**Họ tên học sinh:**   **Lớp:**

**Ngày thi:**   **Điểm:**

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu 1:** | **A**. deaf | **B**. of | **C**. off | **D**. follow |
| **Câu 2:** | **A**. pour | **B**. our | **C**. hour | **D**. mouse |
| **Câu 3:** | **A**. blind | **B**. disabled | **C**. idea | **D**. hide |
| **Câu 4:** | **A**. chance | **B**. watching | **C**. school | **D**. child |
| **Câu 5:** | **A**. added | **B**. subtracted | **C**. divided | **D**. multiplied |

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

**Câu 6**: High \_\_\_\_\_ of animal fat generally leads to risk of heart diseases.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. consume | **B**. consuming | **C**. consumption | **D**. consumer |

**Câu 7**: I am \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. in the tenth grade | **B**. at the tenth grade | **C**. at the grade ten | **D**. in the grade 10 |

**Câu 8**: Betty is not as intelligent as any child who is at the same age. She has some perceiving troubles. She is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. dump | **B**. deaf | **C**. mentally retarded | **D**. lisp |

**Câu 9**: Her suggestion met with strong \_\_\_\_\_. Her workmates did not agree with her to some things.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. opposition | **B**. determination | **C**. condition | **D**. consumption |

**Câu 10**: Disabled children with special \_\_\_\_\_ both mentally and physically,

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. educate | **B**. education | **C**. educator | **D**. educational |

**Câu 11**: In our modern time, there are still many farmers and workers living \_\_\_\_\_ poor conditions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. at | **B**. in | **C**. for | **D**. within |

**Câu 12**: After the terrible traffic accident, \_\_\_\_\_ injured were taken to \_\_\_\_\_ hospital immediately.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. an / the | **B**. no article / a | **C**. the / no article | **D**. the / the |

**Câu 13**: Most people in the town are interested in the \_\_\_\_\_ of photographs taken by some disabled children, which are displayed in the town hall.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. exhibition | **B**. expenditure | **C**. passion | **D**. feature |

**Câu 14**: Paul seemed very proud \_\_\_\_\_ his success when everybody congratulated him \_\_\_\_\_ what he had got.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. for / with | **B**. as / through | **C**. over / in | **D**. of / on |

**Câu 15**: Don’t be worried too much. Things will certainly improve gradually.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. immediately | **B**. right now | **C**. little by little | **D**. quickly |

**Câu 16**: He makes money by raising poultry and cattle.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. creates | **B**. earns | **C**. produces | **D**. spends |

**Câu 17**: Gold and diamonds \_\_\_\_\_ making jewelries.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. are used to | **B**. are used for | **C**. used to | **D**. get used to |

**Câu 18**: They \_\_\_\_\_ living on farms and working on fields.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. are used to | **B**. are used for | **C**. used to | **D**. did not use to |

**Câu 19**: The unemployed \_\_\_\_\_ some unemployment benefit, but it seems not to be enough for them to survive.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. gets | **B**. has got | **C**. get | **D**. is getting |

**Câu 20**: She said she \_\_\_\_\_ to me, but she didn’t.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. would have written | **B**. will have written | **C**. would write | **D**. will write |

**Câu 21**: He was very hard \_\_\_\_\_ for most of his life after being injured on his head.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. to hear | **B**. hearing | **C**. for hearing | **D**. of hearing |

**Câu 22**: She is wearing a dress \_\_\_\_\_ mine.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. as | **B**. alike | **C**. likely | **D**. like |

**Câu 23**: After a short time living in London, Paul are gradually used to \_\_\_\_\_ his car driving on the left side of the street.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. keep | **B**. keeping | **C**. kept | **D**. be kept |

**Câu 24**: He \_\_\_\_\_ our company two years ago. He still \_\_\_\_\_ for us.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. joins / worked | **B**. joined / works |
| **C**. had joined / is working | **D**. was joining / will work |

**Câu 25**: Thanks to the invention of computers, we do not have to work hard as we \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. were | **B**. were used to | **C**. used to | **D**. were used for |

**Câu 26**: At last, Mary claimed that she had no gift for music and could not master her piano lessons, \_\_\_\_\_ made her parents disappointed.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. that | **B**. these | **C**. for which | **D**. which |

**Câu 27**: Disabled children have to be sent to school to get special education \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. instead of being kept | **B**. because of being at home |
| **C**. which being kept at home | **D**. due to the fact of being at home |

**Câu 28**: \_\_\_\_\_, I have difficulty pronouncing some English consonants which do not exist in my native language.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Honest | **B**. Be honest | **C**. Honesty | **D**. To be honest |

**Câu 29**: There are many different technologies such as hearing aids available to people \_\_\_\_\_ are hearing impaired.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. which | **B**. whom | **C**. whose | **D**. who |

**Câu 30**: She is teaching some mentally retarded \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. adding and subtracting | **B**. how to add and subtract |
| **C**. added and subtracted | **D**. for adding and subtracting |

