on a computer.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. legal | **B**. illegal | **C**. encouraged | **D**. advisable |

(Question 7) Which sentence is true?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. It is quite secret to send or receive messages through the Internet. |
| **B**. We need a password to open an e-mail box. |
| **C**. We never have problems with e-mail. |
| **D**. Emails on the Internet are open letters. |

(Question 8) What happened to some companies that do business on the Internet?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. They were electronically attacked. |
| **B**. They were closed because they are broke. |
| **C**. They stopped working because all computers were out of order. |
| **D**. They stopped working because of no power. |

(Question 9) What did the hackers do?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. They attacked the network by computer viruses. | **B**. They made a lot of order through the Internet. |
| **C**. They sent a lot of e-mails to the companies. | **D**. They sent useless |
| **E**. mails to the Web sites of these companies. |  |

(Question 10) Most of the companies \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. could solve the problem | **B**. could not solve the problem |
| **C**. closed | **D**. were sentenced to about ten years in prison |

**Question 11 - 15**:

In Australia, schools for disabled children were begun in the late 1800s by charitable organisations. The government began to provide special schools from the 1920s, but until the 1980s, a system for educating all children, no matter what their disability, was taken on as a government responsibility. Newcastle and Macquarie Universities were two universities which have promoted Early Childhood Intervention from the 1970s until today. Special Education teachers are still trained at those universities. In 1996, a report by David McRae, found that the way children with disabilities had changed very little over the years. He proposed government funding be tied to the children rather than the setting in order to encourage more Special Education. While not all of his recommendations have been heard, this report made a change in ***funding*** and an increase in the number of children with disabilities being able to enter their local schools. Today most children with disabilities are educated in their local schools, although the majority have mild disabilities. There are also small special classes attached to local schools, and special schools, which accept children who have moderate, severe, or profound disabilities. The Distance Education unit also provides Special Education to those who live in isolated villages. To gain Special Education support, children need to have a diagnosis provided by a doctor or a psychologist. Families have the right to choose schools and classes for their children.

(Question 11) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Newcastle and Macquarie Universities | **B**. Special Education in Australia |
| **C**. disabled children in Australia | **D**. Australian Government |

(Question 12) Australian Government \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. pays no attention to the disabled |
| **B**. bans special education |
| **C**. is responsible for educating children with disabilities |
| **D**. has no project to educate children with disabilities |

(Question 13) David McRae \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. did not do research on children with disabilities |
| **B**. did research on children with disabilities |
| **C**. did not approve on using the government funds for special education |
| **D**. was only interested in university education |

(Question 14) The word ***funding*** has a close meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. money | **B**. special schools | **C**. special classes | **D**. universities |

(Question 15) Which sentence is false?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Children need to have a diagnosis provided by a doctor or a psychologist to gain Special Education support. |
| **B**. Parents have rights to choose schools and classes for their children. |
| **C**. Only children with severe disabilities can get Special Education. |
| **D**. Those who live in isolated villages can also be provided with Special Education  |

**Question 16 - 20**:

The ostrich has been raised commercially for many years. Ostrich feathers are used in fashion, ostrich meat which is widely consumed in Africa and Europe is favored for low fat, and ostrich leather is used for making shoes, wallets, as well as briefcases. In the past five years, Thuy Phuong Poultry Research Center has proved that they can get high achievement in breeding ostriches. According to the Director, it is Ba Vi District in Ha Tay Province that is the most suitable place for ostriches to survive. However, the farmers in the area have raised cows, pigs, goats, and rabbits for a long time, at first they did not pay attention to ostriches; but later when they began to realize the  profit that ostriches could bring to them they switched to this. Up to now, the ostrich farm in Ba Vi has more than 1,000 ostrich breeders, with another 1,000 soon to follow. The specialists try their best to get more success. When an ostrich is 20 months old, it may weighed about 100 kilos and prices may range from VND 100,000 to VND 150,000 per kilo. Now, the farm has also organized sight-seeing trips and taught farmers and visitors how to raise ostrich. Good news travels fast and more and more farmers become interested in ostriches. Some southern provinces begins to raise ostriches. Marketing campaigns are carried out. The Vietnamese ostrich industry is gathering the international interest and some foreign countries have plans to import the ostriches from Vietnam. The government intends to build some factories to process meat and make products from ostriches.
- ostrich: đà điểu

(Question 16) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. products from ostriches | **B**. raising ostriches in Vietnam |
| **C**. ostrich exportation | **D**. ostrich importation |

(Question 17) People like ostrich meat because of \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. low fat | **B**. shoes making | **C**. fashion | **D**. wallet making |

(Question 18) Which sentence is true?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. More and more farmers are interested in raising ostriches. |
| **B**. Vietnamese farmers are not in favor of raising ostriches. |
| **C**. Ostriches cannot survive in Vietnam. |
| **D**. There are not any places in Vietnam that are suitable for ostriches. |

(Question 19) The farmers in Ba Vi \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. raise only pigs |
| **B**. appreciate raising ostriches right after Thuy Phuong Poultry Research Center’s experiments |
| **C**. have not raised any ostriches |
| **D**. have begun to raise ostriches |

(Question 20) According to the text, the Vietnamese ostrich industry \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. is potential | **B**. cannot develop | **C**. is not considered | **D**. will go down soon |

**Question 21 - 25**:

Ernest Hemingway was one of the greatest American writers. He was born in Illinois in a family of a doctor. In his schooldays, Ernest became an excellent sportsman. He played football, was a member of the swimming team, and learned to box, as a result of which his nose was broken and an eye injured. At school he was a successful student. He wrote prose and poetry for the school library magazine, and edited the school newspaper. In 1917, when World War I broke out, he wanted to join the army but was refused because of his eye. Then he left home and went to Kansas City, where he worked as a newspaper reporter. In 1918 he tried to join the army again and was given a job of driving American Red Cross ambulances on the Italian front. Two months later he was badly wounded. In 1920, he returned to the USA. ***He began to support himself his pen***. To get the material for his future stories and novels, Hemingway traveled to many places all over the world. His first work, “Three Stories and Ten Poems”, was written in 1923. Then followed his masterpiece, the novel “A Farewell to Arms”, a protest against war, which was published in 1929 and made the author famous. During World War II, Hemingway was a war-correspondent. Hemingway’s last work, “The Old Man and the Sea”, written in 1952, is about the courage of an old fisherman, who was fighting a big fish and the sea for many hours and won the victory over them. In 1954, the author was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, and “The Old Man and the Sea” was mentioned as one of his best works. Hemingway passed way in 1961 in the USA.

(Question 21) Ernest Hemingway’s father was \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. a writer | **B**. a sportsman | **C**. a doctor | **D**. a reporter |

(Question 22) Ernest Hemingway used to be \_\_\_\_\_ in World War I.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. a driver | **B**. a doctor | **C**. an army officer | **D**. a professional boxer |

(Question 23) Which sentence is not true?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Hemingway was a good student when he was at school. |
| **B**. Hemingway was a soldier during the World War I. |
| **C**. Hemingway won a Nobel Prize for Literature. |
| **D**. Hemingway traveled a lot. |

(Question 24) He began to support himself by his pen.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. He began to earn money by selling pens. |
| **B**. He supported those who sold pens. |
| **C**. He supported those who could write. |
| **D**. He began to earn money by writing stories and novels. |

(Question 25) Hemingway \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. had no works about wars |
| **B**. did not write poems |
| **C**. was a driver during the World War II |
| **D**. became famous after publishing “A Farewell to Arms” |

**Question 26 - 30**:

Agriculture is the process of producing food, feed, fiber and many other products by the cultivation of certain plants and the raising of domesticated animals. The practice of agriculture is also known as “farming”. Scientists, inventors and others have devoted to improving fanning methods and implements. More people in the world are involved in agriculture as their primary economic activity than in any other, yet it only accounts for four percent of the world’s GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Agriculture sometimes refers to subsistence agriculture, the production of enough food to meet just the needs of a farmer and his family. It may also refer to industrial agriculture, (often referred to as factory farming) long prevalent in developed nations, which consists of obtaining financial income from the cultivation of land to yield products, the commercial raising of animals, or both. Agriculture is also short for the study of the practice of agriculture—more formally known as agricultural science. Increasingly, in addition to food for humans and animal feeds, agriculture produces goods such as flowers, nursery plants, timber or lumber, fertilizers, animal hides, leather, industrial chemicals (such as starch, sugar, ethanol, alcohols, and plastics), fibers, fuel, and both legal and illegal drugs (biopharmaceuticals, tobacco, marijuana, opium, cocaine). Genetically engineered plants and animals produce specialty drugs.
- subsistence: sinh kế
- feed: thức ăn cho gia súc
- prevalent: phổ biến, thường thấy
- implement: dụng cụ, phương tiện

(Question 26) Agriculture \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. does not involve the raising of domesticated animals |
| **B**. does not produce feed |
| **C**. interests no scientists |
| **D**. consists of cultivating and raising |

(Question 27) \_\_\_\_\_ is the practice of agriculture.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Fishing | **B**. Raising | **C**. Farming | **D**. Improving |

(Question 28) Which is not referred in the text?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Subsistence agriculture | **B**. Industrial agriculture |
| **C**. Agricultural science | **D**. Chemical agriculture |

(Question 29) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. there are fewer people who are involved in agriculture than ip any other |
| **B**. agriculture shares the most proportion of the world’s GDP |
| **C**. no one studies the practice of agriculture |
| **D**. industrial agriculture is prevalent in developed countries  |

(Question 30) Agriculture does not produce \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. fossil fuels | **B**. timber | **C**. drugs | **D**. chemicals |

**Question 31 - 35**:

Most Americans look forward to their vacation. Most American employees receive an annual vacation with pay, and it is traditional to use this time off for travel.
Traveling within the United States is very popular because foreign travel generally takes more time and money. However, those who want to travel outside the USA are free to go almost anywhere. Obtaining a passport is a routine matter. Every year about thirteen million people travel abroad. The most popular periods are during the summer and the two-week school break on Christmas and New Year holidays. These periods are also the most crowded and the most expensive time to travel, so people who can adjust their schedules sometimes choose to travel in the autumn.
American tourists often travel by car. Most families own a car, and those who do not have can rent one. Cars are usually the most economical way to travel, especially for families. It is also fairly fast and convenient Excellent highways with motels and restaurants nearby connect the nation’s major cities. They enable tourists to travel at a speed of 55 to 66 miles an hour. Tourists that want to travel faster often fly to their destination and then rent a car when they get there.

