

ÔN THI CÔNG CHỨC THUẾ TRẮC NGHIỆM 2016

PHẦN 1: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

A. Cùng động từ, khác dạng về thời/ Finite and Non-finite verbs/ Phrasal verbs

1. "Where ?" "In London."
a. were you born b. are you born
c. have you been born c. did you born
2. Nam to school alone if Tam doesn't come.
a. goes b. will go c. had gone d. went
3. We do everything we can to help you!
a. do b. shall do c. would do d. had done
4. I'll have Mary the umbrella to you immediately.
a. take b. to take c. taking d. took
5. His daughter nearly fell off the ladder. She nearly
- a. fell in b. fell over c. fell down d. fell away
6. what he is saying?
a. Do you understand b. Did you understand
c. You understand d. You understood
7. I wish I a famous singer.
a. am b. be c. will be d. were
8. It's 5 months since I last to her.
a. talk b. talking c. talked d. have talked
9. "Can we begin the test?" "We can't unless the teacher so."
a. will say b. is saying c. shall say d. says
10. When was the last time she her bedroom?
a. cleaned b. clean c. have cleaned d. are cleaning
11. Whose child he is?
a. do you think b. have you thought
c. will you think d. were you thinking
12. I felt embarrassed when I in front of the class.
a. stand up b. will stand up c. stood up d. are standing up
13. games without asking me for my permission.
a. Do not play b. Not play c. Won't play d. Didn't play
14. Never too much wine.
a. drink b. have drunk c. to drink d. drinking
15. I am working. Please do talking.
a. stopping b. stopped c. being stopped d. stop
16. The new proposals for students loans should be
- a. be taking b. takes c. take d. taken
17. This time next week, they to London.
a. will be flying b. will fly c. are flying d. have flown
18. Now, let's the original with the copy.

- a. comparing b. compares c. compared d. compare
19. Let me a look at this picture.
- a. had b. has c. is having d. have
20. My mother is always complaining about us from school.
- a. to meet b. meeting c. to collect d. collecting
21. Something right in what he says.
- a. be b. would be c. being d. is
22. Can you tell Jack I in a little late.
- a. had been b. am being c. be d. will be
23. Please more slowly.
- a. spoke b. speak c. speaking d. to speak
24. We shouldn't them what they want.
- a. give b. gave c. to give d. had given
25. How about to Nha Trang?
- a. travel b. travelling c. to travel d. travels
26. Remember the door before going to bed.
- a. locking b. to lock c. locked d. not locking
27. I am expected the result of last exam.
- a. knowing b. to know c. know d. knew
28. If you didn't follow his advice, you a fool.
- a. will be b. would be c. would be d. would have been
29. Nancy talks as if she everything.
- a. knows b. had known c. knew d. not know
30. His father was so angry that he didn't dare
- a. to come b. to coming c. coming d. came
31. Many things which we can do now couldn't years ago.
- a. do b. done c. being done d. be done
32. She would play well if she more.
- a. practiced b. practices c. practicing d. practice
33. Tell me what you on the way to school this morning.
- a. see b. saw c. had seen d. seen
34. She eating since they arrived.
- a. doesn't finish b. hasn't finished c. didn't finish d. not finish
35. Since the time the prices considerably.
- a. have risen b. rose c. rise d. had risen
36. They were very strict. They wouldn't let her daughter back home after 10 p.m.
- a. come b. coming c. came d. to come
37. He wishes she to him before she went and bought that house.
- a. spoke b. have spoken c. had spoken d. would have spoken
38. When he was young, he used to camping with his friends.
- a. going b. went c. have gone d. go
39. You needn'tback again.

- a. came b. to come c. come d. coming
40. Look! The people over there in a queue for their turn.
a. is standing / to wait b. stand / to wait
c. are standing / to wait d. is standing / waiting
41. If you see Daisy, you mind her to meet me?
a. will reminding b. will to remind
c. would reminding d. would to remind
42. Dick for Singapore as soon as he about your accident.
a. had left / was informed b. had left / had been informed
c. leaves/ has been informed d. left / was informed
43. If he, please wake me up.
a. would come b. will come c. had come d. comes
44. at 3 p.m., John was thought the suspect.
a. Seen and left / be b. To be seen leaving / to be
c. Seen leaving / to be d. He seen and left / to be
45. Fish were among the earliest forms of life. Fish on earth for ages and ages.
a. existed b. are existing c. exists d. have existed
46. I her that much money.
a. oppose to lend b. oppose to lending
c. am opposed to lend d. am opposed to lending
47. Lan to the hospital yesterday evening but nobody took her there.
a. could go b. would go c. should have gone d. must have gone
48. Tom was a really intelligent boy when we were in high school . I still remember very intelligent and strange questions.
a. his asking b. asking him c. him to ask d. his being asked
49. “Did you enjoy the film?” “Yes, but I don’t think the actors performed as well as they”
a. do b. have done c. once did d. did
50. I want to her why we can’t go.
a. would explain b. explained c. to explain d. will explain
51. There’s no need to get just because I am a few minutes late.
a. annoyed b. annoying c. annoy d. annoys
52. He feels dizzy but he expects the feeling will pass in a minute.
a. off b. on c. by d. from
53. When I picked up my pen, I found that the nib
a. broke b. had broken c. has broken d. had been breaking
54. Our teacher appeared after we for him for fifteen minutes.
a. was waiting b. have waited c. had waited d. waiting
55. He confessed to the bicycle.
a. steal b. stealing c. be stolen d. to steal
56. “You have been spending a great deal of money lately.” “You’re right. I need to on my expenses.”
a. cut out b. cut up c. cut down d. cut away

B. Từ mang nghĩa từ vựng: cùng loại từ nhưng khác nhau về nghĩa hay các dùng: Nouns, Verbs, Adj, Adverb,

1. It was an extraordinary villa. It was quite
a. extreme b. funny c. big d. exceptional
2. His answer was so confused that the teacher could hardly make any of it at all.
a. meaning b. interpretation c. intelligibility d. sense
3. There were a great deal of machinery. This means there
a. was one big machine b. was one big engine
c. were many machines c. was one powerful machine
4. Mr Pike's passport last month, so he will have to get a new one.
a. ended b. elapsed c. expired d. researched
5. Hospitals were built with the profits. They were built with the
a. benefits b. earnings c. winnings d. excesses
6. This girl was fast asleep. She had a sleep.
a. deeply b. sound c. quick d. soundly
7. He got a ladder from the shed. He one.
a. fetched b. took c. brought d. carried
8. She couldn't her children to his care.
a. admit b. confide c. trust d. convince
9. My boss spoke in a sarcastic voice. He spoke in a voice.
a. critical b. laughing c. despicable d. mocking
10. If I walk in with muddy boots, Dad always me.
a. scolds b. beats c. rebukes d. a & c
11. When the company had to close because of economics difficulties, he became
a. inconsiderate b. affected c. redundant d. concerned
12. This summer resort is absolutely wonderful and I'd it to anyone.
a. recommend b. talk c. praise d. accommodate
13. We had to walk since we couldn't to take a bus.
a. afford b. be wealthy c. supply d. furnish
14. After retiring, my aunt spent her on an expensive holiday.
a. dollars b. accounts c. savings d. cheques
15. My is collecting coins from all over the world.
a. pastime b. career c. business d. vocation
16. Mr. Pike should the speech of the welcome.
a. do b. make c. have d. speak
17. Smoking is in many companies in our country.
a. permitted b. taught c. banned d. stopped
18. The clerk had to the conversation to wait on a customer.
a. break off b. hurry c. continue d. begin
19. A lot of people left school at 16 and they now leaving so early.
a. sorry b. regret c. confuse d. worry

