I. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each blank

**Hobby**

A hobby can be almost _____ (1) a person like to do in his spare time. Hobbyists _____ (2) pets, build model ships, weave baskets, or carve soap figures. They _____ (3) birds, hunt animals, climb mountains, grow flowers, fish, ski, skate, and swim. Hobbyists also paint pictures, _____ (4) concerts and plays, and perform on musical instruments. They _____ (5) everything from books to butterflies, and from shells to stamps.

People _____ (6) hobbies because these activities offer enjoyment, friendships, knowledge, and relaxation. Sometimes they even yield financial _____ (7). Hobbies help people relax after periods of hard work. Hobbies also offer interesting activities for persons who have retired. _____ (8), rich or poor, old or young, sick or well, can follow a satisfying hobby, regardless his age, position, or income. Hobbies can help a person's _____ (9) and physical health. Doctors have found that hobbies are valuable in helping _____ (10) recover from physical and mental illness.

1. A. anything  B. something  C. everything  D. nothing
2. A. rise  B. catch  C. raise  D. hunt
3. A. see  B. watch  C. notice  D. look at
4. A. go  B. come  C. listen  D. attend
5. A. buy  B. purchase  C. collect  D. recollect
6. A. take up  B. take off  C. take in  D. take away
7. A. profit  B. money  C. bargain  D. interest
8. A. everyone  B. anyone  C. no-one  D. someone
9. A. mind  B. brain  C. non-physical  D. mental
10. A. people  B. patients  C. sick  D. illness

II. Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions

11. There is no **significant** differences between the economic systems of the two countries.
   A. considerate  B. suggestive  C. considerable  D. meaningful
12. Paris is the ideal place to learn French; it's a beautiful and **hospitable** city with Institutions for high quality linguistic teaching.
   A. friendly  B. natural  C. affectionate  D. noticeable
13. There was a rebellion in the city last week. Unfortunately, the rebels were forced to **give in**.
   A. recover  B. win  C. congratulate  D. surrender

III. Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions

14. If this rate of extinction continues or goes up, the number of species becoming **extinct** in the next decade can number in the millions.
   A. dead  B. deadly  C. alive  D. living
15. Sometime in the next four or five years we will see newspapers **shrinking** the number of pages they print.
   A. fainting  B. increasing  C. becoming extinct  D. fading

IV. Choose the best way to make a meaningful sentence from the words given

   A. The fact is that at school I was completely failed about these natural science subjects.
   B. In fact, at school I was a complete failure in these natural science subjects.
   C. In fact, at school I completed and failed these natural science subjects.
   D. The fact about school I completed and failed these natural science subjects.
17. Neither/ I/well/deal/people/nor/I/ambition.
   A. Neither do I deal well with people, nor do I ambition.
   B. Neither am I very good at dealing with people, nor am I ambitious.
   C. Neither am I very well at dealing with people, nor am I ambition.
   D. Neither do I very well deal with people, nor ambitiously I am.

18. Christmas/ biggest festival/year/most/Britain.
   A. Christmas is the biggest festival of the year in most of Britain.
   B. Christmas is one biggest festival of the year in most of Britain.
   C. Christmas is the biggest festival in the year in most of Britain.
   D. Christmas is the biggest festival in the year of most of Britain.

   A. Celebrations start in the Christmas Eve, on December 24.
   B. Celebrations start on Christmas Eve, on December 24.
   C. Celebrations start on Christmas Eve, on December 24.
   D. Celebrations start in Christmas Eve, in December 24.

   A. Santa Claus often climbs from the chimney to put presents in the stockings.
   B. Santa Claus often climb down chimney to put presents in the stockings.
   C. Santa Claus often climbs down the chimney to put presents in the stockings.
   D. Santa Claus often climbs from the chimney putting presents in the stockings.