(Question 31) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Americans do not like traveling | **B**. it is impossible to have a day-off in the USA |
| **C**. Americans have no vacations | **D**. most Americans are fond of traveling |

(Question 32) In the USA, to obtain a passport is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. impossible | **B**. easy | **C**. difficult | **D**. time-consuming |

(Question 33) There are many people traveling \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. in the winter | **B**. on Christmas and New Year |
| **C**. on Thanksgiving | **D**. on Women’s Day |

(Question 34) \_\_\_\_\_ are the most popular means of transport in the USA.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Cars | **B**. Buses | **C**. Planes | **D**. Ships |

(Question 35) In the USA, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. there are not any highways |
| **B**. the highways are not in good condition |
| **C**. along the highways there are motels and restaurants available for tourists |
| **D**. tourists cannot rent a car |

**Question 36 - 40**:

If you drive from north to south America, you will find that the air become heavier, the trees are greener, and the climate gets more tropical, ''ijou will also find old-fashioned politeness and a quieter, slower way of talking. Throughout American history, the southern states have been different from the North.
Years ago, the warm climate and great rivers made it easy to grow cotton. Back slaves were brought from Africa to work on the farms, and for 200 years “King Cotton” ruled the South. In 1861, a war broke out between the northerners, who wanted to end slavery and the southerners, who wanted to keep their slaves. The war ended in 1865 but it took many years for the South to recover. Black slaves were freed but their lives were still hard. In some states, until 1965, the black could not go to “white” schools, eat in “white” restaurants, or even made a phone call from a “white” public call booth. Although changes have come quickly, the black still live in poor condition, die younger and are the most often unemployed. And the South has changed, too. “King Cotton” is no longer all powerful. Industries of all kinds are growing rapidly. However, the South still remains its beauty and charm. Old days and old ways may change but the weather will never. The warmth of the “Sun-belt” has persuaded many elderly people to come and spend their last years in comfort.

(Question 36) The weather in South America is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. cold | **B**. snowy | **C**. warm | **D**. harsh |

(Question 37) \_\_\_\_\_ used to be the main plant in South America.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Cotton | **B**. Rubber | **C**. Tropical fruits | **D**. Oak |

(Question 38) The war between the southerners and the northerners broke out because of \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. King Cotton | **B**. slavery | **C**. the land | **D**. the government |

(Question 39) After the war, the black \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. have got the equality with the white | **B**. have still led a difficult life |
| **C**. have not been free | **D**. have still worked as slaves |

(Question 40) Now, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. the beauty and charm in South America have been destroyed by the war. |
| **B**. there are no blacks in South America |
| **C**. King Cotton is dominant in South America |
| **D**. industries of all kinds are growing rapidly in South America |

**Question 41 - 45**:

Dear Mary,
How are you? I am sorry I have not written to you soon as I promised. When I arrived at the airport, I had some difficulty communicating with my teachers and friends because my French is not good enough. But now after living there for three months, I can make myself understood thoroughly. I am writing to tell you something about Paris, the capital and largest city of France.
It is one of the leading global cultural, business and political centers and is famous for its architecture as well as its influence in fashion and art. Paris has a fame as a “romantic” city. Situated on the banks of the river Seine in north-central France, Paris has a lot of rich museums, galleries. It is the most visited city in the world, with more than 30 million visitors per year. The most recognisable symbol of Paris is the 324 metre Eiffel Tower on the bank of the Seine. Paris has an estimated population of 2,144,700. Today, the Paris urban area has an estimated population of 9.9 million. Paris produces more than a quarter of France’s wealth. Paris also hosts the head offices of almost half of all French companies, as well as the offices of major international firms and the headquarters of many international organisations such as UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) and the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development). Also one of the biggest sports in Paris and throughout France is tennis. Two of Paris’s most famous gardens are the Tuileries Garden on the banks of the Seine next to the Louvre and the centrally-located Luxembourg Garden, which used to belong to a chateau built for the Marie de’ Medici.
I enclose some pictures of the interesting places of Paris. I hope you will come to see me some day.
That’s all for now. Remember me to everybody.
Yours,
Peter

(Question 41) Paris \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is not a famous city | **B**. is a smallest city of France |
| **C**. is known as a “romantic city” | **D**. does not attract visitors |

(Question 42) Paris \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. is situated on the banks of the river Seine in north-central France |
| **B**. has no museums |
| **C**. has a few museums |
| **D**. produces more than a half of France’s wealth |

(Question 43) The most recognisable symbol of Paris is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. the Seine River | **B**. Eiffel Tower | **C**. UNESCO | **D**. OECD |

(Question 44) The most popular sport in Paris is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. tennis | **B**. football | **C**. sailing | **D**. table tennis |

(Question 45) In Paris, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. there are not any firms |
| **B**. there are not any international organizations |
| **C**. the head offices of almost half of all French companies are situated |
| **D**. people do not play sports |

**Question 46 - 50**:

People have come to settle in Britain for centuries from many parts of the world. Some came to avoid political or religious persecution, and others came to find a better way of life or an escape from poverty. The Irish has long made home in Britain. Many Jewish refugees started their new life in the country at the end of the nineteenth century. In 1930s and after the World War II, a large number of people from other European countries came to live there. There also have been many people who came from some countries in Asia. According to the results of a recent survey, the non-white population of Great Britain was about 2.4 million, 4.5% of the total population. Only half of them were born in Britain. Most of the non-white refugees live in the poorest areas of the cities or in the countryside, where they can only get the worst services and low living standards. All they have to suffer is due to racial discrimination. Although progress has undoubtedly made over the last twenty years in several areas, life is not really better to many non-white refugees. However, with their effort, many individuals have got success in their careers and in public life. The proportion of ethnic minority workers in professional and managerial jobs has increased.

(Question 46) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. settlement in Britain | **B**. the population of Britain |
| **C**. politics | **D**. non-white refugees’ life in Britain |

(Question 47) People emigrated to Britain because of \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. political persecution | **B**. religious persecution |
| **C**. an escape from poverty | **D**. all are correct |

(Question 48) There are about \_\_\_\_\_ non-white refugees living in Britain.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. 2.4 million | **B**. 1.2 million | **C**. 4.5 million | **D**. 2.25 million |

(Question 49) Most of the non-white refugees in Britain have to suffer \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. racial discrimination | **B**. religious persecution |
| **C**. political persecution | **D**. emigration  |

(Question 50) The word individuals refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. non-white refugees | **B**. white refugees | **C**. Britain citizens | **D**. Britain workers |

**Question 51 - 55**:

Thomas Edison was born on February 11, 1847 in Milan, Ohio. Edison had a late start in his schooling due to childhood illness. His mind often wandered and his teacher called him “addled”. This ended Edison’s three months of formal schooling. His mother had been a school teacher in Canada and happily took over the job of schooling her son. She encouraged and taught him to read and experiment. He recalled later, “My mother was the making of me. She was so true, so sure of me; and I felt I had something to live for, someone I must not disappoint.” Many of his lessons came from reading R.G. Parker’s School of natural philosophy.
Edison’s life in Port Huron was bittersweet. Partially deaf since adolescence, he became a telegraph operator after he saved Jimmie Mackenzie from being struck by a train. Jimmie’s father, a station agent, was so grateful that he chose Edison his assistant and trained him as a telegraph operator. Edison’s deafness aided him as it blocked out noises and prevented Edison from hearing the telegrapher sitting next to him. Some of his earliest inventions related to electrical telegraphy, including a stock ticker. Edison applied for his first patent, the electric vote recorder, on October 28, 1868. Thomas Edison began his career as an inventor in Newark, New Jersey, with the automatic repeater and other improved telegraphic devices, but the invention which first gained Edison fame was the phonograph in 1877.
On December 25, 1871, he married Mary Stilwell, and they had three children. His wife Mary died in 1884. On February 24, 1886, he married 19-year-old Mina Miller. They had three more children. Charles Edison took over the company upon his father’s death, and who later was elected Governor of New Jersey. Thomas Edison died on Oct. 18th, 1931 in New Jersey at 84 years of age. His final words to his beloved Mina were, “It is very beautiful over there.”
Edison is considered one of the most ***prolific*** inventors in history, holding 1,093 U.S. patents in his name, as well as many patents in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany.

(Question 51) Thomas Edison \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. had good schooling | **B**. was a prominent student at school |
| **C**. got high appreciation from his teacher | **D**. did not have good health in his childhood |

(Question 52) According to Edison, his greatest teacher was \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. his mother | **B**. Jimmie Mackenzie |
| **C**. Jimmie Mackenzie’s father | **D**. Mary Stiwell |

(Question 53) The first patent which Edison applied for was \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. the stock ticker | **B**. the automatic repeater |
| **C**. the electric vote recorder | **D**. the phonograph |

(Question 54) How many children did Edison have?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Three | **B**. Four | **C**. Five | **D**. Six |

(Question 55) The word ***prolific*** has the close meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. creative | **B**. productive | **C**. possible | **D**. capable |

**Question 56 - 60**:

Americans are usually tolerant of non-native speakers who have some trouble understanding English. But they become annoyed when a person pretends to understand but does not really and then creates problems because of misunderstanding what was said. No one wants soap when he asks for soup. So, if you do not understand what is said to you, admit it and politely ask the person to repeat or explain.
It is quite rude to converse with a companion in your native language and leave your American friends standing there feeling stupid because they cannot understand the conversation. They may also feel that you are talking about them or saying something that you do not want them to hear. If you must use your native language to explain something to a non-English-speaking companion, at least translate for your American friends so that they do not feel left out.
You should learn a few more polite English expressions, and you will be ready to face the world of Americans with confidence. The polite response to a compliment about your looks or your work is ‘Thank you” - a smile and a nod is not enough. The response to “Thank you” is, of course, ‘You are welcome.” If someone asks, “How are you?” do not give your medical history. But just say, “Fine, thanks. And you?” What should you say when someone sneezes? It may not seem logical, but the correct response is “God bless you.”