20. This man was defeated in the elections. He was
- a. conquered b. won c. beaten d. destroyed
21. We what the weather's going to be like next Sunday.
- a. think b. suppose c. wonder d. demand
22. I didn't recognize the man until he turned round to me.
- a. look b. face c. stare d. head
23. He did everything he could to attract her: shouted, whistled, waved his arms but she still didn't see him.
- a. attention b. notice c. recognition d. eyesight\
24. Mary was with friends at school because she always made them laugh.
- a. familiar b. considerate c. popular d. attractive
25. The boy's teachers him to improve his drawing.
- a. encouraged b. insisted c. made d. persisted
26. We shall always not going on a trip to London when we had a chance.
- a. forget b. detest c. resent d. regret
27. The old clown was in a sight, standing there with tears running down his cheeks.
- a. harmful b. pitiful c. careless d. blameless
28. His grandmother was suddenly ill during the night and died the following afternoon.
- a. fallen b. taken c. got d. become
29. Her teachers were that she passed the examination.
- a. anxious b. mad c. concerned d. delighted
30. Their hosts them a very warm welcome.
- a. did b. had c. made d. gave
31. Hello! – Oh, I'm awfully sorry. I you for a close friend of mine.
- a. neglected b. mistook c. thought d. mislaid
32. Could you hold the ladder while I climb up and pick the coconuts.
- a. firm b. solid c. steady d. rigid
33. Can you the results of the coming general elections?
- a. foretold b. forecast c. foresaw d. forwarned
34. We can't go wrong if we the instructions.
- a. follow b. take c. guide d. keep
35. I usually like history, but I didn't care for the last year. We did nineteenth century European history. It was boring.
- a. syllabus b. study c. plan d. timetable
36. Smoke from factories is a kind of
- a. fertilizer b. smog c. pollutant d. vapour
37. Politicians often write their at the end of their careers.
- a. memories b. memoirs c. remembrances d. souvenirs
38. Farmers can their land by yearly rotation of crops.
- a. keep b. protect c. prevent d. draining
39. That athlete hopes to a new world record.

- a. do b. make c. build d. fix
40. What to see her at the stadium!
- a. the surprise b. surprise c. a surprise d. surprising
41. She spent all on a new modern car.
- a. the money she had saved b. the money she had borrowed
c. the money she borrowed d. the money she had lent
42. She at the beautiful model standing by the counter.
- a. glanced b. stared at c. watched carefully d. paid attention to
43. We can't help laughing. There are some excellent in this magazine.
- a. jokes b. laughters c. reviews d. comments
44. Our companies should with foreign companies.
- a. compare b. cooperate c. solve d. borrow
45. He is very, so he goes to see a doctor.
- a. overweight b. healthy c. gaining weight d. losing weight
46. All of us have seen the arrival or departure of migrating of birds.
- a. flocks b. herds c. fleets d. schools
47. Banking is the activity of banks.
- a. business b. barter c. technology d. society
48. When you want to go on a camping trip, you'd better bring to sleep in.
- a. tools b. food c. cooker d. a tent
49. Before Daisy went to bed, she the lights.
- a. closed b. turned on c. closed up d. switched off
50. She advised us to wait for him for a while. She advised us to wait
- a. patiently b. for a short time c. for a minute d. for a long time
51. You had better put breakable ornaments out of when your child is playing around.
- a. reach b. hand c. hold d. place
52. A gust of wind swept the bed of the roof. The wind blew very
- a. hard b. fast c. quickly d. soon
53. After telling Lan that she would be dismissed, her colleague silent for a moment.
- a. keep b. remained c. talked d. whispered
54. There was a good of the mountain from my grandmother's cottage.
- a. sight b. view c. scene d. scenery
55. Smoking is a bad of yours.
- a. practice b. habit c. custom d. usage
56. Sam read the thief's note. In this sentence, "note" means
- a. coin b. message c. cheque d. money
57. We all him good luck when he decided to emigrate.
- a. gave b. told c. wished d. said
58. I've got a very good with the BBC.
- a. task b. work c. profession d. job
59. How long does it to get to London?

- a. take b. make c. need d. want
60. He is of the dark so he never goes out late at night.
- a. doubtful b. separated c. afraid d. care ful

C. Từ mang nghĩa ngữ pháp: giới từ, từ nối, liên từ, đại từ quan hệ,.....

1. There wear ten million viewers in all. That was the
- a. all b. whole c. result d. total
2. It was lovely weather that we spent the whole day on the beach.
- a. so b. such a c. so a d. such
3. She couldn't skate then her foot problem.
- a. because of b. because c. although d. as
4. Peter won't be home for dinner this evening.
- a. this b. a c. no word is needed d. the
5. you do, please don't go too near the edge of the cliff.
- a. Wherever b. However c. Whatever d. Whenever
6. Jane looks she's been pulled through a hedge backwards!
- a. as b. like c. as if d. whether
7. She has been gazing out of the window since it started to snow.
- a. always b. ever c. fairly d. already
8. He possibly be Charles's father. He doesn't look old enough.
- a. mustn't b. shouldn't c. can't d. needn't
9. "I think we'd better bring John this discussion." The teacher said.
"He's got a lot of experience in this field."
- a. up against b. in on c. round to d. up with
10. You better stay at home so as not to give flu to others.
- a. should b. have to c. had d. have
11. There was nothing for it to get off the bus and walk back home.
- a. other b. but c. otherwise d. than
12. my opinion, we should reorganize the whole company.
- a. As far as b. To c. According d. In
13. When I first visited Moscow, I couldn't get used the cold weather.
- a. with b. to c. for d. in
14. He can't stop. He's his way to a very important meeting.
- a. on b. out of c. in d. towards
15. Tuition at this University runs one thousand pounds a semester.
- a. so high as b. as high to c. as high as d. as high than
16. Tell me you are looking for and I will try to help you.
- a. that b. what c. who d. which
17. You'd better drink more water,?
- a. hadn't you b. had you c. wouldn't you d. didn't you
18. Why do you always believe in everything he says?
- a. who b. which c. when d. what

19. One of the reasons why the French wished to establish colonies in the New World some of them wanted to escape religious persecution at home.
 a. was because b. was that c. were because d. were that
20. We think that we will elect Mr. Brown
 a. for our chairman b. be our chairman c. being our chairman d. our chairman
21. The building they built last year was damaged by the storm last night.
 a. who b. when c. that d. where
22. Some of my friends are taking extra classes in English become tourist guides.
 a. so that b. so as c. in order that d. so as to
23. Do you know the name of the restaurant we had dinner in last night?
 a. where b. what c. when d. which
24. In a fortnight, there are days.
 a. ten b. twelve c. forty d. fourteen
25. The swamp contained thousands of fish.
 a. much b. one c. many d. few
26. John is sixteen years old, but Mary, his sister, is only eight.
 a. He is older than his sister two times.
 b. He is twice as old as his sister.
 c. His sister is twice as young as him.
 d. He is two twice as older as his sister.
27. Michael and his friend were badly injured in the last match, so can play today.
 a. both of them b. neither one of them
 c. neither of them d. not any of them
28. Mary put a on the letter.
 a. five-cents stamp b. five-cent stamp
 c. stamp of five cents d. five-cent stamps
29. Ten pupils, none of got good marks, took last examination.
 a. who b. which c. whom d. whose
30. Their houses are on the same hill. His is hers.
 a. over b. on c. above d. upon
31. We quarreled the choice of a house.
 a. on b. over c. for d. to
32. "Are you going to the movies?" "If Betty goes,"
 a. I do so b. so go I c. so I'll go d. so will I
33. "Why haven't these letters been mailed?" "Well, Dane said she would get someone tomorrow."
 a. for mailing them b. mailing them
 c. will mail them d. to mail them
34. the better she seems to feel.
 a. When she takes more medicine b. The more medicine she takes
 c. Taking more of the medicine d. More medicine taken
35. The musician is a person plays a musical instrument.