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

**Câu 31**: In children, hearing loss can lead to social isolation for several reason.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. In children | **B**. can lead to | **C**. social isolation | **D**. for several reason |

**Câu 32**: Only 5% to 10% of the population have a completely normal and healthy voice and all other suffer from one disorder or another.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Only 5% to 10% of | **B**. completely normal | **C**. all other | **D**. suffer from |

**Câu 33**: There are various causes of speech disorder, so as brain injury, mental retardation, drug abuse, and physical impairments. However, in many cases the cause is unknown.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. There are various causes | **B**. so as |
| **C**. an physical impairments | **D**. is unknown |

**Câu 34**: More as one million of the students in the public schools’ special education programs have a speech or language impairment.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. More as | **B**. of the students | **C**. public schools’ | **D**. impairment |

**Câu 35**: Having a speech disorder can cause some sufferers to be shy and having poor public speaking skills.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Having | **B**. can cause | **C**. to be shy | **D**. having |

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

**Câu 36 - 40**:

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.

(Câu 36) Sign language uses to communicate.

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

(Câu 37) Sign language is generally used to communicate to the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

(Câu 38) 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 |

(Câu 39) 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. |

(Câu 40) 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 |

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

**Câu 41 - 50**:

Many books on disability and disability rights point out that the disabled community is one of very (41)                      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 (42)                      reminder that many people may become disabled, either from accidents, illness, poor health (43)                      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 (44)                      percentage of the population. The main reasons are longer lives (45)                      clean water, better food, shelter, medicine and medical (46)                      . Accidents, genetics, illness and poor health are (47)                      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. (48)                      some big cities, traffic accidents are (49)                      common causes of disabilities. Most disabilities have psychological and sociological factors (50)                      usually are much more important than any physical factors,

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (41) | **A**. few | **B**. a few | **C**. little | **D**. some |
| (42) | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (43) | **A**. nor | **B**. or | **C**. and | **D**. as well |
| (44) | **A**. expensive | **B**. dangerous | **C**. significant | **D**. minor |
| (45) | **A**. because | **B**. because of | **C**. as though | **D**. but for |
| (46) | **A**. overdose | **B**. drug using | **C**. injection | **D**. treatment |
| (47) | **A**. any more | **B**. any longer | **C**. more and more | **D**. no longer |
| (48) | **A**. For | **B**. At | **C**. In | **D**. To |
| (49) | **A**. the most | **B**. most | **C**. more than | **D**. the more |
| (50) | **A**. that is | **B**. which | **C**. is which | **D**. whose |

**----- HẾT -----**

**Họ tên học sinh:**   **Lớp:**

**Ngày thi:**   **Điểm:**

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu 1:** | **A**. deaf | **B**. of | **C**. off | **D**. follow |
| **Câu 2:** | **A**. pour | **B**. our | **C**. hour | **D**. mouse |
| **Câu 3:** | **A**. blind | **B**. disabled | **C**. idea | **D**. hide |
| **Câu 4:** | **A**. chance | **B**. watching | **C**. school | **D**. child |
| **Câu 5:** | **A**. added | **B**. subtracted | **C**. divided | **D**. multiplied |

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

**Câu 6**: High \_\_\_\_\_ of animal fat generally leads to risk of heart diseases.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. consume | **B**. consuming | **C**. consumption | **D**. consumer |

**Câu 7**: I am \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. in the tenth grade | **B**. at the tenth grade | **C**. at the grade ten | **D**. in the grade 10 |

**Câu 8**: Betty is not as intelligent as any child who is at the same age. She has some perceiving troubles. She is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. dump | **B**. deaf | **C**. mentally retarded | **D**. lisp |

**Câu 9**: Her suggestion met with strong \_\_\_\_\_. Her workmates did not agree with her to some things.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. opposition | **B**. determination | **C**. condition | **D**. consumption |

**Câu 10**: Disabled children with special \_\_\_\_\_ both mentally and physically,

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. educate | **B**. education | **C**. educator | **D**. educational |

**Câu 11**: In our modern time, there are still many farmers and workers living \_\_\_\_\_ poor conditions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. at | **B**. in | **C**. for | **D**. within |

**Câu 12**: After the terrible traffic accident, \_\_\_\_\_ injured were taken to \_\_\_\_\_ hospital immediately.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. an / the | **B**. no article / a | **C**. the / no article | **D**. the / the |

**Câu 13**: Most people in the town are interested in the \_\_\_\_\_ of photographs taken by some disabled children, which are displayed in the town hall.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. exhibition | **B**. expenditure | **C**. passion | **D**. feature |

**Câu 14**: Paul seemed very proud \_\_\_\_\_ his success when everybody congratulated him \_\_\_\_\_ what he had got.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. for / with | **B**. as / through | **C**. over / in | **D**. of / on |

**Câu 15**: Don’t be worried too much. Things will certainly improve gradually.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. immediately | **B**. right now | **C**. little by little | **D**. quickly |

**Câu 16**: He makes money by raising poultry and cattle.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. creates | **B**. earns | **C**. produces | **D**. spends |