(Question 56) Americans \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. do not like those who cannot speak English |
| **B**. would rather someone pretended to understand what they say |
| **C**. sympathize with those who have some trouble understanding English |
| **D**. often talk impolitely |

(Question 57) When communicating with Americans, you \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. should pretend to understand thoroughly |
| **B**. needn’t use English |
| **C**. should speak in your native language |
| **D**. should not use your native language in front of them |

(Question 58) Americans \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. feel comfortable when they cannot understand what you said to other person in your native language |
| **B**. feel uncomfortable when they cannot understand what you said to other person in your native language |
| **C**. want you to translate what is said into your native language |
| **D**. feel left out when communicating with a foreigner |

(Question 59) The writer has advised us \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. not to use English to communicate with Americans |
| **B**. to let Americans out when we want to say something secret |
| **C**. never to keep our friends standing alone |
| **D**. to learn some polite English expressions |

(Question 60) A polite response to “Thank you” is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. “You are welcome” | **B**. a smile and nod |
| **C**. “God bless you” | **D**. “Fine, thanks. And you?” |

**Question 61 - 65**:

Dear Son,
How are you? How are things getting along?
I have just received your letter. My classmates and I are very interested in the pictures of Ha Long Bay that you sent me. It is surely an ideal place for holidays. I hope I will visit the Bay in some day. And of course, I think I should also tell you something about the place where I live. It is the Thames.
The Thames is a river flowing through southern England and connecting London with the sea. The Thames has a length of 346 km. The whole of the River Thames drains a catchment area of some 12,935 square km. By the 18th century, the Thames was one of the world’s busiest waterways, as London became the centre of the British Empire. In the early 1980s, a massive flood-control device, the Thames Barrier, was built. It is closed several times a year to prevent water damage to London’s low-lying areas upstream. The water is to support the natural environment, and the community needs for water supplies to homes, industry and agriculture. The River Thames is crossed by many bridges and tunnels. On the far right is the Tower of London. The area to the west of London is normally called the Thames Valley, while east of Tower Bridge development agencies and Ministers have taken to using the term Thames Gateway. Rowing and sailing are the main sports which take place on the River Thames. There are many clubs which encourage participation in these sports and organise racing and inter-club competitions. The Thames is also an inspiration for a lot of famous authors, such as William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens. I enclose some pictures so that you can enjoy the picturesque scenes of the Thames.
I think that’s all for now. Please send my regards to your parents.
Yours,
Pattrick

(Question 61) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Ha Long Bay | **B**. the Thames | **C**. William Shakespeare | **D**. Charles Dickens |

(Question 62) The Thames \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. used to be one of the world’s busiest | **B**. does not flow through London |
| **C**. does not pour into the sea | **D**. flows through northern England |

(Question 63) The Thames Barrier was built \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. to supply water | **B**. to drain waste |
| **C**. to prevent flood | **D**. to connect London with the sea |

(Question 64) Which sentence is true?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. There are not any bridges on the Thames River. |
| **B**. The Thames has a length of 346 km. |
| **C**. In the 18th century, London was not the centre of the British Empire. |
| **D**. The Thames River is crossed by no tunnels. |

(Question 65) \_\_\_\_\_ are the most popular sports on the Thames River.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Skiing and diving | **B**. Football and baseball |
| **C**. Rowing and sailing | **D**. Racing and running |

**Question 66 - 70**:

A sign language is a language which uses hands to make gestures to communicate instead of sound - simultaneously combining movement of the hands, arms or body, and facial expressions to express a speaker’s thought. Sign languages develop in deaf communities. Interpreters and friends and families of deaf people, who are not deaf as well as people who are deaf or hearing-impaired themselves use sign language to communicate. When people using different sign languages meet, communication is significantly easier than when people of different spoken languages meet. Sign language, in this respect, gives access to an international deaf community. However, sign language is not universal. Wherever communities of deaf people exist, sign languages develop. They vary from culture to culture. They are not based on the spoken language in the country of origin. Hundreds of sign languages are in use around the world. Sign languages are as rich and complex as any oral language, despite the common misconception that they are not “real languages”. On the whole, deaf sign languages are independent of oral languages and follow their own paths of development. For example, British Sign Language and American Sign Language are quite different and mutually unintelligible, even though the hearing people of Britain and America share the same oral language. Similarly, countries which use a single oral language throughout may have two or more sign languages; whereas an area that contains more than one oral language might use only one sign language.

(Question 66) Sign language uses to communicate.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. sound | **B**. voice | **C**. gestures | **D**. eye contact |

(Question 67) Sign language is generally used to communicate to the \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. deaf | **B**. blind | **C**. poor | **D**. lisping |

(Question 68) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. only the deaf can use sign language |
| **B**. sign language only belongs to the disabled |
| **C**. everybody can use sign language to communicate with the deaf |
| **D**. sign language cannot be used by those who do not suffer deafness |

(Question 69) Which sentence is not true?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Sign languages are as rich and complex as oral languages. |
| **B**. Some people consider sign languages not real languages. |
| **C**. Deaf sign languages are independent from oral languages. |
| **D**. Deaf sign languages develop dependently on oral languages. |

(Question 70) Sign languages \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. are different in different countries |
| **B**. are the same in every language |
| **C**. are difficult to learn |
| **D**. are not used in a country which uses a single oral language |

**Question 71 - 75**:

The Braille system, devised in 1821 by Louis Braille, is a method that is widely used by blind people to read and write. It was based on a method of communication originally developed by Charles Barbier, in response to Napoleon’s demand for a code that soldiers could use to communicate silently and without light at night called night writing. Barbier’s system was too complex for soldiers to learn, and was rejected by the military. In 1821 he visited the National Institute for the Blind in Paris, France, where he met Louis Braille. Louis identified the major failing of the code, which was that the human finger could not encompass the whole symbol without moving, and so could not move rapidly from one symbol to another. His modification was to use a 6 dot cell - the braille system - which revolutionized written communication for the blind. Though Braille is thought to be the main way blind people read and write, in Britain, for example, out of the reported 2 million visually impaired population, it is estimated that only around 15-20 thousand people use Braille. Younger people are turning to electronic text on computers instead, a more portable communication method that they can also use with their friends. A debate has started on how to make Braille more attractive to users and for more teachers to be available to teach it. Approximately 600 years before the invention of Braille, a Syrian Muslim had created his own system. The distinguished blind Arab professor, Zain-Din A1 Amidi, in the 14th century, improvised a method by which he identified his books and made notes. Although he was blind soon after birth, he led a studious life, interesting himself particularly in foreign languages.

(Question 71) The Braille system \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. is used by the dumb |
| **B**. was devised based on night writing by Charles Barbier |
| **C**. cannot be used to write |
| **D**. cannot be used by those who suffer visual impairment |

(Question 72) The Braille system \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. was discovered by Napoleon | **B**. was divised by Louis Braille in 1821 |
| **C**. was created by Charles Barbier in 1821 | **D**. was created in response to Napoleon’s demand |

(Question 73) Nowadays, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. all the blind in the world are using the braille system to communicate |
| **B**. no one use the braille system |
| **C**. young blind people perfer using electronic text on computers to the braille system |
| **D**. there are no computer programs for the blind |

(Question 74) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. the braille system is quite perfect and needs no more improvement |
| **B**. there are more and more teachers can use the braille system |
| **C**. the braille system need improving |
| **D**. the braille system should be left out |

(Question 75) Before the invention of Braille, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. the blind cannot communicate |
| **B**. there are no blind people |
| **C**. only Napoleon’s soldiers had a system for the blind |
| **D**. a Syrian Muslim had created his own system |

**Question 76 - 80**:

Crop rotation is the practice of growing different types of crops in the same field in sequential seasons to avoid a decrease in soil fertility, as growing the same crop repeatedly in the same place eventually depletes the soil of various nutrients. Crop rotation helps to balance the fertility demands of various crops. By crop rotation farmers can keep their fields under continuous production, without the need to let them lie fallow, and reducing the need for artificial fertilizers, both of which can be expensive. In subsistence farming, it also makes good nutritional sense to grow beans and grain at the same time in different fields. Crop rotation is also used to control pests and diseases that can become established in the soil over time. Plants within the same family tend to have similar pests and pathogens. By regularly changing the planting location, the pest cycles can be broken or limited. This principle is of particular use in organic farming, where pest control may be achieved without synthetic pesticides. The choice and sequence of rotation crops depends on the nature of the soil, the climate, and precipitation which together determine the type of plants that may be cultivated. Other important aspects of farming such as crop marketing and economic variables must also be considered when choosing a crop rotation. Crop rotation was already mentioned in the Roman literature, and referred to by great civilizations in Africa and Asia. From the end of the Middle Ages until the 20th century, the three-year rotation was practised by farmers in Europe.
- crop rotation: luân canh
- precitation: lượng mưa
- pathogen: mầm bệnh
- fallow: bỏ hoang

(Question 76) Farmers who practice crop rotation \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. grow the same crop on their land all the time |
| **B**. grow different crops on their land in sequential seasons |
| **C**. make the soil decrease in fertility |
| **D**. use a lot of chemical fertilizers |

(Question 77) Crop rotation \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. cannot be used in subsistence farming | **B**. let land lie fallow |
| **C**. can be used to control pests and diseases | **D**. is very expensive |

(Question 78) Plants within the same taxonomic family \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. tend to have almost alike pests and pathogens | **B**. cannot grow on the same land |
| **C**. do not have pest and pathogens | **D**. have different pests and pathogens |

(Question 79) When practicing crop rotation, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. farmers needn’t choose the type of plants |
| **B**. farmers have to consider the nature of the soil, the climate, and precipitation |
| **C**. farmers cannot grow bean |
| **D**. farmers can grow only grain |

(Question 80) Crop rotation \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. was practiced in Europe since the end of the Middle Ages |
| **B**. was not practiced in Rome |
| **C**. was not practiced by Asian farmers |
| **D**. was only practiced in Africa |

**Question 81 - 85**:

Michael Faraday was born on September 22nd, 1791 in Newington Butts, south London. His family was poor. His father, James Faraday, was a blacksmith. He had to educate himself. At fourteen he became apprenticed to bookbinder and seller. During his seven year apprenticeship, he read many books, developing an interest in science and specifically electricity. At the age of twenty Faraday attended lectures by a eminent scientist Sir Humphry Davy. After Faraday sent Davy a sample of notes taken during the lectures, Davy said he would keep Faraday in mind but should stick to his current job of book-binding. After Davy damaged his eyesight in an accident with nitrogen trichloride, he employed Faraday as a secretary, and then a laboratory assistant. Faraday eagerly left his bookbinding job. In a class-based society, Faraday was not considered a gentleman. When Davy went on a long tour to the continent in 1813, Faraday was part of the party as Davy’s scientific assistant, and was asked to act as Davy’s valet. Davy’s wife, Jane Apreece, refused to treat Faraday as an equal (making him travel outside the coach, eat with the servants, etc.) and generally made Faraday so miserable. He contemplated returning to England alone and giving up science altogether. However, it was not long before Faraday surpassed Davy. He also was the first to link electricity to magnetism and then link magnetism back to electricity - i.e. he induced an electric current using magnets - thus inventing the dynamo, predecessor to today’s electric generator. Faraday also dabbled in chemistry, discovering chemical substances such as benzene, inventing the system of oxidation numbers, and liquefying gases such as chlorine. He also discovered the laws of electrolysis and popularized terminology such as anode, cathode, electrode, and ion. He died on August 25th, 1867. Michael Faraday is considered to have been one of the great scientists in history. Some historians of science refer to him as the greatest experimentalist in the history of science. It was largely due to his efforts that electricity became viable for use in technology. The SI unit of capacitance, the farad, is named after him.