- a. that b. which c. when d. whom
36. "Charles has lived in Tokyo for thirteen years." "Yes, but he doesn't understand Japanese."
- a. already b. yet c. still d. anymore
37. I thought you said Jane was going away this summer,?
- a. didn't I b. didn't you c. wasn't she d. wasn't it
38. I often go to visit my friends in Hue, is 80 miles away.
- a. who b. which c. what d. where
39. "..... will the train start?" "In a few minutes' time."
- a. When b. How long c. How long ago d. How much
40. The reason he didn't attend your party was obvious.
- a. when b. why c. which d. who
41. Mr. Nam, is a doctor, eats in this restaurant everyday.
- a. when b. where c. why d. who
42. Mary, children are at school all day, is free and wants to get a job.
- a. Who b. whose c. whom d. which
43. Don't drink too much beer, will make us fat.
- a. which b. when c. who d. whom
44. She has bought some more food her friends stay to dinner.
- a. in case b. if c. provided d. as long as
45. The noise the naughty boy made woke his father up.
- a. whose b. which c. when d. whom
46. We saw wild animals while on vacation.
- a. a lot b. a little c. a few d. much
47. Are you looking forward on your vacation?
- a. to go b. for going c. to going d. at going

D. TỪ CÓ CÙNG GỐC TỪ, KHÁC LOẠI (Danh từ, động từ, tính từ, trạng từ)

1. Commodities were sent from various parts of the world. They came from parts.
- a. difference b. same c. different d. differently
2. An old man taught her how the violin.
- a. play b. playing c. to play d. played
3. He doesn't want to let me he was going out.
- a. to know b. knew c. knows d. know
4. The boys speak English
- a. fluent b. fluently c. fluency d. fluencyly
5. Some people are used to bicycle trips to the countryside every Sunday.
- a. rode b. ridden c. ride d. riding
6. Charlie is very irritated by loud noises.
- a. easily b. easy c. easymnt d. easiness
7. People said that 85% of all these accidents were caused by drivers'
- a. care b. careless c. carelessness d. careful
8. 'Do you think we'd better offer Mr. Brown a drink?' "No. He looks"
- a. comfortable b. real comfortable c. comfort d. comfortably
9. Which would you, milk or coffee?
- a. preference b. preferential c. prefer d. preferable
10. Were they when their team won the match?
- a. satisfied b. satisfying c. satisfactory d. satisfy
11. Jean continued to be an man.
- a. energy b. energetic c. energetically d. energetics
12. The girl's was incomprehensible to the head teacher.
- a. behaves b. behavior c. behavioral d. behaviorism
13. Have you ever experienced pain?
- a. intensive b. intense c. strong d. intensify
14. Nam's parents are very with his success.
- a. please b. pleasant c. pleasing d. pleased
15. Are you losing your?
- a. remembrance b. memory c. memorize d. remember
16. Do you constantly feel?
- a. exhausted b. exhausting c. exhaustedly d. exhaust
17. Do you ever find it difficult to ?
- a. breath b. breathe c. breathy d. breathless
18. Nokia has large in China.
- a. sellers b. selling c. sales d. sale
19. Ericsson is one of Nokia's
- a. competition b. competitive c. competes d. competitors
20. Berli Jucker Group is one of Thailand's oldest trading
- a. organization b. organizing c. organizers d. organizations
21. He looked very when I told him the news.
- A. happily B. happy C. happiness D. was happy
22. These flowers smell
- A. sweet B. sweetly C. sweetness D. being sweet
23. They didn't want to make radios because of the from larger companies.

9. Day and night are a result of the earth spinning on its axis because that a given place
periods of sunlight and shadow during a twenty-four-hour period.
A B C
D
10. Thunder is rarely heard beyond 15 miles because of temperature and wind vary at
different heights in the region around a thunderstorm.
A B C
D
11. Some gestures, such as methods of counting nor insulting, vary from society to society
and are clearly learned.
A B
C D
12. Frank Lloyd Wright, the well-known architect, believed that a home should be usable
both as a beautiful structure.
A B
C D
13. With the aid of ultra-sound, dolphins can not only sense obstacles in their path,
and also identify, from the quality of the echo, the nature of the objects ahead.
A B
C D
14. Since Darwin's time, the theory of natural selection has been debated and tested,
refined, qualified, and elaborate.
A B
C D
15. Beriberi had long been a common and a seriously disease in parts of the world where
polished rice was the staple food.
A B C
D
16. Because the outer surface of an airplane is made almost entirely of metal lightning
currents penetrate seldom to the interior or affect passengers.
A B
C D
17. Scientists believe that the pupil response is too sensitive that it can detect
differences too slight to be expressed verbally.
A
B C D
18. An animal has to eat great quantities of plants in order to extract calories enough to
sustain itself.
A B C
D
19. A tornado travels usually in a northeasterly direction, at a speed, in the range of 35 to
45 miles an hour, and is preceded by heavy rain.
A B C
D
20. When the eggs of the Nile crocodile are close to hatching, the young within make
pipng calls which are too loud that they can be heard from several yards.
A B
C D

PHẦN 2: SENTENCES

Choose the best option to rewrite given sentences, keep the same meaning.

1. Can people use the sea to produce electricity?
 - a. Can the sea be used to produce electricity?
 - b. Can people be used the sea to produce electricity?
 - c. Can the sea be used by people to produce electricity?
 - d. Can the sea to be used to produce electricity?
2. They will build a bridge over the river in my hometown next year.
 - a. A bridge will built over the river in my hometown next year.
 - b. A bridge will have been built over the river in my hometown next year.
 - c. A bridge will be built over the river in my hometown next year.
 - d. A bridge will build the river in my hometown next year.
3. “Peter will become our team member”, said Mary.
 - a. Mary said that Peter become their team member.
 - b. Mary said that Peter became their team member.
 - c. Mary said that Peter would become their team member.
 - d. Mary said that Peter will become their team member.
4. That skirt is too small for my daughter to wear.
 - a. My daughter doesn’t like to wear that skirt.
 - b. My daughter is too small to wear that skirt.
 - c. That skirt isn’t big enough for my daughter to wear.
 - d. That skirt is big for my daughter to wear.
5. The new doctor gave her a health check las year.
 - a. She was giving a health check by the new doctor next year.
 - b. She was give a health check by the new doctor next year.
 - c. She was given a health check by the new doctor next year.
 - d. She gave a health check by the new doctor next year.
6. Smith is better at football than any other sport.
 - a. Football is Smith’s best sport.
 - b. Football is better than any other sport.
 - c. Smith likes all kinds of sport.
 - d. Smith prefers any other sport to football.
7. Rose plays the piano really well.
 - a. Rose is really good at playing the piano.
 - b. Piano is the best to Rose.
 - c. Rose loves only playing the piano.
 - d. Playing the piano is Rose’s best hobby.
8. There are only few houses in the village.
 - a. There are many houses in the village.
 - b. There are a lot of house in the village.
 - c. There are much houses in the village.
 - d. The village has only few houses.

9. Jane is just 17. She can't go to vote.
- Jane is not interested in voting because she is just 17.
 - Jane is not old enough to go to vote.
 - Jane can't go to vote for 17 years.
 - Jane is old to go to vote.
10. You can buy newspapers in these shops.
- Newspapers can be bought in these shops.
 - These shops can buy newspapers.
 - You are bought newspapers in these shops.
 - These shops can be bought newspapers.
11. Why don't you stay in bed for a few days.
- You should buy a new bed to stay.
 - You have stayed in bed for a few days.
 - If I were you, I would stay in bed for a few days.
 - If I were you, I will stay in bed for a few days.
12. He let his son go to London for the weekend.
- He son should go to London with him for the weekend.
 - He was allowed to go to London with his son for the weekend.
 - He allowed his son to go to London for the weekend.
 - His son could to go to London for the weekend.
13. I was so bored by his lecture. I left.
- His lecture was so boring that I left.
 - I was so boring with his lecture that I left.
 - His lecture was so bored that I left.
 - He was not so boring but I left.
14. Joe started learning French six years ago.
- Joe has been learning French six years ago.
 - Joe has been learning French for six years.
 - Joe started learning French for six years.
 - Joe has been starting French for six years.
15. She walked quietly. She didn't want to wake the baby.
- She walked quietly so she didn't want to wake the baby.
 - She walked such quietly that she didn't want to wake the baby.
 - She walked quietly although she didn't want to wake the baby.
 - She walked quietly because she didn't want to wake the baby.
16. We like field events. We like team games.
- We like field events more than team games.
 - We like field events but also team games.
 - We like both field events but also team games.
 - We like not only field events but also team games.
17. Being the only child in the family, I was often lonely.
- Although I am the only child in the family, I was often lonely.
 - Because of I am the only child in the family, I was often lonely.

