***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**. baggy **B**. fashion **C**. label **D**. casual

**Question 2: A**. economy **B**. occasion **C**. freedom **D**. logical

**Question 3: A**. encourage **B**. young **C**. proud **D**. enough

**Question 4: A**. rivalry **B**. economic **C**. symbolic **D**. comic

**Question 5: A**. embroider **B**. subject **C**. label **D**. poet

***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**. comic **B**. cotton **C**. equal **D**. unique

**Question 7: A**. novel **B**. poet **C**. champagne **D**. symbol

**Question 8: A**. rivalry **B**. occasion **C**. logical **D**. equally

**Question 9: A**. economic **B**. economy **C**. minority **D**. encourage

**Question 10: A**. mention **B**. sailor **C**. pattern **D**. inspire

***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**: “Who ate all the cookies?” “Mary Ann \_\_\_\_\_.”

**A**. has **B**. did **C**. ate **D**. had

**Question 12**: “Is Tony making dinner?” “He’s just \_\_\_\_\_ to make it.”

**A**. begun **B**. begin **C**. began **D**. beginned

**Question 13**: Thirteen - year - old Ronnie Segal has loved math \_\_\_\_\_ he was a little boy.

**A**. for **B**. since **C**. from **D**. as

**Question 14**: “Why is Stanley in jail?” “He \_\_\_\_\_ of robbery.”

**A**. has been convicted **B**. has been convicting **C**. has convicted **D**. convicted

**Question 15**: “Where’s the old chicken coop?” “It \_\_\_\_\_ by a windstorm last year.”

**A**. destroy **B**. is destroyed **C**. was destroyed **D**. destroyed

**Question 16**: Every new coin \_\_\_\_\_ a date.

**A**. bear **B**. bears **C**. has bore **D**. borne

**Question 17**: Paul tried to sound \_\_\_\_\_ but I could tell something was worrying him.

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

**Question 18**: Put a \_\_\_\_\_ next to the name of the person you are voting for.

**A**. cross **B**. crossing **C**. mix **D**. intersection

**Question 19**: It’ll never work efficiently because there’s a basic \_\_\_\_\_ flaw.

**A**. designs **B**. designers **C**. designed **D**. design

**Question 20**: \_\_\_\_\_   growth is slowing down.

**A**. Economy **B**. Economics **C**. Economic **D**. Economical

**Question 21**: The sun had \_\_\_\_\_ the red curtain.

**A**. fade **B**. faded **C**. fades **D**. fading

**Question 22**: She had always prided herself \_\_\_\_\_ her appearance.

**A**. on **B**. in **C**. of **D**. about

**Question 23**: Men and women should receive \_\_\_\_\_ pay for \_\_\_\_\_ work.

**A**. equal - equal **B**. equal - equality **C**. equality - equality **D**. equal - equalize

**Question 24**: Men’s \_\_\_\_\_ change more slowly than women’s.

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

**Question 25**: The wedding rings are \_\_\_\_\_ of their love.

**A**. symbol **B**. symbolist **C**. symbolize **D**. symbolic

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

**Question 26**: Elizabeth I has reigned as queen of England from 1558 to 1603.

**A**. has reigned **B**. as **C**. queen of England **D**. from 1558 to 1603

**Question 27**: When it touches a cold surface, water vapor condensed.

**A**. it **B**. a cold surface **C**. water vapor **D**. condensed

**Question 28**: Changes in the schedule have been indicate on the bulletin board.

**A**. in **B**. have been indicate **C**. on **D**. bulletin board

**Question 29**: The piano concerto was beautifully performed by a sixteen-years-old.

**A**. The **B**. piano concerto

**C**. was beautifully performed **D**. sixteen-years-old

**Question 30**: The University of Michigan, which was found in 1817, is located in Ann Arbor.Michigan.

**A**. The University of Michigan **B**. which

**C**. was found **D**. is located

**Question 31**: Mail is send daily to all parts of the United States not only by the government but also by private carriers.

**A**. send **B**. daily

**C**. to all parts of the United States **D**. but also by private carriers

**Question 32**: It recognized that insulation containing formaldehyde can cause serious health problems for certain people.