(Question 81) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Sir Humphry Davy’s lectures | **B**. Michael Faraday’s trip to the continent |
| **C**. Michael Faraday’s life and specializations | **D**. how benzen was discovered |

(Question 82) Which sentence is not true about Michael Faraday?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. He was born in an upper class family. | **B**. He used to be Sir Humphry Davy’s assistant. |
| **C**. He worked on both physics and chemistry. | **D**. He did not get good schooling in his boyhood. |

(Question 83) Faraday became Sir Humphry Davy’s assistant \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. right after he sent him the notes taken during the lectures |
| **B**. after Davy’s lectures |
| **C**. after Davy had read the notes |
| **D**. after Davy damaged his eyesight in an accident |

(Question 84) During the journey to the continent, Faraday \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. enjoyed himself very much | **B**. was treated badly by Davy’s wife |
| **C**. discovered benzen | **D**. only worked as Davy’s assistant |

(Question 85) Faraday is considered to be the greatest \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. experimentalist | **B**. historian | **C**. valet | **D**. bookbinder |

**Question 86 - 90**:

In 1970, Norman Borlaug won a Nobel Prize for his work in the Green Revolution in agriculture. The Green Revolution is an agricultural plan which has been developed as part of the effort to transfer agricultural technology to less agriculturally advanced areas. In his research, Norman developed high-yielding varieties of wheat which have made the amount of wheat increase significantly. In addition to his research on wheat, he and his colleagues also developed high-yielding varieties of other grains, such as rice and corn.
Everybody agrees that there is always a need to produce more food for the growing human population. It seems that the Green Revolution could end hunger and ensure an adequate supply of food far into the future. However, not all farmers can get benefits from the Green Revolution. Two important parts of the
plan are irrigation and the application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides at certain times during the growth cycle. Because the plan requires irrigation of crops, that means digging a well. The poor farmers are not rich enough to afford a well, fertilizers, and pesticides as the plan requires. Moreover, if their wealthy neighbors apply the plan, they produce more grain to sell, get more money to buy machinery. And the machinery, in turn, helps them to get more grains and money. The poorer farmers cannot compete with their neighbors and their economic situation will become worse. Some of them even give up their land.

(Question 86) What is the main idea of the text?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. Poor farmers do not appreciate the Green Revolution. |
| **B**. The advantages and disadvantages of the Green Revolution. |
| **C**. The Green Revolution cannot help to increase the amount of grain. |
| **D**. Only poor farmers need to apply the Green Revolution. |

(Question 87) The Green Revolution \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. introduces new agricultural technology and high-yielding varieties |
| **B**. is an agricultural plan which does not involve irrigation |
| **C**. seems not to be able to solve the problem of food shortage |
| **D**. is an agricultural plan which does not use any fertilizers and pesticides |

(Question 88) Human beings \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. are increasing in population |
| **B**. need no more food |
| **C**. have a plenty of food now |
| **D**. will surely lack food in the future because of the Green Revolution |

(Question 89) When applying the Green Revolution plan, farmers do not \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. need to irrigate | **B**. use chemical fertilizers |
| **C**. spray pesticides | **D**. feel worried about productivity |

(Question 90) The Green Revolution is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. competitive | **B**. undoable for poor farmers |
| **C**. not developed | **D**. still unknown |

**Question 91 - 95**:

If you try to phone Sarah Smith, you will be lucky to catch her at home. Take this week for example. On Monday, she played cards with a group of friends. On Tuesday, she went to a meeting of her book club. On Wednesday night, there was a big concert downtown. On Thursday, she went to spend the night with her niece, and on Friday, she went to a wedding. On Sunday, of course, she went to church as she has done all her life. Sarah Smith is seventy-seven, and since her husband died, she lived alone. However, that does not stop her doing more than most forty years old. She drives around herself and she does everything for herself. “I keep the house and I do all my cooking,” she said, looking around her beautiful house where you would hardly find any dust, “I make all the clothes I wear, I read many books and newspapers, I talk on the telephone a lot, I watch various TV programs, I sometimes even attend some evening classes, and there is never a dull moment.” The state of Georgia, where Sarah lives, probably has
changed more than most and she still remembers the time when she first came
to the town. She said, “Georgia has grown so rapidly. It is a beautiful state with large highways and marvelous large cities. I was raised in a little country town with about a thousand people and almost everybody was friendly.”

(Question 91) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Sarah Smith leads a dull life | **B**. Sarah Smith leads an active life |
| **C**. Sarah Smith is always tired because she is old | **D**. old people cannot do anything to enjoy their life |

(Question 92) Sarah Smith is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. pessimistic | **B**. religious | **C**. lonely | **D**. absence-minded |

(Question 93) Sarah Smith \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is too old to do anything | **B**. lives in a dusty house |
| **C**. cannot cook | **D**. can drive a car |

(Question 94) Which sentence has the different idea from the text?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Sarah cannot sew. | **B**. Sarah likes watching TV. |
| **C**. Sarah is often busy. | **D**. Sarah has a good memory |

(Question 95) Georgia \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is a little country town | **B**. is a well-developed state |
| **C**. has the population of a thousand people | **D**. has no highways |

**Question 96 - 100**:

How do television and other visual media affect individual life and families all over the world? The media can be very helpful people who carefully choose the movies and shows that they watch. With high quality programs in various fields of study, such as science, medicine, history, arts, and so on, TV and video tapes increase the viewers’ knowledge and thinking ability. Moreover, TV help elderly people who cannot go out, and patients in hospital relax. In addition, it offers language learners chances to listen to the language spoken by native speakers and get some knowledge of the culture and society. Television and video can also provide almost everyone with good entertainment - a pleasant way to relax and spend free time at home.
However, there are several serious disadvantages to the visual media. First of all, some people watch the “tube” for more hours a day than they do anything else. Instead of spending time taking care of their children many parents use TV as an “electronic babysitter”. As a result, TV and video can easily replace family communication, physical activities, and other interests. Secondly, those who, young and old, spend more time watching TV than doing any manual work can easily suffer from near-sightedness and obesity. The third negative feature of the media is the amount of violence and horror on TV that has bad effect on children and teenagers. Finally, the most negative effect of TV and video might be addiction. Many people feel a strange and powerful need to turn on TV or play a video tape whenever they have free time.

(Question 96) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. the invention of media |
| **B**. all kinds of mass media |
| **C**. TV and video are two perfect forms of entertainment |
| **D**. advantages and disadvantages of TV and video |

(Question 97) To elderly people and patients in hospital, TV \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is a miraculous medicine | **B**. is an ideal tool of entertainment |
| **C**. cannot help them relax | **D**. makes them feel uncomfortable |

(Question 98) The word ***tube*** in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. a babysitter | **B**. a TV set | **C**. a child | **D**. a cassette player |

(Question 99) What is the relation of watching TV and health?

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. TV can make patients recover quickly without medicine. |
| **B**. TV is a good healer. |
| **C**. Watching TV too much help us feel better |
| **D**. Watching TV too much can cause near-sightedness and obesity. |

(Question 100) Which sentence is true?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. Many people are addicted to watching TV. | **B**. TV cannot be used in language learning. |
| **C**. There are no violence and horror in TV programs. | **D**. Children cannot watch TV.  |

**Question 101 - 105**:

There are about 227 million Americans, and nearly sixty million of them go to school. Americans have always believed in education, but in an American way. The school’s first job is to turn millions of foreign children into Americans. Since they came from many different countries, this is not easy. Schools have to teach the foreign children to speak English, to love their new country, and to learn how to live in it. More and more parents from other countries have sent their children to the USA to get schooling because they think it may the ladder up which their children may climb to a better life. Most American parents still pay less attention to book-learning than to a practical education that will help their children to find a good job. Therefore getting started on a successful career is the main aim of the American education. The USA tries to make children equal. However, there is also some difference between public schools in rich areas and poor areas. For example, Mississippi spends 1,300 USD a year on each student and Massachusetts - a much richer state - spends 2,400 USD.
Many Americans are worried about the serious problem of violence and failure in some schools. However, we cannot deny the great success of American education. Its best universities are among the best anywhere. American philosophers and economists are world-famous and more and more American scientists win Nobel prizes. But perhaps the most important is that American education never stops.

(Question 101) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. American education is not good compared with other countries |
| **B**. there are many foreign students in the USA |
| **C**. parents do not want to send their children to school |
| **D**. schools in the USA do not accept foreign students |

(Question 102) To turn millions of foreign children into Americans \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is the least important | **B**. is ignored |
| **C**. is uneasy | **D**. is impossible |

(Question 103) Most American parents prefer \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. book-learning | **B**. both book-learning and practical education |
| **C**. neither book-learning nor practical education | **D**. practical education |

(Question 104) The money invested in education is in every area of the USA.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. different | **B**. the same | **C**. not much | **D**. only a little |

(Question 105) To sum up, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. parents should not sent their children to the USA for schooling |
| **B**. American education is good |
| **C**. American education is full of violence and failure |
| **D**. American schools will not accept foreign students |

**Question 106 - 110**:

Technology refers to tools and machines that may be used to help solve problems. For further consideration, technology is the current state of our knowledge of how to combine resources to produce products, solve problems, fulfill needs, or satisfy wants. Technology includes technical methods, skills, processes, techniques, tools and raw materials. It is not easy to tell the difference between science, engineering and technology. Generally, science is the study of nature to discover relationships among elements of the world. It uses techniques. Engineering is the use of scientific principles to achieve a planned result. However, technology broadly involves the use and application of knowledge to achieve some “practical” result. For example, science might study the flow of electrons in electrical conductors. This knowledge is used by engineers to create devices, such as semiconductors, computers, and other forms of advanced technology. The history of technology is as old as humanity. The history of technology is a progression from simple tools and simple energy sources to complex tools and energy sources. The earliest technologies made simple tools from natural resources. Anthropologists have discovered many early human habitations and tools made from natural resources. The use, and then, of fire was a turning point in the technological development of humankind, affording a simple energy source with many practical uses. Perhaps the first use of fire was the heating and the preparation of food. The use of fire extended the capability for the treatment of natural resources and allowed the use of natural resources that require heat to be useful.
- Anthropologist: Nhà nhân chủng học