- c. Because I was the only child in the family, I was often lonely.
 - d. I was often lonely so I was the only child in the family.
18. Rose wanted John to take her to the station.
- a. John wanted to see Rose at the station.
 - b. Rose was asked John to take her to the station.
 - c. Rose took John to the station.
 - d. Rose had John take her to the station.
19. Nickel and silver do not differ greatly in appearance.
- a. There is great difference between nickel and silver.
 - b. The difference in appearance between nickel and silver is not great.
 - c. The difference between nickel and silver is great.
 - d. Appearance between nickel and silver is great.
20. It's a long time since our last conversation.
- a. We had a conversation for a long time.
 - b. Our conversation lasted a long time.
 - c. We haven't talked to each other for a long time.
 - d. Our last conversation was long.
21. There was never any answer when we rang.
- a. We had no answer when it rang.
 - b. Every time we rang, there wasn't any answer.
 - c. We had no answer although it rang.
 - d. When it rang, we did not answer.
22. Look at how black the sky is! The rain is coming.
- a. Look at how black the sky is! It has rained.
 - b. Look at how black the sky is! It is going to rain.
 - c. Look at how black the sky is! The rain is going.
 - d. Look at how black the sky is! It is raining.
23. What is the price of your Macbook Air?
- a. How much does your Macbook Air cost?
 - b. What is your Macbook Air?
 - c. How much is your Macbook Air cost?
 - d. How does your Macbook Air cost?
24. I thought the shirt would cost more than it did.
- a. This shirt cost much more than I had.
 - b. The shirt cost less than I had thought.
 - c. I thought the shirt was too expensive.
 - d. I didn't think the shirt would be expensive.
25. This city doesn't have any good restaurants.
- a. The restaurants in this city are very good.
 - b. There are no good restaurants in this city.
 - c. The restaurants in this city are not as good as I thought.
 - d. The restaurants in this city are not so bad.
26. Barbara is the tallest girl in her class.

- a. Nobody is taller than Barbara.
 - b. Barbara is the tallest student.
 - c. Nobody in Barbara's class is as tall as she is.
 - d. Barbara is taller than others.
27. He does not have enough money to buy a new bicycle.
- a. This bicycle is not new to buy.
 - b. This bicycle is too expensive for him to buy.
 - c. The bicycle is expensive to buy.
 - d. He does not prefer to buy a new bicycle.
28. My sister and I often went to that shop.
- a. My sister and I use to go to that shop.
 - b. My sister and I used to go to that shop.
 - c. I went to that shop and so my sister.
 - d. I went to that shop and so my sister, too.
29. She can't come to the party because she is too busy.
- a. She is too busy to come to the party.
 - b. She is such busy that she can't come to the party.
 - c. She is so busy to come to the party.
 - d. She is not busy enough to come to the party.
30. Norman is a much better dancer than me.
- a. Norman can dance best than me.
 - b. I can dance more good than Norman.
 - c. Norman is the best dancer.
 - d. I can't dance as well as Norman.
31. The news of her grandmother's death was a great shock to her.
- a. Before her grandmother died, she was shocked.
 - b. The news that her grandmother had died was a great shock to her.
 - c. Her grandmother died when she was shocked.
 - d. After she had been shocked, her grandmother died.
32. No one in my class is as good at Maths as Mary.
- a. Mary is best at Maths in my class.
 - b. Mary is as good at Maths in my class.
 - c. Mary is the best at Maths in my class.
 - d. Mary is better at Maths in my class.
33. They finished their breakfast and then they left.
- a. They had left before they finished their breakfast.
 - b. After they had finished their breakfast, they left.
 - c. Before they finished their breakfast, they left.
 - d. After they had left, they finished their breakfast.
34. David lost his job because he was lazy.
- a. David's lazy made him lose his job.
 - b. David lost his job so he was lazy.
 - c. David was so lazy that he lost his job

- d. Because of losing his job, David was too lazy.
35. My office gives everyone a personal parking area in front of the building.
- The building has its personal parking area.
 - A personal parking area is given to the building.
 - Everyone is given a personal parking area in front of the building by my office.
 - My office is given a personal parking area to everyone in the building.
36. They've sold the grocery, I used to go shopping there.
- They've sold the grocery where I used to go shopping
 - They've sold the grocery where I used to go shopping there.
 - They've sold the grocery which I used to go shopping.
 - They've sold the grocery that I used to go shopping.
37. The last time she came back to her house was 10 years ago.
- She didn't come back to her house 10 years ago.
 - She came back to an empty house for 10 years.
 - She has not come back to her house for 10 years.
 - Her house was last empty for 10 years.
38. To write a book in a week is impossible.
- It is impossible to write a book in a week.
 - A week is impossible for a book writing.
 - A week's book is impossibly written.
 - Writing a book is impossible for a week.
39. We don't visit our old friends very often.
- We don't visit our old friends rarely.
 - We rarely visit our old friends.
 - We always visit our old friends.
 - We visit rarely our old friends.
40. Is this the only way to take him out of the problem?
- Is the problem of taking him out the only way?
 - Isn't there any other way to take him out of the problem?
 - Is it another way to take him out of the problem?
 - Is taking him out of the problem the only way?
41. Unless he phones his girlfriend immediately, she will leave away.
- If his girlfriend leaves away, he doesn't phone her immediately.
 - Unless he phones his girlfriend immediately, she will not leave away.
 - When his girlfriend leaves away, he phones her immediately.
 - If he doesn't phone his girlfriend immediately, she will leave away.
42. The teacher said to him, "Why are you late again?"
- The teacher asked why he was late again.
 - The teacher asked why he late again?
 - The teacher asked him to be not late again.
 - The teacher said to him not to be late again.
43. We understand more than they do.
- They don't understand anything at all.

- b. They don't understand as much as we do.
 - c. We are very intelligent.
 - d. They are more intelligent than us.
44. We are not in the office now. We can't help you with the paperwork.
- a. If we were in the office now, we could help you with the paperwork.
 - b. If we were in the office now, we help you with the paperwork.
 - c. If we have been in the office now, we could help you with the paperwork.
 - d. If we are in the office now, we can help you with the paperwork.
45. My son feels frightened when he sees a snake.
- a. My son feels frightening when he sees a snake.
 - b. My son is frightening snakes
 - c. My son is afraid of snakes.
 - d. A snake is frightening my son.
46. The play was boring. It was badly acted and too long.
- a. The play was boring so it was badly acted and too long.
 - b. The play was badly acted and too long although it was boring.
 - c. The play was boring because it was badly acted and too long.
 - d. The play was badly acted and too long as it was boring.
47. The day was so nice that I went out for a walk.
- a. It was such a nice day that I went out for a walk.
 - b. It was so a nice day that I went out for a walk.
 - c. A nice day made me to go out for a walk.
 - d. The day was such nice that I went out for a walk.
48. I am sure that she will not fail the exam.
- a. She mustn't fail the exam.
 - b. She can't fail the exam.
 - c. She hasn't failed the exam.
 - d. She shouldn't fail the exam.
49. Nobody told the children what to do in their free time.
- a. The children were not told what to do in their free time.
 - b. Children didn't tell anybody what they did in their free time.
 - c. Nobody told the children in their free time.
 - d. Children told nobody what to do in their free time.
50. They didn't learn the poems by heart. They failed the exam.
- a. If they had learnt the poems by heart, they wouldn't have failed the exam.
 - b. If they have learnt the poems by heart, they wouldn't have failed the exam.
 - c. If they had learnt the poems by heart, they would have failed the exam.
 - d. If they had learn the poems by heart, they wouldn't have failed the exam.
51. People say that Mark and Eric are effective workers.
- a. That says Mark and Eric are worked effectively.
 - b. People say that Mark and Eric are effective working.
 - c. People say that Mark and Eric work effectively.
 - d. Say people that Mark and Eric are worked effectively.
52. It was such an amusing news that Rose burst into tears.
- a. The news was so amused which Rose burst into tears.
 - b. The news was too amused that Rose burst into tears.
 - c. The news was so amusing that Rose burst into tears.
 - d. The news was such amused that Rose burst into tears.
53. The teacher was marking the tests and the students were doing the exercises.
- a. The teacher was marking the tests while the students were doing the exercises.

