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

**Question 1: A**. equal **B**. fashion **C**. champagne **D**. match

**Question 2: A**. comic **B**. cross **C**. cotton **D**. economic

**Question 3: A**. baggy **B**. minority **C**. style **D**. rivalry

**Question 4: A**. design **B**. ghost **C**. clothing **D**. strong

**Question 5: A**. casual **B**. sale **C**. sleeveless **D**. slit

***II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 6: A**. baggy **B**. design **C**. equal **D**. poetry

**Question 7: A**. inspiration **B**. fashionable **C**. modernize **D**. symbolize

**Question 8: A**. casual **B**. embroider **C**. designer **D**. occasion

**Question 9: A**. convenient **B**. encourage **C**. material **D**. modernize

**Question 10: A**. champagne **B**. inspire **C**. unique **D**. fashion

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

**Question 11**: I haven’t heard from Maria \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. since many months before **B**. for many months

**C**. for many months ago **D**. since a long time

**Question 12**: This book is so long that I \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. haven’t finished it yet **B**. haven’t finished it already

**C**. still have finished it **D**. still haven’t finished it already

**Question 13**: Spain \_\_\_\_\_ at one time a very powerful country.

**A**. was **B**. has been **C**. is **D**. was being

**Question 14**: The longest fish in the contest \_\_\_\_\_ by Thelma Rivers.

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

**Question 15**: “Are we about to have dinner?” “Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_ in the dining room.”

**A**. is serve **B**. have been served **C**. is being served **D**. served

**Question 16**: Many buildings in the town still \_\_\_\_\_ the scars of the bombing.

**A**. bear **B**. had bore **C**. bearing **D**. borne

**Question 17**: The interview took place around the kitchen table and was very \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. casualty **B**. casually **C**. casual **D**. casuals

**Question 18**: Please note that the \_\_\_\_\_ may vary from those illustrated.

**A**. designate **B**. designations **C**. designs **D**. designers

**Question 19**: New opportunities will emerge as the \_\_\_\_\_ climate improves.

**A**. economics **B**. economic **C**. economical **D**. economy

**Question 20**: Mom always \_\_\_\_\_ us to discuss our problems.

**A**. encourage **B**. encouragement **C**. encouraging **D**. encouraged

**Question 21**: He’s a choreographer who has drawn \_\_\_\_\_ from Javanese dance.

**A**. inspired **B**. inspires **C**. inspiration **D**. inspiring

**Question 22**: The dragon \_\_\_\_\_ the enemies of the Church.

**A**. symbolizes **B**. symbol **C**. symbolic **D**. symbolism

**Question 23**: The problem is not \_\_\_\_\_ to British students.

**A**. unique **B**. uniqueness **C**. uniquely **D**. unitary

**Question 24**: It’s a \_\_\_\_\_ Italian restaurant.

**A**. fashion **B**. fashionable **C**. fashions **D**. fashionably

**Question 25**: She presented her ideas clearly and \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. logically **B**. logic **C**. logical **D**. logics

**Question 26**: It was after the Civil War ended that an assassin named John Wilkes Booth has killed Abraham Lincoln.

**A**. was **B**. the Civil War ended **C**. that **D**. has killed

**Question 27**: Millions of people have visit Disney World in Orlando, Florida, since it opened.

**A**. Millions of people **B**. have visit **C**. in **D**. since

**Question 28**: Gertrude Stein, a well-known American novelist, was born in 1874 and had died in 1946.

**A**. well-known **B**. novelist **C**. was bom **D**. had died

**Question 29**: Harry S. Truman assumed the presidency of the United States after F.D. Roosevelt dies in office.

**A**. assumed **B**. presidency **C**. F.D. Roosevelt dies **D**. in office

**Question 30**: At summer camp last year children swam, rode horses, and were playing baseball.

**A**. At summer camp **B**. swam

**C**. rode horses **D**. were playing baseball

**Question 31**: Students who did not brought pencils to the test were not allowed to take it.

**A**. who **B**. brought pencils **C**. were **D**. not allowed to take

**Question 32**: Television had been very popular in the United States since the fifties.

**A**. had been **B**. had been **C**. very popular **D**. since the fifties

**Question 33**: He would run up and down, shouting encourages to the team.

**A**. would **B**. run up and down **C**. encourages **D**. to

**Question 34**: Many people made sacrifices to achieve basic equal for women.

**A**. made sacrifices **B**. to **C**. equal **D**. for

**Question 35**: Inspiration by her example, other zoologists have begun working with apes in the wild.

**A**. Inspiration by **B**. other **C**. have begun working **D**. the wild

***IV. 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.***

For many years (36)                      and quality of (37)                      were dependent (38)                      social status and wealth. Before medieval times (39)                      people in Britain (40)                      plain woolen clothes. The main garment was a long (41)                      fastened by a belt, and covered in cold weather by a cloak. In the 11th and 12th centuries (42)                      in clothing between nobles and the common people became more noticeable. Women’s dresses began to have more shape and style. They reached the ground and often had long hanging (43)                      . Rich people lined their cloaks with fur. When knights returned from the Crusades they brought new fashions and (44)                      from the Middle East. Men began to wear (45)                      tunics and stockings, and long pointed shoes.
\* medieval times: *thời Trung cổ*