V. Choose one word whose stress pattern is different from the others
21. A. effective  B. basketball  C. vegetables  D. volleyball
22. A. celebrate  B. ceremony  C. performance  D. interview
23. A. electricity  B. invitation  C. international  D. enormous
24. A. incredible  B. amazingly  C. imaginary  D. unification
25. A. recommend  B. character  C. operate  D. syllable

VI. Choose the most appropriate answer to complete the sentences
26. Hello. ______ is a Westwood 783651.
   A. It  B. This  C. That  D. There
27. "Can I speak to Mrs Young, please?" - " ______ . She's out at the moment."
   A. I sorry  B. No  C. I'm sorry  D. I'm being sorry
28. "Can she phone you when she comes back?" - " ______ . I'm leaving my office now."
   A. Yes, she can  B. Never  C. Certainly  D. No, I'm afraid not
29. "Please tell her Mary and I are waiting for her at Mary's at 7:30 pm tonight." - " ______ ."
   A. I will tell  B. Certainly  C. I am telling her  D. I tell her
30. Hundreds of books in the library lie ______ gathering dust, and most of them remained ungrouped.
   A. on the shelves  B. in the shelves  C. at the shelves  D. under the shelves
31. The city libraries present a gloomy picture of the _____ who used to flock the libraries every evening.
   A. gradual reduction of readers  B. gradual readers reduction
   C. gradual readers of reduction  D. reduction gradual readers
32. No-one can decline the ______ of the Alaskan wilderness.
   A. breath-taken view  B. breath-taken scene  C. breath-taking view  D. breath-taking scene
33. Congratulations! I've just seen your car ______ in the evening paper. It will surely make you a fortune.
   A. advertisements  B. advertising  C. advertised  D. advertise
34. If a husband and a wife are ______ , they are living apart because they are having problems in their marriage.
   A. separated  B. separating  C. separation  D. separate
35. At this stage of the story, it ______ that my uncle was a man blessed with a vivid imagination.
   A. must be pointing out  B. must to be pointed out
36. My car isn't very reliable. It keeps ______.
   A. on breaking down  B. on break down  C. break down  D. to break down

37. He was ashamed of the poor food which ______ the dinner at which he begged her to join them.
   A. consisted  B. occupied  C. comprised  D. contained

38. For the first time the young scientist was given the award ______ her work with animals.
   A. in recognition of  B. on recognition for  C. in recognition with  D. in recognition for

39. For the ______ of how the system works, see the example below.
   A. map  B. overview  C. illustration  D. definition

40. The reason why this game attracts so many youngsters is that ______ other video games, this one is far more exciting.
   A. comparing to  B. on comparison to  C. in compared with  D. in comparison with

41. Study harder ______.
   A. if you will fail the exam  B. or you will fail the exam  C. and you will fail the exam  D. unless you will fail the exam

42. The floods have killed hundreds and made thousands ______.
   A. homeless  B. homely  C. homeland  D. homesick

43. Because of an unfortunate ______ your order was not despatched by the date requested.
   A. hindrance  B. negligence  C. oversight  D. transgression

44. "When will the tourists arrive here?" - "______"
   A. They got here last night.  B. A few minutes ago, I think.  C. I expect them before lunch.  D. They've just arrived.

45. "I'm not sure what to do this evening. Any ideas?" - "______"
   A. Why don't we go to a concert?  B. You will go to the concert, perhaps.  C. Do you like going to the concert?  D. Why shouldn't we go to the concert?

46. Though badly damaged by fire, the palace was eventually ______ to its original splendour.
   A. repaired  B. renewed  C. renovated  D. restored

47. She didn't ______ doing the ironing as she hadn't wanted to go out anyway.
   A. objected to  B. matter  C. care for  D. mind

48. They always kept on good ______ with their next door neighbours for the children's sake.
   A. friendship  B. terms  C. relations  D. will

49. The majority of nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a ______.
   A. rarity  B. minority  C. scarcity  D. minimum

50. ______ take the train instead of the bus?
   A. Why don't  B. Let's  C. Why not  D. How about

VII. Read the passage and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer A, B, C, or D that you think fits best

Printmaking is the generic term for a number of processes, of which woodcut and engraving are two prime examples. Prints are made by pressing a sheet of paper (or other material) against an image-bearing surface to which ink has been applied. When the paper is removed, the image adheres to it, but in reverse.

The woodcut had been used in China from the fifth century A.D. for applying patterns to textiles. The process was not introduced into Europe until the fourteenth century, first for textile decoration and then for printing on paper. Woodcuts are created by a relief process; first, the artist takes a block of wood, which has been sawed parallel to the grain, covers it with a white ground, and then draws the image in ink. The background is carved away, leaving the design area slightly raised. The woodblock is inked, and the ink adheres to the raised image. It is then transferred to damp paper either by hand or with a printing press.