- b. The teacher told the students to do the exercises, then marked the tests.
 - c. The students were doing the exercises when the teacher marked the tests.
 - d. The teacher was marking the tests while the students did the exercises.
54. Cars cause air pollution. People still want them.
- a. Because cars cause air pollution, people still want them.
 - b. Cars cause air pollution, therefore people still want them.
 - c. Although cars cause air pollution, people still want them.
 - d. Cars cause air pollution so people still want them.
55. She wrote a letter to him two months later.
- a. He wrote a letter to her two months later.
 - b. She got a letter from him two months later.
 - c. A letter is written by her two months later.
 - d. A letter was written to him two months later.
56. The meeting was cancelled because there were not enough participants.
- a. There were so few participants that the meeting was cancelled.
 - b. The meeting was cancelled so there were not enough participants.
 - c. Although the meeting was cancelled, there were not enough participants.
 - d. There were not participants enough so the meeting was cancelled.
57. It took me only some minutes to travel to work . There was little traffic.
- a. Little traffic brought me some minutes to travel to work.
 - b. It took me only some minutes to travel to work although there was little traffic.
 - c. Travelling to work took me some minutes.
 - d. Because there was little traffic, it took me only some minutes to travel to work.
58. I have to get home before nine. Otherwise my father will be angry with me.
- a. I have to get home before nine so my father will be angry with me.
 - b. Although I have to get home before nine, my father will be angry with me.
 - c. If I have to get home before nine, my father will be angry with me.
 - d. My father will be angry with me if I don't get home before nine.
59. She is terribly rich. She can afford to buy almost anything.
- a. She is so rich that she can buy almost anything.
 - b. She can afford to buy almost anything although she is terribly rich.
 - c. She is such rich that she can buy almost anything.
 - d. Despite the fact that she is terribly rich, she can afford to buy anything.
60. He doesn't usually stay up so late .
- a. He used to stay up late.
 - b. He usually stay up late.
 - c. He doesn't use to stay up late.
 - d. He is not used to staying up late.
61. Katherine wanted to know the time.
- a. Katherine wanted to know what time is it.
 - b. Katherine wanted to know how the time ran.
 - c. Katherine wanted to know what was the time.
 - d. Katherine wanted to know what the time was.
62. The flight from London to New York lasted five hours.
- a. From London to New York took five hours.
 - b. It took five hours to fly from London to New York.
 - c. London to New York took five hours for a flight.
 - d. It took the flight from London to New York five hours.
63. "We bought a new car yesterday", said my neighbor.
- a. My neighbor said that they had bought a new car the day after.

- b. My neighbor said that they had bought a new car the day before.
 - c. My neighbor said that they bought a new car the day after.
 - d. My neighbor said that they bought a new car the day before.
64. There is always trouble when she comes to visit me.
- a. When she visits me, she comes to trouble.
 - b. Whenever she has trouble, she comes to visit me.
 - c. Whenever there is trouble, she comes to visit me.
 - d. Whenever she comes to visit me, there is trouble.
65. He must clean his suit before the job interview.
- a. His suit needs to clean before the job interview.
 - b. His suit must be cleaned before the job interview.
 - c. When he goes to the job interview, he cleans his suit.
 - d. After the job interview, he cleans his suit.
66. He stayed at home. It rained hard.
- a. He stayed at home. So, it rained hard.
 - b. Because it rained hard, he stayed at home.
 - c. Although it rained hard, he stayed at home.
 - d. It rained hard because he stayed at home.
67. It started to rain 2 hours ago.
- a. It has been rained for 2 hours.
 - b. It rained for 2 hours.
 - c. It had rained for 2 hours.
 - d. It has rained for 2 hours.
68. I would like to thank your sister for her help.
- a. Your sister thank me for her help.
 - b. I am very grateful to your sister for her help.
 - c. I am very happy with your sister for her help.
 - d. Your sister is very happy for her helping me.
69. Although I admire his comedies, I can't agree that they are better than his plays.
- a. Despite of admiring his comedies, I can't agree that they are better than his plays.
 - b. In spite of admiring his comedies, I can't agree that they are better than his plays.
 - c. In spite to admiring his comedies, I can't agree that they are better than his plays.
 - d. In spite admiring his comedies, I can't agree that they are better than his plays.

PHẦN 3: READING COMPREHENSION – ĐỌC HIỂU

A: Đọc đoạn văn và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi đi sau đoạn văn

Bài 1: *Read the following text and select the best answer A, B, C or D for each question after the text.*

In most animals, dental decay is a rare problem. In man, and especially in the affluent West, the disease has reached epidemic proportions.

The cause of tooth decay in human beings is a bacterium that feeds on the sugar in our food. It digests the sugar more easily by converting it into an acid. The acid then dissolves the enamel, the outer coating of the teeth, and finally attacks the living nerve within. The result is the agonizing pain we know as toothache.

1. According to the passage, how common is it for animals to suffer from tooth decay?
- A. They never suffer from it.

- B. They seldom suffer from it.
 - C. They suffer from it as commonly as people do.
 - D. They suffer from it more commonly than people do.
2. What does the passage say about the problem of tooth decay in the rich Western countries?
- A. It is steadily decreasing each year.
 - B. It has remained unchanged for a long time.
 - C. It has been increasing slowly for years.
 - D. It is now virtually out of control.
3. Decay cannot begin until the bacterium produces.....
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Food from sugar | B. acid from sugar |
| C. Sugar from food | D. sugar from acid |
4. The term “tooth decay” refers to the.....
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Digestion of the food | B. production of the acid |
| C. conversion of the food | D. dissolution of the enamel |
5. The last sentence means that toothache is a condition which is often.....
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| A. umbrella | B. a bit unpleasant |
| C. quite unexpected | D. unpleasant but bearable |

Bài 2

Do you intend to study at American University? It takes a long time to get accepted at most American schools, perhaps as much as a year. That’s why you should start choosing a school as soon as possible. It’s also a good idea to apply to several different institutions, so that you’ll have a better chance of acceptance at once. You should start looking for information now, because the more information you have about each college, the better choice you can make.

There are two good ways to get information you need. One is a general reference book, called Guide to American Colleges and Universities. The other good source of information is the catalogue published by each school.

You can study the general guide in almost any American library. This book has many useful statistics, such as the number of students, the average test scores for people accepted to the school, the number of books in the library, and the number of faculty members. You can also find the address of each school in this book.

Although the general guidebook has helpful information, some of the facts may be out-of-date. For instance, many schools raise their tuition every year. Since you’ll need to know what your education will cost, out-of-date information will not be good enough. Also schools sometimes change their requirements for entrance. To be sure that you are getting current information, write to the university and ask for its catalogue. The catalogue not only has more detailed information. For instance, the catalogue can tell you if there is a special foreign student advisor, what kind of courses are offered, and what kind of housing is available. Some universities have dormitories, but at others you have to find your own place to live.

With all of this information, you should be able to pick out several good schools.