**Câu 17**: Gold and diamonds \_\_\_\_\_ making jewelries.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. are used to | **B**. are used for | **C**. used to | **D**. get used to |

**Câu 18**: They \_\_\_\_\_ living on farms and working on fields.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. are used to | **B**. are used for | **C**. used to | **D**. did not use to |

**Câu 19**: The unemployed \_\_\_\_\_ some unemployment benefit, but it seems not to be enough for them to survive.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. gets | **B**. has got | **C**. get | **D**. is getting |

**Câu 20**: She said she \_\_\_\_\_ to me, but she didn’t.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. would have written | **B**. will have written | **C**. would write | **D**. will write |

**Câu 21**: He was very hard \_\_\_\_\_ for most of his life after being injured on his head.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. to hear | **B**. hearing | **C**. for hearing | **D**. of hearing |

**Câu 22**: She is wearing a dress \_\_\_\_\_ mine.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. as | **B**. alike | **C**. likely | **D**. like |

**Câu 23**: After a short time living in London, Paul are gradually used to \_\_\_\_\_ his car driving on the left side of the street.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. keep | **B**. keeping | **C**. kept | **D**. be kept |

**Câu 24**: He \_\_\_\_\_ our company two years ago. He still \_\_\_\_\_ for us.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. joins / worked | **B**. joined / works |
| **C**. had joined / is working | **D**. was joining / will work |

**Câu 25**: Thanks to the invention of computers, we do not have to work hard as we \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. were | **B**. were used to | **C**. used to | **D**. were used for |

**Câu 26**: At last, Mary claimed that she had no gift for music and could not master her piano lessons, \_\_\_\_\_ made her parents disappointed.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. that | **B**. these | **C**. for which | **D**. which |

**Câu 27**: Disabled children have to be sent to school to get special education \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. instead of being kept | **B**. because of being at home |
| **C**. which being kept at home | **D**. due to the fact of being at home |

**Câu 28**: \_\_\_\_\_, I have difficulty pronouncing some English consonants which do not exist in my native language.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Honest | **B**. Be honest | **C**. Honesty | **D**. To be honest |

**Câu 29**: There are many different technologies such as hearing aids available to people \_\_\_\_\_ are hearing impaired.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. which | **B**. whom | **C**. whose | **D**. who |

**Câu 30**: She is teaching some mentally retarded \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. adding and subtracting | **B**. how to add and subtract |
| **C**. added and subtracted | **D**. for adding and subtracting |

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

**Câu 31**: In children, hearing loss can lead to social isolation for several reason.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. In children | **B**. can lead to | **C**. social isolation | **D**. for several reason |

**Câu 32**: Only 5% to 10% of the population have a completely normal and healthy voice and all other suffer from one disorder or another.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Only 5% to 10% of | **B**. completely normal | **C**. all other | **D**. suffer from |

**Câu 33**: There are various causes of speech disorder, so as brain injury, mental retardation, drug abuse, and physical impairments. However, in many cases the cause is unknown.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. There are various causes | **B**. so as |
| **C**. an physical impairments | **D**. is unknown |

**Câu 34**: More as one million of the students in the public schools’ special education programs have a speech or language impairment.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. More as | **B**. of the students | **C**. public schools’ | **D**. impairment |

**Câu 35**: Having a speech disorder can cause some sufferers to be shy and having poor public speaking skills.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**. Having | **B**. can cause | **C**. to be shy | **D**. having |

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

**Câu 36 - 40**:

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.

(Câu 36) Sign language uses to communicate.

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

(Câu 37) Sign language is generally used to communicate to the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

(Câu 38) 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 |

(Câu 39) 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. |

(Câu 40) 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 |

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

**Câu 41 - 50**:

Many books on disability and disability rights point out that the disabled community is one of very (41)                      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 (42)                      reminder that many people may become disabled, either from accidents, illness, poor health (43)                      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 (44)                      percentage of the population. The main reasons are longer lives (45)                      clean water, better food, shelter, medicine and medical (46)                      . Accidents, genetics, illness and poor health are (47)                      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. (48)                      some big cities, traffic accidents are (49)                      common causes of disabilities. Most disabilities have psychological and sociological factors (50)                      usually are much more important than any physical factors,

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (41) | **A**. few | **B**. a few | **C**. little | **D**. some |
| (42) | **A**. a | **B**. an | **C**. the | **D**. no article |
| (43) | **A**. nor | **B**. or | **C**. and | **D**. as well |
| (44) | **A**. expensive | **B**. dangerous | **C**. significant | **D**. minor |
| (45) | **A**. because | **B**. because of | **C**. as though | **D**. but for |
| (46) | **A**. overdose | **B**. drug using | **C**. injection | **D**. treatment |
| (47) | **A**. any more | **B**. any longer | **C**. more and more | **D**. no longer |
| (48) | **A**. For | **B**. At | **C**. In | **D**. To |
| (49) | **A**. the most | **B**. most | **C**. more than | **D**. the more |
| (50) | **A**. that is | **B**. which | **C**. is which | **D**. whose |

**----- HẾT -----**