(Question 106) Technology \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. has no relation to machines and tools |
| **B**. helps us produce products, solve problems, fulfill needs, or satisfy wants |
| **C**. is a technique, not knowledge |
| **D**. cannot help us solve any problems |

(Question 107) According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. the distinctions between science, engineering and technology are quite clear |
| **B**. technology is not related to science and engineering |
| **C**. we cannot distinguish between science, engineering and technology clearly |
| **D**. technology includes science and engineering |

(Question 108) The history of technology \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. is as old as that of human being | **B**. is unknown |
| **C**. could not make tools | **D**. made high-technology tools |

(Question 109) The earliest technologies \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. made simple tools | **B**. is as old as that of human being |
| **C**. could even make complex tools | **D**. made high-technology tools |

(Question 110) The discovery of fire \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. has done nothing for human beings |
| **B**. was made by anthropologists |
| **C**. could not help with heating and preparing food |
| **D**. was a turning point in the technological development |

**Question 111 - 115**:

Television has an enormous effect on Americans. Politicians know all about this so they try to make their big public speeches at times when they get the largest audiences on the evening news programs. Advertisers also understand the power of television. They are willing to spend billions of dollars a year on television advertising. On average, American people watch TV for about 30 hours a week. By the age of eighteen, an American child will have spent between 15,000 and 18,000 hours in front of the television, meanwhile only 11,000 hours at school. Many people admit that watching violence on TV leads to greater violence on the streets. However, television programs have not been much better and they are more interested in what is shown on TV than its bad effects. The majority of TV viewers say that they prefer to see fewer soap operas and crime series, and more history, drama, and science. One reason for the poor quality is that the TV companies make most of their money by selling advertising. Advertisers pay more money for time during popular show, especially in the evening, when the audiences are the biggest.

(Question 111) There are the largest TV viewers \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. in the morning | **B**. in the afternoon | **C**. in the evening | **D**. at night |

(Question 112) The word enormous in the first sentence has a close meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. great | **B**. low | **C**. small | **D**. bad |

(Question 113) TV \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **A**. has no effects on Americans’ life |
| **B**. is made used of by both politicians and advertisers |
| **C**. has no advertisements |
| **D**. has no power in advertising |

(Question 114) TV gets most of the money from \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. TV viewers | **B**. politicians | **C**. advertisers | **D**. film makers |

(Question 115) The majority of TV viewers prefer to see \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. violence | **B**. advertisements |
| **C**. soap operas and crime series | **D**. history, drama, and science |

**Question 116 - 120**:

In the early years of television, educational specialists believed that it would be very useful in teaching and learning. Many schools have bought television sets, intending to use them effectively to improve the quality of education; but actually they are rarely used properly in classrooms. Meanwhile, children spending the majority of their out-of-school hours watching TV and their typical school days proceed as if television did not exist.
There are some explanations for the failure of television to get the interest of the teachers. Firstly, the schools that purchased television sets have not set aside money for equipment repairs and maintenance so these television sets are sooner and later out of work. Secondly, these schools have not found an effective way to train teachers to integrate television into their ongoing instructional programs. Lastly, most teachers do not regard the quality of television and its usefulness in the classroom.
Teachers at the schools work hard for at least twelve years to train their students to become good readers. However, according to a recent statistics, teenagers seldom spend their free time reading books and newspapers but watching television instead.

(Question 116) The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. the use of television at schools | **B**. teaching and learning television |
| **C**. educational specialists | **D**. watching TV outside school |

(Question 117) When TV first appeared, educational specialists \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. did not appreciate it | **B**. did not think it would be useful |
| **C**. believed it would be useful for schooling | **D**. banned children from watching TV |

(Question 118) According to the text, TV \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. has not been used properly in classrooms | **B**. has been used effectively in classrooms |
| **C**. has not existed in classrooms | **D**. has not attracted students’ interest |

(Question 119) There are \_\_\_\_\_ explanations for the failure of television to get the interest of the teachers.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. two | **B**. three | **C**. four | **D**. five |

(Question 120) Children spend their free time \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. reading books | **B**. reading newspapers |
| **C**. learning foreign languages | **D**. watching TV |

**Question 121 - 130**:

What do you do if you are a woman with two young children? You have to spend a lot of time and energy taking ­­(121)                      of them. What do you do if you are also divorced and have (122)                      money? You have to look after the children and earn (123)                      to feed and clothe them. What happens if you are also only twenty-four years old and have hopes and dreams for a (124)                      life in the future? You look after the children, go to work, and go to university, all at (125)                      same time. That has been Nancy Wesley’s life for two years now.
Nancy gets up at 6.00 every morning, dresses four-year old Matthew and two-year-old Anna, and (126)                      their breakfast. At 8.00, she takes them to the kindergarten. Then she goes to university (127)                      she takes classes from 8.30 to 2.30 pm. At 3.00 she picks (128)                      the children and spends time with them at home. Two hours later, at 5.00, it is time to go to Wall-mart store where she works in the sports department, (129)                      hunting equipment She (130)                      about 10.00, and then she studies until midnight. She works all day at the weekend. She is always tired.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (121)  | **A**. charge | **B**. position | **C**. care | **D**. look |
| (122)  | **A**. no | **B**. not | **C**. any | **D**. no any |
| (123)  | **A**. money enough | **B**. enough money | **C**. too money | **D**. many money |
| (124)  | **A**. more good | **B**. best | **C**. more best | **D**. better |
| (125)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (126)  | **A**. prepares | **B**. carries out | **C**. does | **D**. puts up |
| (127)  | **A**. which | **B**. that | **C**. in that | **D**. where |
| (128)  | **A**. on | **B**. up | **C**. at | **D**. over |
| (129)  | **A**. to sell | **B**. sell | **C**. selling | **D**. sold |
| (130)  | **A**. home | **B**. to home | **C**. house | **D**. at house |

**Question 131 - 140**:

The roots of chemistry can be (131)                      to the phenomenon of burning. Fire was a mystical force (132)                      transformed one substance into another and thus was of primary interest to mankind. (133)                      fire that led to the discovery of iron and glass. After gold (134)                      and became a precious metal, many people were interested (135)                      finding a method that could convert other substances into gold. This led to a branch of science (136)                      Alchemy. Alchemists discovered many chemical processes that led to the developing of modem chemistry. Chemistry (137)                      we know it today, was (138)                      by Antoine Lavoisier with his law of Conservation of mass in 1783. The discovering of the chemical elements has a long history culminating in the (139)                      of the periodic table by Dmitri Mendeleev. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry created in 1901 gives (140)                      excellent overview of chemical discovery in the past 100 years.
alchemy: thuật giả kim

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (131)  | **A**. traced | **B**. found | **C**. looked | **D**. dated |
| (132)  | **A**. whom | **B**. that | **C**. whose | **D**. when |
| (133)  | **A**. That was | **B**. Which was | **C**. They were | **D**. It was |
| (134)  | **A**. discovered | **B**. had discovered | **C**. was discovered | **D**. would be discovered |
| (135)  | **A**. in | **B**. on | **C**. of | **D**. to |
| (136)  | **A**. to call | **B**. call | **C**. called | **D**. calling |
| (137)  | **A**. since | **B**. as | **C**. as though | **D**. so as |
| (138)  | **A**. compounded | **B**. prescribed | **C**. distributed | **D**. invented |
| (139)  | **A**. created | **B**. creation | **C**. creative | **D**. creator |
| (140)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |

**Question 141 - 150**:

After the Second World War, Akio Morita, the co-founder of Sony, made collaboration with a friend, Masaru Ibuka. Both men (141)                      a great deal about telecommunications, (142)                      they used all their money, about 100 pounds, and (143)                      a small engineering company. They found a small broken building to use as a laboratory in Tokyo. There were so (144)                      when it rained they had to continue working under umbrellas. Their first task was to decide (145)                      . They did not want to make radios (146)                      the competition from much larger companies. (147)                      they decided to create an entirely new product, a tape recorder. They (148)                      in making a machine, but unfortunately they did not have any tape. Therefore, they started to (149)                      and tried using a number of different materials. They cut strips of paper to make a reel and painted them with a magnetic material that they heated on a frying pan in their laboratory. Finally, it worked and they (150)                      the process gradually. In 1950, they began trying to sell their revolutionary machine.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (141)  | **A**. know | **B**. have known | **C**. knew | **D**. were knowing |
| (142)  | **A**. so | **B**. so that | **C**. so as to | **D**. so much |
| (143)  | **A**. gave up | **B**. set up | **C**. got up | **D**. woke up |
| (144)  | **A**. many | **B**. much | **C**. great deal of | **D**. number |
| (145)  | **A**. what making | **B**. what to making | **C**. for what to make | **D**. what to make |
| (146)  | **A**. in spite of | **B**. because | **C**. because of | **D**. because of the fact that |
| (147)  | **A**. Instead | **B**. Instead of | **C**. In spite of | **D**. Moreover |
| (148)  | **A**. managed | **B**. succeeded | **C**. tried | **D**. overcome |
| (149)  | **A**. except | **B**. expect | **C**. experience | **D**. experiment |
| (150)  | **A**. turned | **B**. improved | **C**. attempted | **D**. decreased |

**Question 151 - 160**:

I/O (short for input / output) is a general term for devices (151)                      computers information from the outside world and that return the results of computations. For personal computers, for (152)                      , keyboards and mice are the primary ways people directly enter information (153)                      the computers; and monitors are the primary way (154)                      information from the computer is (155)                      back to the user, though printers, speakers, and headphones are common, too. There is (156)                      huge variety of (157)                      devices for obtaining other types of input. One example is the digital camera, (158)                      can be used to input visual information. The (159)                      to transfer data between computers has opened up a huge range of capabilities for the computer. The global Internet allows millions of computers to transfer information of all types (160)                      each other.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (151)  | **A**. that send   | **B**. which sends         | **C**. which sending     | **D**. who send |
| (152)  | **A**. instead       | **B**. instance    | **C**. interest       | **D**. increase |
| (153)  | **A**. for   | **B**. toward        | **C**. into | **D**. in |
| (154)  | **A**. in which    | **B**. in that         | **C**. those of      | **D**. which in |
| (155)  | **A**. received     | **B**. read            | **C**. paid            | **D**. presented |
| (156)  | **A**. a      | **B**. an   | **C**. the  | **D**. no article |
| (157)  | **A**. another      | **B**. other           | **C**. the others  | **D**. others |
| (158)  | **A**. that | **B**. which         | **C**. whose        | **D**. whom |
| (159)  | **A**. able            | **B**. enable       | **C**. ability          | **D**. ably |
| (160)  | **A**. among       | **B**. in    | **C**. beyond       | **D**. between |