Engraving, which grew out of the goldsmith's art, originated in Germany and northern Italy in the middle of the fifteenth century. It is an intaglio process (from Italian intagliare, "to carve"). The image is incised into a highly polished metal plate, usually copper, with a cutting instrument, or burin. The artist inks the plate and wipes it clean so that some ink remains in the incised grooves. An
impression is made on damp paper in a printing press, with sufficient pressure being applied so that the paper picks up the ink.

Both woodcut and engraving have distinctive characteristics. Engraving lends itself to subtle modeling and shading through the use of fine lines. Hatching and cross-hatching determine the degree of light and shade in a print. Woodcuts tend to be more linear, with sharper contrasts between light and dark. Printmaking is well suited to the production of multiple images. A set of multiples is called an edition. Both methods can yield several hundred good-quality prints before the original block or plate begins to show signs of wear.

Mass production of prints in the sixteenth century made images available, at a lower cost, to a much broader public than before.

51. What does the passage mainly discuss?
   A. The origins of textile decoration
   B. The characteristics of good-quality prints
   C. Two types of printmaking
   D. Types of paper used in printmaking

52. The word "prime" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
   A. principal
   B. complex
   C. general
   D. recent

53. The author's purposes in paragraph 2 is to describe
   A. the woodcuts found in China in the fifth century
   B. the use of woodcuts in the textile industry
   C. the process involved in creating a woodcut
   D. the introduction of woodcuts to Europe

54. The word "incised" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
   A. burned
   B. cut
   C. framed
   D. baked

55. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage/
   A. "patterns" (line 5)
   B. "grain" (line 8)
   C. "burin" (line 14)
   D. "grooves" (line 15)

56. The word "distinctive" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
   A. unique
   B. accurate
   C. irregular
   D. similar

57. According to the passage, all of the following are true about engraving EXCEPT that it
   A. developed from the art of the goldsmiths
   B. requires that the paper be cut with a burin
   C. originated in the fifteenth century
   D. involves carving into a metal plate

58. The word "yield" in line 22 is closest in meaning to
   A. imitate
   B. produce
   C. revise
   D. contrast

59. According to the passage, what do woodcut and engraving have in common?
   A. Their designs are slightly raised.
   B. They achieve contrast through hatching and cross-hatching.
   C. They were first used in Europe.
   D. They allow multiple copies to be produced from one original.

60. According to the author, what made it possible for members of the general public to own prints in the sixteenth century?
   A. Prints could be made at low cost.
   B. The quality of paper and ink had improved.
   C. Many people became involved in the printmaking industry.
   D. Decreased demand for prints kept prices affordable.

VIII. Each of the following sentences has one mistake. Identify the mistake by choosing A, B, C or D

61. Are you going to make your daughter worked part-time in the store this summer?
   A  B   C   D

62. If only you told me you had tickets for the show. I'd have loved to go.
   A   B   C   D

63. Daphne got bitting by the neighbour's German shepherd, so she had to get stiches on her ankle.
   A   B   C   D

64. James A. Garfield has become the twentieth president of the United States in 1881 and was
   A   B
assassinated later in that year.

65. Mambas, poisonous African snakes that come from the same family as cobras, possess an extreme potent venom.

IX. Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original one

66. The decorators have finished the whole of the first floor.
   A. We have had the whole of the first floor finished by the decorators.
   B. The whole of the first floor has been finished by the decorators.
   C. We have finished decorating the first floor finished by the decorators.
   D. A and B

67. But for your unsuspected talents as a mechanic, we would have been stranded there for hours.
   A. If it had been for your unsuspected talents as a mechanic, we'd have been stranded there for hours.
   B. If it weren't for your suspected talents as a mechanic, we'd have been stranded there for hours.
   C. If it hadn't been for your unsuspected talents as a mechanic, we'd have been stranded there for hours.
   D. If it was for your unsuspected talents as a mechanic, we'd have been stranded there for hours.

68. The police started investigating the case a week ago.
   A. The police have started investigating the case for a week.
   B. The police have been investigating the case for a week.
   C. The police have started investigating the case for a week ago.
   D. The police have been investigating the case a week ago.

69. Most people can understand him when he speaks English.
   A. He can make people understand him the most when he speaks English.
   B. He can let people understand him the most when he speaks English.
   C. He can make most people understand him when he speaks English.
   D. He can cause most people understand him when he speaks English.