1. What was the main topic of this talk?
- A. different kinds of American universities.

- B. sources of information about US universities.
 - C. the difference between colleges and universities.
 - D. how to get accepted at a University.
2. What can you find in a general guide to Universities?
 - A. statistics about the American economy.
 - B. definitions of current slang expressions.
 - C. addresses of the schools.
 - D. current information.
 3. According to the speaker, what is one reason you should write for a catalogue?
 - A. Catalogues give the names of the faculty members.
 - B. There are too many details in the guidebook.
 - C. Information in catalogues is current.
 - D. Addresses are given for the dormitories.
 4. What is tuition?
 - A. textbooks
 - B. students and faculty
 - C. processing of applicants for entrance
 - D. payment for classes
 5. What does the word “housing” mean?
 - A. the building where classes are held.
 - B. cafeterias
 - C. the building where the students live
 - D. transportation facilities

Bài 3

The Young Achiever of the Year

Kal Kaur Rai has always been interested in fashion and has just won the title of Young Achiever of the Year at the Asian Business Awards. Ever since she was a child, she has drawn clothes and designed patterns. She never told her hard-working parents, who own a supermarket, that she wanted to turn her hobby into a career. She thought they expected her to go into a more established business, so she went to university to do a management degree.

After university, she moved to London and worked in an advertising agency. She had to attend industry events but couldn't afford the designer clothes she liked. She started making shirts and tops for herself. When her friends saw her clothes, they asked her to make things for them. She then found a small shop in London willing to take her designs on a sale or return basis. They were very popular and nothing came back. This encouraged her to leave her advertising job, take out a £20,000 loan and begin her own women-swear label.

Kal's parents were not angry about her career change and said they would support her, which really pleased her. Her clothes are now on sale in over 70 stores and her business has an income of over £500,000. Her clothes appear in fashion magazines, she designs for pop stars and she has just gained public recognition by winning this award. Her business has come a long way and she knows she is extremely lucky. “What I do is my hobby – and I get paid for it! But remember, I've worked hard for this.”

1. What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A. Encourage fashion designers to make better business plans
- B. Compare a job in fashion with other choices of career.

- C. Give details of recent changes in the fashion industry
 - D. Explain how a woman set up a fashion business
- 2. What does the reader learn about Kal's parents?**
- A. They wanted Kal to help them run the family business.
 - B. They did not realize that Kal wanted to work in fashion.
 - C. They insisted Kal should continue with her job in advertising.
 - D. They did not think Kal worked hard enough at university.
- 3. Kal decided to borrow £20,000 when**
- A. All her clothes in the London shop were sold.
 - B. Her friends asked her to make clothes for them.
 - C. She lost her job at the advertising agency.
 - D. The fashion industry was in a period of growth.
- 4. What does Kal say about her career?**
- A. She plans to open more stores.
 - B. She believes that she deserves her success.
 - C. She particularly enjoys designing for famous people.
 - D. She expects more people to buy her clothes after the award.
- 5. What might Kal say now about her career?**
- A. My management degree has helped me more than anything else. It's so important that young people interested in fashion can deal with money
 - B. I've learnt so much working for other fashion designers. Without this experience, I couldn't have started my own business.
 - C. Running a fashion business is a dream come true and my parents being happy with my choice makes it even more special.
 - D. Even when I was at university, my friends liked the clothes I made. This encouraged me to think about a career in fashion

Bài 4

If you want to take the whole family on holiday, and keep everybody happy, then I have found just the place for you. I recently went with a group of friends to stay at the Greenwood Holiday Village, which is open from May until October.

Built in the center of a forest, Greenwood is a great place to stay whatever the weather. Its main attraction for families is the indoor World of Water, whether young and old can have fun in different pools. Some of these, however, are for serious swimmers.

For sporty people, the Country Club offers tennis, squash and badminton. If your children are too young to joint in these sports, there are activity clubs. Greenwood is a good place for families and it is traffic free – you explore on foot or bike. Some people complained that this was inconvenient, but I was pleased to be out in the fresh air. For evening entertainment, there are shows and cinemas.

Accommodation is in a variety of apartments of different sizes. These have up to four bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom, as well as a dining area. Before going, I thought the apartments might not be big enough for all of us, but I was pleasantly surprised – it was not too crowded at all.

I definitely go back to Greenwood next year. Why don't you give it a try? Visit their website for further information now.

1. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this text?
- A. to give her opinion of the holiday village
 - B. to describe what her family did at the holiday village

- C. to give advice to a friend going to the holiday village
 - D. to complain about the holiday village.
2. From this text a reader can find out
 - A. the best way to get to the holiday village
 - B. the best time of year to visit the holiday village
 - C. what activities are available at the holiday village
 - D. how to reserve accommodation at the holiday village
 3. What does the writer think about the holiday village?
 - A. The apartments there are not big enough
 - B. It is not convenient because you cannot use your car
 - C. It can only be enjoyed in good weather
 - D. There is something there for all ages.
 4. What does the writer say about the apartments?
 - A. There is not much space between them
 - B. Each one has its own bathroom
 - C. They all have four bedrooms
 - D. Not all of them have dining areas.
 5. What will the writer do next year?
 - A. give Greenwood a try
 - B. go back to Greenwood
 - C. visit their website
 - D. go to another place

Bài 5

If you ever go into a house in Japan, you must remember to take off your shoes. These would damage the fine straw mats which cover the floors.

The rooms in most Japanese houses are usually large. In the middle of the room there may be a low table with small flat cushions around it. Many houses have no other furniture in their rooms. Perhaps you will see a bowl of flowers or a long silk painting on one of the walls. Visitors are given a small cup of green tea.

You may be surprised to see that there are no bedrooms. The Japanese unroll their beds and put them on the floor when they feel tired. Japanese people take a bath before their evening meals. Most houses have one large bath for the whole family. However, no one washes in the bath! They wash themselves before they go into the big bath. The water is very hot. But the Japanese are used to having hot baths. After the bath, they put on a loose robe and eat their evening meal.

1. When you enter a Japanese house, you should
 - A. shake hands
 - B. put on your shoes
 - C. take off your shoes
 - D. wash your feet
2. Rooms in many Japanese houses have
 - A. a lot of furniture
 - B. little furniture
 - C. no furniture
 - D. a lot of beautiful furniture
3. When Japanese people feel tired
 - A. they sleep in their bedrooms
 - B. they sleep on the straw mats
 - C. they sleep on small flat cushions
 - D. they unroll their beds on the floor
4. Japanese people wash themselves
 - A. in the big bath
 - B. before going into the big bath

- C. after coming out of the big bath D. after their evening meal
5. Visitors are given a cup of green tea because
- A. it is a sign of friendliness B. they are usually very thirsty
- C. they like green tea C. it is very cheap

Bài 6

There was one thing that I found rather strange on my first day as house keeper at Monk's House. The floors in the house were very thin. The bathroom was directly above the kitchen, and when Mrs Smith was having a bath before breakfast, I could hear her talking to herself. Mrs Smith's bedroom was outside the house in the garden; Her bed room had been added on to the back of the house; the door faced the garden and a window at the side opened out on to a field.

When we carried the breakfast trays to Mrs Smith's room I noticed that she had always been working during the night. There were pencils and paper beside her bed so that when she woke up she could work, and sometimes it seemed as though she had had very little sleep.

I can always remember her coming to the house each day from the writing- room. I always rang the bell for lunch at one o'clock. She was tall and thin and very graceful. She had large, deep-set eyes and a wide curving mouth - I think perhaps this that made her face seem particularly beautiful. She wore long skirts - usually blue or brown - in the fashion of the day, and silk jackets of different colour. Her clothes suited her well.

I was not allowed to make coffee at Monk's House - Mr and Mrs Smith were very particular about coffee and always made it themselves - so Mr Smith came into the kitchen at eight o'clock every morning to make coffee for him and his wife.

I pressed clothes for Mrs. Smith and did any sewing that was necessary-she was not able to sew, although sometimes she liked to try. There was one thing in the kitchen that she was very good at doing: she could make beautiful bread.

1. *What was particularly unusual about Monk's House?*

- A. The bathroom was next door to the kitchen.
 B. Mrs. Smith's bedroom door opened on to the garden
 C. The kitchen window looked out over fields
 C. The breakfast room was upstairs.