**A**. recognized **B**. containing formaldehyde

**C**. can **D**. D health problems

**Question 33**: This will be an occasional for us all to make a new start.

**A**. will be **B**. occasional **C**. for **D**. to make a new start

**Question 34**: Few players have gained as much respect from their peer as Barry Bonds.

**A**. Few players **B**. have gained **C**. respect from **D**. peer

**Question 35**: You will be given the uniquely opportunity to study with one of Europe’s top chefs

**A**. will be given **B**. uniquely

**C**. to **D**. one of Europe’s top chefs

***V. 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.***

In the mid 17th century English noblemen wore short jackets with slashed sleeves, (36)                      trousers called breeches and high-heeled boots with spurs. To these they often added a lace collar and a broad-brimmed hat (37)                      with long plumes. Women’s dresses became softer and more flowing.
The Puritans believed that people should (38)                      simply, and they wore (39)                      black and white (40)                      . Men wore tall black hats and white stocks (neckbands). Puritans were among the early colonists of North America, so this (41)                      influenced American clothing.
(42)                      the end of the 17th century men began to wear the predecessor of the modern three-piece suit, a long (43)                      coat, a waistcoat and breeches, and a long wig. Women wore low necklines and looped back their dresses to reveal the underskirt. Cotton (44)                      increasingly, especially for underclothes such as the shift, a long shirt (45)                      by both sexes.

**Question** 36.  **A**. knee-long **B**. knee-length **C**. knee-high **D**. knee-lengths

**Question** 37. **A**. decorates **B**. decorating **C**. decorated **D**. decorate

**Question** 38.  **A**. dress **B**. be dressed **C**. be worn **D**. wore

**Question** 39.  **A**. plain **B**. polka-dot **C**. patterned **D**. striped

**Question** 40.  **A**. clothe **B**. clothing **C**. cloth **D**. cloths

**Question** 41.  **A**. style **B**. type **C**. fashions **D**. dresses

**Question** 42.  **A**. In **B**. On **C**. At **D**. Ø

**Question** 43.  **A**. sleeve **B**. collar **C**. neckline **D**. collarless

**Question** 44.  **A**. used **B**. is used **C**. used to **D**. was used

**Question** 45.  **A**. wear **B**. wearing **C**. worn **D**. wore

***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.***

Levi Strauss, a young immigrant from Germany, arrived in San Francisco in 1850. California was in the middle of the Gold Rush. Thousands of men were coming to California to dig for gold. And Strauss came to sell canvas to these gold miners. Canvas is a heavy fabric. So Strauss thought the miners could use the canvas for tents.
One day Strauss heard a miner complain that he couldn’t find clothes strong enough for the work he was doing. Strauss got an idea. He quickly took some of his canvas and made it into pants. These pants were what the miners needed. In one day Strauss sold all the pants he had made.
Strauss wanted to improve his pants. He wanted to make them even better. He bought a fabric that was softer than canvas but just as strong. This fabric came from Nîmes, a city in France, and was called serge de Nîmes. The miners like this fabric. They called it “denim” (from de Nîmes) and bought even more pants from Strauss.
However, denim had no color. Because of this the denim pants did not look very interesting, and they got dirty easily. To solve these problems, Strauss dyed the denim blue.
Strauss continued to improve his jeans. Today, the company he started is known around the world. And jeans are considered not just practical but very fashionable as well.

Question 46. What could be the best title of the passage?

**A**. A Young Immigrant From Germany **B**. The History of Blue Jeans

**C**. Serge de Nîmes **D**. The Gold Rush

Question 47. According to the writer, why did Levi Strauss come to California?

**A**. He came to California to dig for gold. **B**. He came to California to sell pants.

**C**. He came to California to buy denim. **D**. He came to California to sell canvas.

Question 48. Blue jeans \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. did not look very interesting **B**. are considered not practical

**C**. got dirty easily **D**. are considered good for many uses

Question 49. What is the meaning of the word “immigrant” in the first paragraph?

**A**. person who is good in business **B**. person who buys and sells things

**C**. person who moves to another country **D**. person who works in a mine

Question 50. Which of the following is not true?

**A**. Levi Strauss was the first person to make blue jeans.

**B**. Strauss made his first jeans from a fabric called serge de Nîmes.

**C**. The first jeans were very strong.

**D**. Nîmes is a city in France.

 **----- HẾT -----**

**ĐÁP ÁN**

**1. C 11. B 21. B 31. A 41. A**

**2. D 12. A 22. A 32. A 42. C**

**3. C 13. B 23. A 33. B 43. D**

**4. A 14. A 24. D 34. D 44. D**

**5. B 15. C 25. D 35. B 45. C**

**6. D 16. B 26. A 36. B 46. B**

**7. C 17. C 27. D 37. C 47. D**

**8. B 18. A 28. B 38. A 48. D**

**9. A 19. D 29. D 39. A 49. C**

**10. D 20. C 30. C 40. B 50. B**