70. It's a six-hour drive from London to Edinburgh.
   A. We drove from London to Edinburgh in six hours.
   B. It takes six hours to drive from London to Edinburgh.
   C. If you drive from London to Edinburgh, you'll spend six hours.
   D. Driving from London to Edinburgh will waste six hours.

X. Read the passage and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer A, B, C, or D that you think fits best

In Death Valley, California, one of the hottest, most arid places in North America, there is much salt, and salt can damage rocks impressively. Inhabitants of areas elsewhere, where streets and highways are salted to control ice, are familiar with the resulting rust and deterioration on cars. That attests to the chemically corrosive nature of salt, but it is not the way salt destroys rocks. Salt breaks rocks apart principally by a process called crystal prying and wedging. This happens not by soaking the rocks in salt water, but by moistening their bottoms with salt water. Such conditions exist in many areas along the eastern edge of central Death Valley. There, salty water rises from the groundwater table by capillary action through tiny spaces in sediment until it reaches the surface.

Most stones have capillary passages that suck salt water from the wet ground. Death Valley provides an ultra-dry atmosphere and high daily temperatures, which promote evaporation and the formation of salt crystals along the cracks or other openings within stones. These crystals grow as long as salt water is available. Like tree roots breaking up a sidewalk, the growing crystals exert pressure on the rock and eventually pry the rock apart along planes of weakness, such as banding in metamorphic rocks, bedding in sedimentary rocks, or preexisting or incipient fractures, and along boundaries between individual mineral crystals or grains. Besides crystal growth, the expansion of halite crystals (the same as everyday table salt) by heating and of sulfates and similar salts by hydration can contribute additional stresses. A rock durable enough to have withstood natural
conditions for a very long time in other areas could probably be **shattered** into small pieces by salt weathering within a few generations.

The **dominant** salt in Death Valley is halite, or sodium chloride, but other salts, mostly carbonates and sulfates, also cause prying and wedging, as does ordinary ice. Weathering by a variety of salts, though often subtle, is a worldwide phenomenon. Not restricted to arid regions, intense salt weathering occurs mostly in salt-rich places like the seashore, near the large saline lakes in the Dry Valleys of Antarctica, and in desert sections of Australia, New Zealand, and central Asia.

71. What is the passage mainly about?
   A. The destructive effects of salt on rocks.  
   B. The amount of salt produced in Death Valley.  
   C. The impressive salt rocks in Death Valley.  
   D. The damaging effects of salt on roads and highways.

72. The word "**it**" in line 8 refers to
   A. salty water  
   B. groundwater table  
   C. capillary action  
   D. sediment

73. The word "**exert**" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
   A. put  
   B. reduce  
   C. replace  
   D. control

74. In lines 13-17, why does the author compare tree roots with growing salt crystals?
   A. They both force hard surfaces to crack.  
   B. They both grow as long as water is available.  
   C. They both react quickly to a rise in temperature.  
   D. They both cause salty water to rise from the groundwater table.

75. In lines 17-18, the author mentions the "$expansion of halite crystals...by heating and of sulfates and similar salts by hydration" in order to
   A. present an alternative theory about crystal growth  
   B. explain how some rocks are not affected by salt  
   C. simplify the explanation of crystal prying and wedging  
   D. introduce additional means by which crystals destroy rocks

76. The word "**durable**" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
   A. large  
   B. strong  
   C. flexible  
   D. pressured

77. The word "**shattered**" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
   A. arranged  
   B. dissolved  
   C. broken apart  
   D. gathered together

78. The word "**dominant**" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
   A. most recent  
   B. most common  
   C. least available  
   D. least damaging

79. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the effects of salts on rocks?
   A. Only two types of salts cause prying and wedging.  
   B. Salts usually cause damage only in combination with ice.  
   C. A variety of salts in all kinds of environments can cause weathering.  
   D. Salt damage at the seashore is more severe than salt damage in Death Valley.

80. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about rocks that are found in areas where ice is common?
   A. They are protected from weathering.  
   B. They do not allow capillary action of water.  
   C. They show similar kinds of damage as rocks in Death Valley.  
   D. They contain more carbonates than sulfates.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CÂU</th>
<th>ĐÁP ÁN</th>
<th>CÂU</th>
<th>ĐÁP ÁN</th>
<th>CÂU</th>
<th>ĐÁP ÁN</th>
<th>CÂU</th>
<th>ĐÁP ÁN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>