Question 36.  **A**. style **B**. stylish **C**. stylist **D**. stylistic

Question 37. **A**. cloths **B**. clothe **C**. clothing **D**. cloth

Question 38.  **A**. in **B**. on **C**. at **D**. to

Question 39.  **A**. most **B**. most of **C**. mostly **D**. almost

Question 40.  **A**. wear **B**. wore **C**. wears **D**. wearing

Question 41.  **A**. tunic **B**. tunnel **C**. unique **D**. stockings

Question 42.  **A**. different **B**. differing **C**. differs **D**. differences

Question 43.  **A**. sleeveless **B**. sleeve **C**. sleeved **D**. sleeves

Question 44.  **A**. material **B**. materials **C**. materialism **D**. materially

Question 45.  **A**. color **B**. colored **C**. colorant **D**. coloration

***V. 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.***

The business of tennis clothes has grown astoundingly in the past few years. Over $250 million is spent annually on the trappings of tennis. Apparently everyone wants to look like a pro, even though 20% of the clientele has never even played the game.
Manufacturers pays the stars lucrative fees for wearing their brands of clothes and wielding their racquets on center court. Chris Evert-Lloyd, for example, is rumored to have signed a five-year contract for $5 million with Ellesse, a producer of fancy, expensive tennis wear. John McEnroe gets a reported $600,000 for playing with a Dunlop racquet, $330,000 for sporting Tacchini clothes, and $100,000 for tying his Nike tennis shoes. Obviously, in a bad year, these stars make more as fashion models than as athletes.
Not only tennis players get free clothing, but also all the people involved in the game - the referees, linespeople, ball boys and girls - are living advertisements for tennis wear producers. Where, traditionally, conservative white clothing was required for the entire tennis coterie, changing times have seen a new vogue in tennis outfits. Flamboyant colors, designers’ nameplates, geometric figures, and bold lines distinguish the new tennis togs from their predecessors.
\* clientele (n) *khách hàng*
\* lucrative (adj) (tiền thù lao, ...) *hậu hĩnh*

Question 46. What can be understood from this reading?

**A**. Tennis clothing appeals to everyone.

**B**. Tennis stars can get huge sums for wearing a manufacturer’s brands of clothes and wielding his or her racquets.

**C**. The price of tennis racquets has remained stable.

**D**. Bright colors tempt people to buy tennis wear.

Question 47. What is the writer trying to do?

**A**. Explain why the cost of tennis clothes has risen.

**B**. Defend tennis wear manufacturers from complaints about their high prices.

**C**. Describe the means of advertising expensive tennis clothes.

**D**. Describe the new tennis clothing.

Question 48. What is the best title for the passage?

**A**. The Tennis Stars **B**. Big Business in Tennis Wear

**C**. The High Cost of Playing Tennis **D**. Tennis Stars’ Flamboyant Clothes

Question 49. It is stated that John McEnroe \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. wears flamboyant clothing on the court

**B**. may be earning over $1 million for using tennis products

**C**. make more as fashion models than as athletes

**D**. has had a bad year in tennis competitions

Question 50. Which of the following is true?

**A**. Tennis clothing is only bought by the well-to-do.

**B**. Those who wear expensive tennis clothes play tennis.

**C**. Tennis clothing appeals to fashion models.

**D**. The coloration of tennis wear has changed.

 **----- HẾT -----**

***ĐÁP ÁN***

***1. A 7. A 13. A 19. B 25. A 31. B 37. C***

***2. C 8. A 14. C 20. D 26. D 32. A 38. B***

***3. C 9. D 15. C 21. C 27. B 33. C 39. A***

***4. B 10. D 16. A 22. A 28. D 34. C 40. B***

***5. A 11. B 17. C 23. A 29. C 35. A 41. A***

***6. B 12. A 18. C 24. B 30. D 36. A 42. D***

***43. D 44. B 45. B 46. B 47. C 48. B 49. B***

***50. D***