2. *What did the writer observe about Mrs. Smith's writing habits?*

- A. She did a great deal of writing at night.
 B. She worked in the garden whenever she could.
 C. She preferred to write in the house.
 D. She sometimes wrote in the bath.

3. *Mrs. Smith wore clothes which were*

- A. in matching colour B. designed for her only.
 C. suitable for country life D. rather dull and unattractive

4. *Mr. Smith's attitude towards his wife seemed to be that*

- A. he found her strange ways difficult to accept
 B. he led a very separate life
 C. he did what he could for her.
 D. he watched over her all the time

5. for the housework, Mrs. Smith

- A. was too busy to do any
- B. disliked doing any
- C. was very bad at it
- D. liked one or two particular tasks.

Bài 7

Being an older student

At 32, I have just finished my first year at university. As well as attending lectures regularly, I have had to learn to read books quickly and write long essays.

I decided to go to university after fourteen years away from the classroom. As a secretary, although I was earning a reasonable amount of money, I was bored doing something where I hardly had to think. I became more and more depressed by the idea that I was stuck in the job. I was jealous of the students at the local university, who looked happy, carefree and full of hope, and part of something that I wanted to explore further.

However, now that I've actually become a student I find it hard to mix with younger colleagues. They are always mistaking me for a lecturer and asking me questions I can't answer. I also feel separated from the lecturers because, although we are the same age, I know so much less than them. But I am glad of this opportunity to study because I know you need a qualification to get a rewarding job, which is really important to me. Unlike most eighteen-year-olds, I much prefer a weekend with my books to one out partying. Then there are the normal student benefits of long holidays and theatre and cinema discounts. I often have doubts about what I'll do after university, but I hope that continuing my education at this late date has been a wise choice.

1. What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A. help lecturers understand older students
- B. explain her reasons for returning to study
- C. suggest some good methods for studying
- D. complain about the attitude of young students

2. What can a reader find out about the writer from this text?

- A. when she left school
- B. how long her university course is
- C. where she will work in the future
- D. what subject she is studying

3. How did the writer feel about her job as a secretary?

- A. Her salary wasn't good enough.
- B. It gave her the opportunity to study.
- C. It didn't make use of her brain.
- D. Her colleagues made her depressed.

4. In her spare time, the writer likes to

- A. go out to parties.
- B. earn some money.
- C. travel a lot.
- D. do extra study

5. Which of these sentences describes the writer?

- A. She realizes the value of a university degree.
- B. She gets on well with the other students.
- C. She is confident about the future.
- D. She finds university life easier than she expected

Bài 8

Maria Mutola *Former 800 metres Olympic champion*

In 1988, Maria Mutola was playing football as the only girl in an all-boys team in a local competition in Mozambique. “We won,” she said. “At first no one thought it was a problem that I was a girl. But then the team we beat complained.”

The story appeared in a local newspaper and Jose Craveirinha, who had encouraged other African athletes, learnt about Maria. He went to meet her and found her kicking a ball around outside the football club. He realized immediately that she was fast. “He talked to me about athletics. I had no idea what he meant. The only sport I know about was football. Then he bought me running shoes and took me training. It was such hard work and my legs really ached.” But Jose visited her parents and persuaded them she could be successful and this would help end their poverty. They agreed to let him take her away to train.

In 1991, she finally accepted an invitation to train in the United States. She had refused previously because she knew she would miss her family. Her background was unlike those of the girls she met in the US. She explains, “They were good athletes but, while I worried about my parents having enough to eat, they worried about dresses and make-up. They knew very little about me and even less about my problems. But I knew I was lucky to be there. The trainers were brilliant and I learnt a lot.”

Today, Maria still runs and for most of the year she lives happily in South Africa with her mother.

1. What is the writer trying to do in the text?
 - A. persuade more Africans to take up athletics
 - B. describe how Maria became a top athlete
 - C. give information about Mozambique
 - D. explain how Maria manages to stay fit
2. Jose Craveirinha found about Maria when
 - A. he went to watch a local football competition.
 - B. she was blamed for her team losing a football competition.
 - C. he saw an article about her role in a football match.
 - D. people complained about another member of her football team.
3. When Jose first introduced Maria to athletics, she
 - A. didn't know what was involved.
 - B. was worried about being injured.
 - C. was keen to learn everything he knew.
 - D. didn't think her family would approve.

4. What does Maria say about the girls she met in the United States?
- A. They did not make full use of their abilities.
 - B. Their training programmes were less demanding than hers.
 - C. They did not show enough respect for the trainers.
 - D. Their experiences of life were very different from hers.
5. What would Maria say about her life?
- A. Jose has made all dreams possible. From the first day we met, I was certain I wanted to become a top athlete.
 - B. My life hasn't always been easy but I have had many opportunities. Running is important to me and so is my family
 - C. I regret becoming involved in athletics. It was horrible leaving Mozambique and my parents. I'd like to go back to football
 - D. The US has some wonderful training facilities, so I'm glad that I agreed to go when I was first offered the chance.

Bài 9

If you want to advance in your career, you will have to make some careful decisions about which jobs you take. Evaluate a job offer for the value it has to your career. It may mean sacrifices at first. You may have to move to a different region or a different country to get a job that is good for you. You may have to work late hours, at least temporarily. You might even have to take a lower salary for a job that offers you the experience that you need. But you should never accept a job if it is not related to your career goals. Accepting a job that it's not within your career path will not give you the training or experience you need or want. You will find yourself frustrated in such a position and consequently will not perform your best. This will have an effect on the people around you, who will not feel as if you are being part of the team. The best advice is to think carefully before accepting any position and make sure the job is one you want to have.

1. What is the most significant factor in evaluating a job?
 - A. location
 - B. salary
 - C. value to your career
 - D. how much you will you like it
2. What is NOT mentioned as sacrifice for a valuable job?
 - A. moving
 - B. no benefits
 - C. long working hours
 - D. low salary
3. What kind of job should you never accept?
 - A. one not related to your career goals
 - B. one that requires a long commute
 - C. one that has a negative effect on people around you
 - D. one that makes you work hard
4. What is wrong with taking a job outside your career path?
 - A. You will earn less.
 - B. You won't perform it well.
 - C. People will give you advice.
 - D. You will be stuck on a team.
5. What is the author's best advice?
 - A. Take the first job offered.
 - B. Consider changing careers.
 - C. Don't work with other people.
 - D. Think before accepting a job.

Bài 10.

LVMH (Louis Vuitton, Moët Hennessey) manufactures and sells luxury goods, such as designer clothes, fashion accessories, watches and luggage. There are several companies in the group. LVMH has 60 famous brands, such as Louis Vuitton, Givenchy, Kenzo, Christian Dior and Donna Karan. It has 1,500 stores worldwide and is expanding its network. It employs 56,000 people. Its head office is in France, but 63% of its staff work outside France.

Sales at its Louis Vuitton division rose 22% to €1.175bn (\$1.26bn) in the fourth quarter. Total sales at the LVMH group rose 4% to €12.7bn last year. Bernard Arnault, chairman, said that the fashion and leather goods division of LVMH made ‘excellent progress’.

LVMH had excellent sales because of its strong brands store openings and successful new product launches. One of its new products, the Tambour watch, did not have huge sales but it brought customers into the stores.

Sales in the US, France and Japan were good. Fewer Japanese tourists travelled last year, but they bought more goods in their home market. Recently, LVMH opened a large store in Japan, which is doing well.

LVMH is a creative and innovative group. It aims to impress its customers with its high quality and long-lasting products. Its new products – particularly in cosmetics – depend a lot on research and development. LVMH controls every detail of the brands’ image.