**Question 161 - 170**:

In most of Europe villages, a farmer’s house consists (161)                      two parts, home to live in and outbuildings (162)                      are built separately and are often used (163)                      sheds and stores. Every morning, the farmers and farm workers (164)                      their village to work on their land and (165)                      their animals in distant fields. They have lunch on their field and only return to their village at (166)                      end of the day. So, social life is focused around the community center, the village.
Throughout most of North America, a different pattern has been established. It was borrowed from northern Europe, but was put even further in the New World (167)                      land used to be cheap and even free. The farmers live and work on very large, (168)                      farms. The neighbors live (169)                      one another. They only meet when they go to the village market or town to buy goods, materials, fuels, and services. The (170)                      associated with American farmers stems from this pattern of farm settlement.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (161)  | **A**. of | **B**. in | **C**. with | **D**. for |
| (162)  | **A**. who | **B**. whom | **C**. when | **D**. which |
| (163)  | **A**. as | **B**. as if | **C**. as though | **D**. so as |
| (164)  | **A**. left | **B**. leave | **C**. leave for | **D**. come |
| (165)  | **A**. look | **B**. chase | **C**. breed | **D**. graze |
| (166)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (167)  | **A**. which | **B**. that | **C**. in that | **D**. where |
| (168)  | **A**. isolate | **B**. isolated | **C**. isolation | **D**. isolationism |
| (169)  | **A**. far | **B**. far from | **C**. from | **D**. far with |
| (170)  | **A**. dependent | **B**. independent | **C**. independently | **D**. independence |

**Question 171 - 180**:

In the first part of the twentieth century, before a television set became an important (171)                      of entertainment of most households, radio program was different (172)                      what it is now. Children rushed home from school to listen to “Story Hour”. Someone was reading (173)                      exciting story or a part of a story while the children’s imaginations provided visual images to fit the spoken ones. People listened to serials or stories (174)                      were broken into one-hour segments. Because each hour ended with suspense, listeners have to (175)                      at the same time the next day to find out what would happen. Families gathered around the radio at night to listen to important news or favorite programs. However, (176)                      there is the appearance of television, radio programming has changed. Radio stories have become a thing of the past (177)                      the fact that people prefer both to watch (178)                      to hear. Radio is now a medium that is used more often in a car (179)                      in a home. Because music and news are (180)                      types of programs to listen to in a car, they are the most common. Radio, in fact, has become the music medium. It provides music for all tasters.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (171)  | **A**. device | **B**. way | **C**. machinery | **D**. method |
| (172)  | **A**. on | **B**. with | **C**. in | **D**. from |
| (173)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (174)  | **A**. that | **B**. who | **C**. whom | **D**. whose |
| (175)  | **A**. take off | **B**. turn down | **C**. tune in | **D**. make up |
| (176)  | **A**. because | **B**. because of | **C**. in spite of | **D**. despite |
| (177)  | **A**. because | **B**. because of | **C**. as | **D**. since |
| (178)  | **A**. nor | **B**. or | **C**. and | **D**. but also |
| (179)  | **A**. as | **B**. so | **C**. more than | **D**. than |
| (180)  | **A**. the easier | **B**. easiest | **C**. more easier | **D**. the easiest |

**Question 181 - 190**:

Farm animals supply ­­(181)                      estimated thirty percent of all food and agricultural needs. They provide (182)                      like milk, meat, and eggs. They provide fertilizer to help crops (183)                      . They also help farmers with the farming. They supply us with not only food and labor (184)                      clothes and tools. There has been concern (185)                      the loss of many varieties of farm animals as a result of efforts to create new ones. People began to breed animals thousands of years (186)                      . Breeders have looked for animals with high qualities as they expect. (187)                      animals are used to reproduce, so they pass along these qualities to the future (188)                      . Big farms and modern agriculture often depend on only a few kinds of animals (189)                      have been bred to (190)                      the needs of new technology and production methods.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (181)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (182)  | **A**. produce | **B**. production | **C**. products | **D**. productivity |
| (183)  | **A**. grow | **B**. growing | **C**. grew | **D**. growth  |
| (184)  | **A**. not | **B**. also | **C**. but also | **D**. nor |
| (185)  | **A**. about | **B**. in | **C**. at | **D**. for |
| (186)  | **A**. then | **B**. before | **C**. since as | **D**. ago |
| (187)  | **A**. So | **B**. Such | **C**. So that | **D**. So much |
| (188)  | **A**. kinds | **B**. sorts | **C**. grades | **D**. generations |
| (189)  | **A**. who | **B**. which | **C**. whose | **D**. whon l |
| (190)  | **A**. meet | **B**. see | **C**. notice | **D**. look |

**Question 191 - 200**:

Sir Davy Humphry is considered to be (191)                      famous son of Penzance and one of the (192)                      scientists of the 19th century. Davy was born in Penzance in 1778, the son of a woodcarver. (193)                      the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a local doctor and became (194)                      in chemistry. In 1798 he left to work in a medical laboratory in Bristol. There he (195)                      the pain relieving effects of laughing gas (nitrous oxide) and suggested its anesthetic use. When he was 24, Davy was a professor (196)                      chemistry at the Royal Institution. He founded the science of electro-chemistry and discovered 6 new elements (197)                      potassium and sodium. He became famous and was honoured throughout Europe. Davy is remembered now for his work on the miner’s safety lamp (198)                      bears his name, but perhaps his greatest contribution to science was the (199)                      he gave to the young Michael Faraday. Davy supported the Royal GeologicalSociety in Penzance and (200)                      money to his old school. He died in 1829.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (191)  | **A**. most | **B**. the most | **C**. more | **D**. the more |
| (192)  | **A**. lead | **B**. leader | **C**. leading | **D**. leadership |
| (193)  | **A**. In | **B**. On | **C**. At | **D**. For |
| (194)  | **A**. interested | **B**. excited | **C**. delighted | **D**. keen |
| (195)  | **A**. disappeared | **B**. discovered | **C**. disappointed | **D**. dismissed |
| (196)  | **A**. for | **B**. at | **C**. on | **D**. of |
| (197)  | **A**. including | **B**. involving | **C**. consisting | **D**. submitting |
| (198)  | **A**. what | **B**. whom | **C**. which | **D**. of which |
| (199)  | **A**. courage | **B**. encourage | **C**. encouraging | **D**. encouragement |
| (200)  | **A**. missed | **B**. left | **C**. omitted | **D**. threw |

**Question 201 - 210**:

(201)                      Saturday morning, Charlie gets up later than he (202)                      on work days. He goes downstairs to the kitchen and (203)                      a pot of tea. He takes a cup up to his wife, who is still in bed. It is a quiet, leisurely way to start the weekend. However, time off does not mean (204)                      nothing all the weekend. Charlie enjoys (205)                      his house. He spends a lot of his free time on “do-it-yourself’ work (206)                      painting and wallpapering the rooms, or doing repair work. Now he is fitting the cupboard in the kitchen. He often spends the morning working on the kitchen. Then he has some gardening (207)                      . He has flowers and vegetables in his garden and a lawn. Charlie has to (208)                      the lawn twice a month. On Sunday, Charlie spends (209)                      long time over breakfast, reading the Sunday newspaper. After that he takes his car out of the garage to wash and (210)                      it. In the afternoon he often takes his wife to her sister’s and they stay there for tea and supper.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (201)  | **A**. On | **B**. In | **C**. For | **D**. At |
| (202)  | **A**. is | **B**. does | **C**. has | **D**. used |
| (203)  | **A**. gains | **B**. creates | **C**. does | **D**. makes |
| (204)  | **A**. do | **B**. to do | **C**. doing | **D**. did |
| (205)  | **A**. improve | **B**. to improve | **C**. improving | **D**. improved |
| (206)  | **A**. so as | **B**. so many as | **C**. such many | **D**. such as |
| (207)  | **A**. do | **B**. to do | **C**. done | **D**. did |
| (208)  | **A**. cut | **B**. pick | **C**. dig | **D**. swing |
| (209)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (210)  | **A**. establish | **B**. accomplish | **C**. demolish | **D**. polish |

**Question 211 - 220**:

Although Cua Tung Beach is not very wide and long, it has its (211)                      beauty. The beach has sparkling blue water, silky sand, and it (212)                      by soft breezes throughout the year. It is very (213)                      to go boating down stream on the Ben Hai River and enjoy the (214)                      landscape. From Hien Luong Bridge, the tour boat will bring visitors along the river (215)                      rice and maize fields, green bamboo belts, rows of casuarinas trees, and villages can be (216)                      far off into the distance.
In (217)                      evening there are (218)                      seagulls flying across the sky and diving down into the water. As nightfall, (219)                      the time for wind and the sea music, sound of the waves and the whispers made by the rows of casuarinas trees. Cua Tung is (220)                      doubt a great place to be on holiday and relax.
casuarinas: cây phi lao

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (211)  | **A**. the | **B**. itself | **C**. owe | **D**. own |
| (212)  | **A**. is touching | **B**. is touched | **C**. is going to touch | **D**. has touched |
| (213)  | **A**. please | **B**. pleasure | **C**. pleasant | **D**. pleased |
| (214)  | **A**. beauty | **B**. beautiful | **C**. beautifully | **D**. beautify |
| (215)  | **A**. where | **B**. which | **C**. that | **D**. in where |
| (216)  | **A**. see | **B**. saw | **C**. seen | **D**. seeing |
| (217)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (218)  | **A**. a lot of | **B**. a great deal of | **C**. much | **D**. as much as |
| (219)  | **A**. there is | **B**. it is | **C**. those are | **D**. which is |
| (220)  | **A**. not | **B**. any | **C**. neither | **D**. no |