1. What percentage of LVMH’s staff do not work in France?
A. 22% B. 4% C. 63% D. 37%
2. What were the total sales at the LVMH group last year?
A. €1.500bn B. €56.000bn C. €1.175bn D. 12.7bn
3. Which of the following were reasons for the increase in LVMH’s sales?
A. well-known products C. better research
B. new stores D. new products
4. How did the launch of the Tambour watch help LVMH?
A. It brought clients into the stores C. It had huge sales
B. It opened a large store in Japan D. It had excellent sales
5. In which markets did LVMH sell a lot of products?
A. America B. France C. Japan D. All of the above

B: Đọc đoạn văn và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi chỗ trống

Bài 1:

Have you ever noticed how compulsive shoppers are never in a (1)..... when they are hunting for something to buy? Now, I don’t want to be (2)..... to these people, but it has always struck me that this sort of person must, in (3)ways, be able to put up (4)..... the most incredible boredom. I, myself, am an extremely reluctant shopper. I only have to catch a glimpse of the window of a large department (5).....as I flash past in a taxi and I am immediately seized by a desire to be a million miles away.

To be honest, I think it has something to (6)..... with the fact that I was once wrongly (7) of shop-lifting. It goes without saying that I was completely innocent of the charge of stealing anything, but the experience (8) me with the feeling

that I wanted to sue the manager for wrongful arrest. I dread to think what might have happened (9)..... I had actually been wrongly convicted. Even now I sometimes have nightmares about (10)..... in vain to ruthless detectives that I was not a shop-lifter.

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|-----|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. dash | B. run | C. race | D. hurry |
| 2. | A. violent | B. severe | C. stern | D. unkind |
| 3. | A. any | B. the | C. few | D. some |
| 4. | A. for | B. with | C. in | D. by |
| 5. | A. store | B. shop | C. market | D. stall |
| 6. | A. be | B. do | C. put | D. go |
| 7. | A. charged | B. accused | C. blamed | D. criticized |
| 8. | A. gave | B. left | C. made | D. caused |
| 9. | A. whether | B. unless | C. when | D. if |
| 10. | A. expressing | B. opposing | C. protesting | D. arguing |

Bài 2:

A surgeon flying from Hong Kong to London on a jumbo jet (1) a fellow passenger's life by operating on her with a pair of scissors, a coat hanger, and a bottle of brandy.

Pauline Dixon was involved in a motorcycle (2) on the way to Hong Kong airport, but she didn't want to see a doctor except she missed her flight. Soon after boarding the plane, she complained about a pain in her arm. The pilot asked (3) or not there were any doctors on board, and Professor Wallace and Dr Tom Wong came forward.

At first they thought her arm was broken, but within minutes they saw that her condition was (4) worse. They realized that one of her lungs (5) have collapsed and was filling up with liquid. Professor Wallace said 'I felt we had sooner operate as soon as we could, but of course we didn't have (6) right equipment, so we had to use what was there. I cut a hole in her chest with a pair of scissors and then we had to find something to push a tube into the lung. One of the cabin crew persuaded using a coat hanger, which worked well, and we (7) to get the tube in quite easily.

Normally it is not a complicated operation (8) you have the right equipment, but we had to be very caring. We sterilized everything with five star brandy. When the operation was over, I had a few licks myself. I can tell you, I needed it.'

After the plane landed safely in London, Miss Dixon went to hospital to recover. Although the operation had been very (9), she was very grateful to the doctors for saving her life, and was full of (10) for what they had done.

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|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. | A. rescued | B. recovered | C. saved | D. freed |
| 2. | A. accident | B. disaster | C. emergency | D. breakdown |
| 3. | A. for | B. about | C. if | D. whether |
| 4. | A. changing | B. getting | C. turning | D. growing |
| 5. | A. must | B. should | C. may | D. would |
| 6. | A. a | B. some | C. the | D. any |
| 7. | A. succeeded | B. managed | C. arrived | D. could |
| 8. | A. if | B. unless | C. in case | D. except |
| 9. | A. painful | B. harmful | C. hurtful | D. aching |
| 10. | A. friendship | B. dedication | C. admiration | D. liking |

Bài 3

Sharing the problem

According to Dr Green, most women who diet experience increase stress in the first two weeks. (1) able to cope through this period is crucial to how well a diet can work, he said.

“Women in a group (2) more likely to get through this stressful period,” he told BBC News Online.

“Organized dieting groups are less (3) due to the support, regulation and nutritional information that they provide.”

Those dieting alone did experience some weight loss, but not as (4) as those attending weight-loss classes. Dr Frankie Phillips, a dietitian for the British Nutrition Foundation said dieting can (5) stress if people are not eating a balanced diet. She said it was generally easier for people in (6) to stick to their diet, due to “team spirit”.

“Women don’t always (7) to join a commercial group to get support: they can rely on (8) family or friends to help them through it.”

“It’s true in this case that a problem (9) is a problem halved.” Dr. Green said understanding the effectiveness of weight-loss program is important as the national obesity rate rapidly increases.

Currently 25% of men and 20% of women in the UK (10) obese.

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|-----|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | A. Having | B. Having been | C. Being | D. Be |
| 2. | A. is | B. are | C. was | D. were |
| 3. | A. comfortable | B. healthy | C. stress | D. stressful |
| 4. | A. much | B. many | C. little | D. few |
| 5. | A. make | B. be caused | C. cause | D. caused |
| 6. | A. order | B. groups | C. which | D. case |
| 7. | A. used | B. must | C. had | D. have |
| 8. | A. their | B. a | C. theirs | D. X |
| 9. | A. that | B. share | C. shared | D. divided |
| 10. | A. is | B. are | C. has been | D. was |

Bài 4:

Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways (1) man pollutes his surroundings. Man dirties the air with gases and smoke, (2) the water with chemicals and other substances, and damages the soil with too (3) fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his (4) in various other ways. (5), people ruin natural beauty by scattering junk and litter on the land and in the water. They operate machines and motor vehicles that fill the air (6) disturbing noise.

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems (7) mankind today. Air, water, and (8) are necessary to the survival of all living things. Badly polluted air (9) cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills

fish and other marine life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land that is available for growing (10) food. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to man's natural beautiful world.

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|-----|-------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. on which | B. in which | C. which | D. by which |
| 2. | A. spills | B. pours | C. poisons | D. drinks |
| 3. | A. many | B. few | C. much | D. little |
| 4. | A. soil | B. surroundings | C. water | D. air |
| 5. | A. Such as | B. However | C. For example | D. Examples |
| 6. | A. by | B. in | C. on | D. with |
| 7. | A. faced | B. facing | C. faces | D. are facing |
| 8. | A. soil | B. dirt | C. land | D. sand |
| 9. | A. is | B. doesn't | C. can | D. would |
| 10. | A. a | B. the | C. all | D. X |

Bài 5

Modern cinema audiences expect to see plenty of thrilling scenes in action films. These scenes, which (1) as stunts, are usually performed by stuntmen who are specially trained to do dangerous things safely. (2) can crash a car, but if you're shooting a film, you have to be extremely precise sometimes stopping (3) in front of the camera and film crew. At an early (4) in the production, an expert stuntman is called in to work out the action scenes and form a team. He is the only person who can go against the wishes of the director, (5) he will usually only do this in the interest of safety.

Many famous actors like to do the dangerous parts (6), which produces better shots, since stuntmen don't have to (7) in for the action. Actors like to become involved (8) all the important aspects of the character they are playing, but without the recent progress in safety equipment, insurance companies would never let them take the risk. (9) their own stunts, actors need to be good athletes, but they must also be sensible and know their limits. If they were to be hurt, the film (10) to a sudden halt.

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|-----|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. | A. are known | B. knew | C. knowing | D. know |
| 2. | A. Everyone | B. Someone | C. Anyone | D. No-one |
| 3. | A. right | B. exact | C. direct | D. strict |
| 4. | A. period | B. part | C. minute | D. stage |
| 5. | A. despite | B. otherwise | C. although | D. so |
| 6. | A. oneself | B. themselves | C. himself | D. theirself |
| 7. | A. stand | B. get | C. work | D. put |
| 8. | A. on | B. with | C. in | D. by |
| 9. | A. Doing | B. Do | C. To be done | D. To do |
| 10. | A. comes | B. would come | C. would came | D. will come |