**Question 221 - 230**:

The distance between New York and Hawaii is just about (221)                      the distance between London and Beijing. Many travelers (222)                      travel across the Unites States from east to west are very surprised (223)                      its size. It is so enormous (224)                      many states are larger than entire countries in Europe.
The airplane speeds on, hour (225)                      hour, over rolling farm, huge cities, empty deserts, high mountains, and wide, fast-flowing rivers region there are great differences of climate and landscape. It can snow in New York, (226)                      foggy in San Francisco, rain in Atlanta, and be sunny and hot in Phoenix all on (227)                      same day. It is a country without one kind of agriculture. It has every (228)                      of plants and trees. What grow in the hot, wet South seems (229)                      in the cold, windy North.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (221)  | **A**. as same as            | **B**. the same as          | **C**. a same as  | **D**. same as |
| (222)  | **A**. who            | **B**. whom         | **C**. whose        | **D**. which |
| (223)  | **A**. on   | **B**. for   | **C**. of     | **D**. at |
| (224)  | **A**. that | **B**. as    | **C**. which         | **D**. enough |
| (225)  | **A**. before        | **B**. after            | **C**. with | **D**. in |
| (226)  | **A**. possible     | **B**. possibly     | **C**. possibility  | **D**. impossibility |
| (227)  | **A**. is     | **B**. to be           | **C**. be    | **D**. being |
| (228)  | **A**. a      | **B**. an   | **C**. the  | **D**. no article |
| (229)  | **A**. piece          | **B**. sheet          | **C**. amount      | **D**. kind |
| (230)  | **A**. do not grow           | **B**. not growing           | **C**. not to grow            | **D**. not grown |

**Question 231 - 240**:

It is (231)                      that about twenty-four million computers in the USA were out of work last year, and only about three million of those computers were reused or (232)                      . Twenty-one million computers were kept in (233)                      , exported to other countries, or thrown (234)                      computers should not be (235)                      in public landfills because harmful (236)                      from computers can mix with other liquids in landfills. In some cases, these liquids go into the soil and (237)                      ground water. Most people do not know about the (238)                      substances in the computers. For example, a computer screen, or (239)                      , contains about three kilograms of lead which causes central nervous system problems in people. It is (240)                      biggest environmental threat.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (231)  | **A**. estimated | **B**. requested | **C**. suggested | **D**. remained |
| (232)  | **A**. reported | **B**. recycled | **C**. repainted | **D**. reviewed |
| (233)  | **A**. contact | **B**. link | **C**. interaction | **D**. storage |
| (234)  | **A**. away | **B**. over | **C**. for | **D**. up |
| (235)  | **A**. sent | **B**. saved | **C**. discarded | **D**. stored |
| (236)  | **A**. chemistry | **B**. chemicals | **C**. chemist | **D**. chemically |
| (237)  | **A**. encourage | **B**. support | **C**. dig | **D**. threaten |
| (238)  | **A**. danger | **B**. dangerous | **C**. dangerously | **D**. endanger |
| (239)  | **A**. floppy disk | **B**. printer | **C**. monitor | **D**. keyboard |
| (240)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |

**Question 241 - 250**:

In American high schools, students move from one class to (241)                      and study each subject with a different teacher and a different group of classmates.
Many high schools have a tracking system, (242)                      groups students according (243)                      academic ability and motivation. (244)                      , more capable and hard-working students take more difficult courses. (245)                      on the subject, classes may be offered at two, three, or even four different ability levels. High school students have (246)                      very busy day. They have to take five or six academic subjects (247)                      physical education. They also have to do homework, (248)                      research in the school library, and take part in activities such as the school band, school newspaper, athletics, drama or clubs. However, these school activities are worth (249)                      because they help students find friends with similar interests, develop their talents, gain (250)                      self-confidence, and even discover their career goals.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (241)  | **A**. another | **B**. one another | **C**. others | **D**. each other |
| (242)  | **A**. that | **B**. which | **C**. whom | **D**. why |
| (243)  | **A**. on | **B**. for | **C**. in | **D**. to |
| (244)  | **A**. Because | **B**. If | **C**. Although | **D**. So |
| (245)  | **A**. Talking | **B**. Agreeing | **C**. Depending | **D**. Objecting |
| (246)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (247)  | **A**. as | **B**. as well | **C**. as well as | **D**. so as to |
| (248)  | **A**. do | **B**. make | **C**. discover | **D**. care |
| (249)  | **A**. do | **B**. to do | **C**. doing | **D**. done |
| (250)  | **A**. more greater | **B**. the more greater | **C**. much the greater | **D**. greater |

**Question 251 - 260**:

195 Regent Street
London
Customer Service Dept.
Electric Clocks Ltd
Hounslow, Middlesex
Dear Sir or Madam:
Last Sunday afternoon I bought a digital alarm clock from one of your branches in Regent Street. It seemed (251)                      perfectly when the shop assistant (252)                      it. But it almost did not work at all when I got (253)                      home. In the evening, before going to bed I had set the alarm but it did not (254)                      next morning. I was rather upset when my boss threatened (255)                      me because I was thirty minutes late. Later the clock (256)                      longer worked even though I changed the batteries. I took the clock back to the shop and asked the shop (257)                      to exchange for a better one, but she (258)                      . She was even (259)                      rude.
I paid cash and I did not keep the receipt and guarantee. I would like to receive a full refund of the price of the clock, or exchange it.
I expect (260)                      from you soon.
Yours faithfully,
Mary

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (251)  | **A**. work           | **B**. to work       | **C**. working      | **D**. worked |
| (252)  | **A**. will operate           | **B**. operates    | **C**. operated    | **D**. has operated |
| (253)  | **A**. a      | **B**. an   | **C**. the  | **D**. no article |
| (254)  | **A**. ring | **B**. explode      | **C**. shout          | **D**. sound |
| (255)  | **A**. sack            | **B**. to sack       | **C**. sacking      | **D**. sacked |
| (256)  | **A**. not  | **B**. any | **C**. more           | **D**. no |
| (257)  | **A**. assist          | **B**. assistance | **C**. assistant    | **D**. assisting |
| (258)  | **A**. refused      | **B**. argued       | **C**. accepted    | **D**. approved |
| (259)  | **A**. such           | **B**. so    | **C**. much more            | **D**. more |
| (260)  | **A**. hear            | **B**. to hear       | **C**. hearing      | **D**. heard |

**Question 261 - 270**:

Many books on disability and disability rights point out that the disabled community is one of very (261)                      groups of people that one does not have to be born into, as disability can develop later in life as well. Some disability rights activists use an acronym TAB, “Temporarily Able-Bodied”, as (262)                      reminder that many people may become disabled, either from accidents, illness, poor health (263)                      poor fitness, especially if they happen to the old people.
In most areas of the world, but especially in developed countries, the number of people with disabilities is growing and becoming a more (264)                      percentage of the population. The main reasons are longer lives (265)                      clean water, better food, shelter, medicine and medical (266)                      . Accidents, genetics, illness and poor health are (267)                      effective reasons for reducing the population.
Physical trauma both arising from accidents and violence, particularly war and it subsequents, lead to serious disability such as the impaired limbs. (268)                      some big cities, traffic accidents are (269)                      common causes of disabilities. Most disabilities have psychological and sociological factors (270)                      usually are much more important than any physical factors,

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (261)  | **A**. few | **B**. a few | **C**. little | **D**. some |
| (262)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (263)  | **A**. nor | **B**. or | **C**. and | **D**. as well |
| (264)  | **A**. expensive | **B**. dangerous | **C**. significant | **D**. minor |
| (265)  | **A**. because | **B**. because of | **C**. as though | **D**. but for |
| (266)  | **A**. overdose | **B**. drug using | **C**. injection | **D**. treatment |
| (267)  | **A**. any more | **B**. any longer | **C**. more and more | **D**. no longer |
| (268)  | **A**. For | **B**. At | **C**. In | **D**. To |
| (269)  | **A**. the most | **B**. most | **C**. more than | **D**. the more |
| (270)  | **A**. that is | **B**. which | **C**. is which | **D**. whose |

**Question 271 - 280**:

In (271)                      USA, the education of adults goes on in many different places for many different reasons. At (272)                      twenty-five million adults - about 13 percent (273)                      the adult population - are enrolled in classes, nearly all as part-time students. (274)                      these classes are not for college credit (275)                      for knowledge that they can use on the job, for job (276)                      , to pursue a hobby, or for personal growth. Programs commonly (277)                      Adult Education or Continuing Education are operated by many colleges. In recent year, private learning centers (278)                      , offering inexpensive classes for adults in a wide variety of skills and activities. A typical catalog might offer classes in (279)                      to cook a dinner, arrange flowers, do needlework, make friends, or write letters. Many adults enjoy (280)                      classes where they can learn something new and also meet people who share the same interest.

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| (271)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (272)  | **A**. last | **B**. the last | **C**. least | **D**. the least |
| (273)  | **A**. of | **B**. on | **C**. for | **D**. about |
| (274)  | **A**. Most | **B**. Mostly | **C**. Almost | **D**. Most of |
| (275)  | **A**. and | **B**. but | **C**. so | **D**. with |
| (276)  | **A**. promotion | **B**. playing truant | **C**. dismissal | **D**. unemployment |
| (277)  | **A**. call | **B**. to call | **C**. calling | **D**. called |
| (278)  | **A**. built | **B**. were built | **C**. have built | **D**. have been built |
| (279)  | **A**. why | **B**. what | **C**. how | **D**. which |
| (280)  | **A**. take | **B**. to take | **C**. taking | **D**. taken |

**Question 281 - 290**:

123 Oxford Street
WW3, London
Customer Service Dept.
Jones’ Electrical Ltd.
London
Dear Sir or Madam:
I am writing to (281)                      about the trouble that I have suffered since the time I bought a computer (282)                      your branch. It seemed to work perfectly in the shop but when I got (283)                      home I found that it was (284)                      . I can use it only to type. It is almost out of working (285)                      when I operate Excel and Power Point. It is even worse that I cannot save (286)                      files that I have created. The color of the monitor is not clear and beautiful as (287)                      .
I took the computer back to the shop (288)                      I bought it but they refused to exchange it although I gave them the (289)                      showing price and date of purchase and the manufacturer’s guarantee.
Please refund me the money or exchange another computer.
I hope (290)                      from you soon.
Yours,
Peter

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (281)  | **A**. compliment | **B**. complain   | **C**. entertain    | **D**. ask |
| (282)  | **A**. on   | **B**. against       | **C**. from            | **D**. into |
| (283)  | **A**. a      | **B**. an   | **C**. the  | **D**. no article |
| (284)  | **A**. fault            | **B**. faults          | **C**. faulting      | **D**. faulty |
| (285)  | **A**. order           | **B**. range         | **C**. arrangement         | **D**. management |
| (286)  | **A**. a      | **B**. any | **C**. some          | **D**. many |
| (287)  | **A**. advertised | **B**. advertising            | **C**. advertiser   | **D**. advertisement |
| (288)  | **A**. which         | **B**. in that         | **C**. where         | **D**. in where |
| (289)  | **A**. card            | **B**. name card | **C**. credit card  | **D**. receipt |
| (290)  | **A**. hear            | **B**. to hear       | **C**. hearing      | **D**. heard |

**Question 291 - 300**:

A lack (291)                      clothing may indicate (292)                      absence of status in social position. In ancient Egypt, for example, children - who have (293)                      social status - wore no clothes (294)                      they were about twelve years old. In ancient times in Peru, South America, the Mohica believed (295)                      if an enemy had not got (296)                      clothes, he also had no status and (297)                      . In many societies, (298)                      , only royalty could wear certain colors, styles, and types of clothes. For several hundred years in Europe, purple silk, gold cloth, and fur could (299)                      used only by royal families; and in Vietnam, working class was not allowed (300)                      red and yellow clothes.

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| (291)  | **A**. in | **B**. on | **C**. for | **D**. of |
| (292)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (293)  | **A**. any | **B**. none | **C**. no | **D**. nor |
| (294)  | **A**. until | **B**. soon | **C**. as well as | **D**. as soon as |
| (295)  | **A**. that | **B**. as | **C**. whether | **D**. this |
| (296)  | **A**. few | **B**. little | **C**. any | **D**. plenty |
| (297)  | **A**. power | **B**. powerful | **C**. powerfully | **D**. powerless |
| (298)  | **A**. more | **B**. furthermore | **C**. the more | **D**. more and more |
| (299)  | **A**. to be | **B**. been | **C**. being | **D**. be |
| (300)  | **A**. wear | **B**. to wear | **C**. wearing | **D**. worn |

**Question 301 - 310**:

E-mail offers a cheap and easy alternative to traditional methods of correspondence. It is faster and easier than (301)                      letters and cheaper than using the telephone. Of course, there are disadvantages, (302)                      . It is not as personal as a (303)                      letter and not as reliable, either. If you spell the name of the street wrong in a conventional address, it is not too difficult (304)                      the post office to work out what you mean. (305)                      , if you spell anything wrong in an email address, your mail will not be (306)                      . You might get it sent back to you or you might never realize. To meet people, the Web is generally a very (307)                      place. People love getting email from strangers, and friendships are quick to form from casual correspondence. The “impersonal” aspect of email tends to (308)                      people to reveal surprisingly personal things about themselves. When you know you will never have to meet someone face-to-face, you may find it easier to (309)                      them about your darkest secrets. Friendships (310)                      the Internet have often developed into real life ones, too. Many people have even found love on the Net, and then marry their partner.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (301)  | **A**. writing | **B**. creating | **C**. reporting | **D**. noting |
| (302)  | **A**. either | **B**. too | **C**. neither | **D**. also |
| (303)  | **A**. handy | **B**. handwritten | **C**. handmade | **D**. handed |
| (304)  | **A**. as | **B**. with | **C**. of | **D**. for |
| (305)  | **A**. Moreover | **B**. Furthermore | **C**. Besides | **D**. However |
| (306)  | **A**. divided | **B**. solved | **C**. delivered | **D**. connected |
| (307)  | **A**. friend | **B**. friendly | **C**. friendship | **D**. friendliness |
| (308)  | **A**. encourage | **B**. recommend | **C**. advise | **D**. force |
| (309)  | **A**. speak | **B**. say | **C**. tell | **D**. talk |
| (310)  | **A**. through | **B**. in | **C**. with | **D**. for |

**Question 311 - 320**:

Computer programs are lists of instructions for the computer to execute. These can range from just a few instructions which perform a simple task, to a (311)                      more complex instruction list which may also include tables of data.
Many computer programs (312)                      millions of instructions, and many of those instructions are executed repeatedly. A typical modern PC (in the year 2005) can execute around 3 billion instructions (313)                      second. Computers do not gain their extraordinary capabilities through the ability (314)                      complex instructions. Rather, they do millions of simple instructions arranged by people known as (315)                      . In practice, people do not normally write the instructions for computers (316)                      in machine language. Such programming is uninteresting and errors sometimes happen, (317)                      makes programmers very unproductive. Instead, programmers describe the desired actions in a “high level” programming language which is then translated (318)                      the machine language automatically by special computer programs which are called interpreters and compilers. The language chosen for a particular task depends (319)                      the nature of the task, the skill set of the programmers, tool availability and, the (320)                      of the customers.
- execute: thực hiện chỉ lệnh của một chương trình máy tính

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (311)  | **A**. much | **B**. many | **C**. most | **D**. mostly |
| (312)  | **A**. intend | **B**. contain | **C**. control | **D**. instruct |
| (313)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (314)  | **A**. execute | **B**. to execute | **C**. execution | **D**. executive |
| (315)  | **A**. professors | **B**. professors | **C**. advisers | **D**. programmers |
| (316)  | **A**. direct | **B**. director | **C**. directly | **D**. directed |
| (317)  | **A**. that | **B**. which | **C**. whom | **D**. who |
| (318)  | **A**. in | **B**. on | **C**. into | **D**. from |
| (319)  | **A**. on | **B**. from | **C**. in | **D**. with |
| (320)  | **A**. require | **B**. required | **C**. requirer | **D**. requirements |

**Question 321 - 330**:

It is lunchtime on the farm. Marjorie Sand rings the bell outside the door to call her husband, Ivan, and her grandson Harwood in from the cattle (321)                      . Ivan (322)                      his muddy boots and comes into the kitchen. He was born on this farm sixty-eight years (323)                      . His father worked on a two-hundred-acre farm with the help of six hired men and a team of horses. Ivan now works on a nine-hundred-acre farm with the help of his grandson and $138,000 worth of (324)                      . The weather is hard in Kansas. (325)                      summer, it is very hot and by November, it is snowy. Behind the farm house there is a cave (326)                      the family can take shelter if there is a heavy storm. The land is good for farming. It can produce three or four crops (327)                      year. And this year has been especially good. Ivan usually gets only two or three soya beans in each pod. This year many pods have four soya beans inside them. Ivan says, “Farmers have to sell their products for (328)                      low prices and the cost of fuel and equipment is so high. Our profits are right down. But the fields are lying out there. We have to keep (329)                      something, and the more we grow, (330)                      the price we get for it.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (321)  | **A**. nest            | **B**. net  | **C**. room           | **D**. shed |
| (322)  | **A**. takes off     | **B**. goes off     | **C**. puts out      | **D**. goes down |
| (323)  | **A**. then            | **B**. before        | **C**. ago | **D**. since then |
| (324)  | **A**. mechanic  | **B**. mechanical           | **C**. mechanize            | **D**. machinery |
| (325)  | **A**. On  | **B**. In    | **C**. At    | **D**. For |
| (326)  | **A**. in which    | **B**. in where    | **C**. of that place          | **D**. in which place |
| (327)  | **A**. a      | **B**. an   | **C**. the  | **D**. no article |
| (328)  | **A**. so    | **B**. so much    | **C**. so many     | **D**. such |
| (329)  | **A**. grow           | **B**. to grow       | **C**. growing      | **D**. grown |
| (330)  | **A**. the low       | **B**. the lower   | **C**. the lowest  | **D**. the more low |

**Question 331 - 340**:

Carpentry is the main (331)                      in Thai Yen village, Ha Tinh province. It brings more than 70% of the main income of about 1,500 households in the commune. Every household (332)                      carpentry and all the ten hamlets of the commune develop the career. (333)                      into any hamlet, we can (334)                      observe the busy atmosphere of carpentry work in every house located one after another. Their front yard is packed (335)                      saws, cleaving machines, and planers, with pieces of wood everywhere.
Each person (336)                      his own work, operating smoothly like a production line to turn out eye-catching products (337)                      bamboo furnishings, wardrobes, and armchairs.
Now the village has about 80 households with a monthly income of about between VND100 million and VND 200 million. Their products are sold to the big cities around the country and (338)                      to some foreign countries.
Thanks to the experiences handed down from generations, (339)                      young villagers have known and associated themselves with the career since they were children and none of them have to go away from home to earn (340)                      living or are unemployed.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (331)  | **A**. community | **B**. occupation | **C**. commune | **D**. employment |
| (332)  | **A**. does | **B**. makes | **C**. picks | **D**. takes |
| (333)  | **A**. Walk | **B**. To walk | **C**. Walked | **D**. Walking |
| (334)  | **A**. ease | **B**. easy | **C**. easily | **D**.  |
| (335)  | **A**. on | **B**. with | **C**. for | **D**. in |
| (336)  | **A**. has | **B**. have | **C**. have had | **D**. is having |
| (337)  | **A**. for example | **B**. for instance | **C**. such as | **D**. so that |
| (338)  | **A**. imported | **B**. exported | **C**. changed | **D**. exchanged |
| (339)  | **A**. almost | **B**. mostly | **C**. the most | **D**. most |
| (340)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |

**Question 341 - 350**:

No one has ever delighted more children and adults (341)                      Walt Disney, the winner of 31 Academy Awards. Almost everyone has heard (342)                      Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck, and his other popular characters (343)                      Minnie Mouse, Pluto, and Goofy.
Walt Disney started creating animations in 1920, but it was in 1928 when his best-known character, Mickey Mouse (344)                      life. Disney also created the first sound cartoon, (345)                      he called Steamboat Willie. It was in this cartoon that he introduced Mickey to the public. In 1937, Walt Disney made movie history again with (346)                      first full-length cartoon film, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. In the 1950s Walt Disney created a series of nature films. He was always planning (347)                      . In 1955, he opened Disneyland, the “magic kingdom”, in Anaheim, California. Even at his (348)                      in 1966, he was planning another massive project: Florida’s Walt Disney World. (349)                      Walt Disney’s death, his first company has continued growing and attracting the public, even (350)                      new cartoons by computer animation.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (341)  | **A**. as | **B**. than | **C**. more than | **D**. as well as |
| (342)  | **A**. of | **B**. from | **C**. over | **D**. through |
| (343)  | **A**. alike | **B**. likely | **C**. like | **D**. as |
| (344)  | **A**. went to | **B**. brought to | **C**. gained to | **D**. came to |
| (345)  | **A**. which | **B**. that | **C**. of that | **D**. it |
| (346)  | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (347)  | **A**. a new something | **B**. a something new | **C**. something new | **D**. the something new |
| (348)  | **A**. die | **B**. dead | **C**. deadly | **D**. death |
| (349)  | **A**. As | **B**. Since | **C**. Because | **D**. While |
| (350)  | **A**. producing | **B**. appearing | **C**. bringing | **D**. building |

 **----- HẾT -----**