





- A. put                       B. do                      C. make                      D. get
- Question 34:** He managed to keep his job \_\_\_\_\_ the manager had threatened to sack him.  
A. despite                       B. although                      C. therefore                      D. unless
- Question 35:** You should make a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to overcome this problem.  
A. impression                       B. effort                      C. trial                      D. apology
- Question 36:** Thanks to my friends' \_\_\_\_\_ remarks, my essays have been improved.  
A. construction                       B. constructive                      C. construct                      D. constructor
- Question 37:** You need more exercise – you should \_\_\_\_\_ jogging.  
A. try on                      B. hold up                      C. carry out                       D. take up
- Question 38:** All of us won't go camping \_\_\_\_\_ the weather stays fine.  
 A. unless.                      B. so                      C. but                      D. however
- Question 39:** I clearly remember \_\_\_\_\_ you about this before.  
 A. telling                      B. tell                      C. to tell                      D. told
- Question 40:** I'm really looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ to university.  
A. go                      B. to go                      C. going                       D. to going
- Question 41:** Don't touch that wire or you'll get an electric \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fire                       B. shock                      C. current                      D. charge
- Question 42:** \_\_\_\_\_ stamps, my brother collects coins.  
 A. Besides                      B. Except                      C. Beside                      D. Near
- Question 43:** The manager \_\_\_\_\_ him for a minor mistake.  
A. charged                      B. accused                       C. blamed                      D. complained
- Question 44:** That pipe \_\_\_\_\_ for ages – we must get it mended.  
 A. has been leaking                      B. is leaking                      C. leaks                      D. had been leaking
- Question 45:** \_\_\_\_\_ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.  
A. At                      B. With                       C. On                      D. Of
- Question 46:** My brother \_\_\_\_\_ his driving test when he was 18.  
A. was passing                       B. passed                      C. has passed                      D. passes
- Question 47:** - "You look nervous! \_\_\_\_\_"  
- "This thunder scares me to death."  
 A. What's wrong?                      B. Why's that?                      C. Come on!                      D. How are you?
- Question 48:** Car crashes are almost always accidental, but on rare occasions they may be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. aware                      B. determined                      C. meant                       D. deliberate
- Question 49:** - "Is it all right if I use your bike?"  
- " \_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. Sure, go ahead.                      B. I don't care.                      C. I accept it.                      D. Oh, forget it.
- Question 50:** The car had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ tyre, so we had to change the wheel.  
A. cracked                      B. unjured                       C. flat                      D. bent

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

- Question 51:** A. competition                      B. residential                      C. expectation                       D. traditional
- Question 52:** A. tennis                       B. between                      C. country                      D. into
- Question 53:** A. pretend                      B. command                       C. leisure                      D. secure
- Question 54:** A. marvellous                      B. family                       C. attractive                      D. industry
- Question 55:** A. discovery                       B. difficulty                      C. simplicity                      D. commodity

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

**Question 56:** It is a basic requirement in the modern world to be able to deal with figures.

- A. The world requires us to have a basic understanding of figures.
- B. Being able to deal with figures is a basic requirement in the modern world.
- C. Dealing with the modern world requires a basic knowledge of figures.
- D. Dealing with figures requires a basic knowledge of the modern world.

**Question 57:** The way to get the best out of me is to make me work very hard.

- A. Don't make me work hard or I can't make the best out of me.
- B. I work best when I am under pressure.
- C. My work is under consideration, so I do my best.
- D. If you make me work hard, I can't get the best.

**Question 58:** Their chances of success are small.

- A. They have no chances of being successful.
- B. It's possible that they will achieve success.
- C. They will certainly be successful.
- D. It's not very likely that they will succeed.

**Question 59:** I found myself at a loss to understand my closest friend's words.

- A. I found my closest friend's words quite incomprehensible.
- B. I understood my closest friend's words completely.
- C. I lost heart and didn't understand my closest friend's words.
- D. I found my closest friend's words easy to understand.

**Question 60:** "Be careful! Don't do that again," he said.

- A. He encouraged me to do that again.
- B. He advised me to be careful and do that again.
- C. He told me to be careful, so I didn't do that again.
- D. He warned me not to do that again.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 61 to 70.**

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to **an empty house**. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called "**latchkey children**". They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern.

Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school. She said, "We had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant." Slowly, she learned that they were house keys.

She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety.

The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often turn the volume up. It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

**Question 61:** The phrase "**an empty house**" in the passage mostly means.

- A. a house with nothing inside
- B. a house with no people inside
- C. a house with too much space
- D. a house with no furniture

**Question 62:** One thing that the children in the passage share is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they all watch TV
- B. they all wear jewelry
- C. they spend part of each day alone
- D. they are from single-parent families

**Question 63:** The phrase “**latchkey children**” in the passage means children who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. look after themselves while their parents are not at home
- B. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves
- C. are locked inside houses with latches and keys
- D. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere

**Question 64:** The main problem of latchkey children is that they \_\_\_\_\_

- A. watch too much television during the day
- B. are growing in numbers
- C. suffer a lot from being left alone
- D. are also found in middle-class families

**Question 65:** What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. Bad condition of latchkey children.
- B. Children’s activities at home.
- C. How kids spend free time
- D. Why kids hate going home

**Question 66:** Why did a lot of kids have chains around their necks with keys attached?

- A. Schools didn’t allow them to wear jewelry, so they wore keys instead.
- B. They would use the keys to enter their houses when they came home.
- C. They were fully grown and had become independent.
- D. They had to use the keys to open school doors.

**Question 67:** What do latchkey children suffer most from when they are at home alone?

- A. Fear.
- B. Tiredness.
- C. Loneliness.
- D. Boredom.

**Question 68:** Lynette Long learned of latchkey children’s problems by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. talking to them
- B. visiting their homes
- C. interviewing their parents
- D. delivering questionnaires

**Question 69:** What is the most common way for latchkey children to deal with fears?

- A. Talking to the Longs.
- B. Hiding somewhere.
- C. Lying under a TV.
- D. Having a shower.

**Question 70:** It’s difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds
- B. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons
- C. there are too many of them in the whole country
- D. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the question from 71 to 80.**

It is commonly believed that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today **children interrupt their education to go to school**. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and **all-inclusive** than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on the tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, **education quite often produces surprises**. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People receive education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term; it is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one’s entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The pieces of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of governments, have been limited by the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that **they** are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in

their society or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are clear and undoubted conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

**Question 71:** This passage is mainly aimed at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. listing and discussing several educational problems
- B. telling the difference between the meaning of two related words
- C. telling a story about excellent teachers
- D. giving examples of different schools

**Question 72:** In the passage, the expression “**children interrupt their education to go to school**” mostly implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. schooling prevents people discovering things
- B. schooling takes place everywhere
- C. all of life is an education
- D. education is totally ruined by schooling

**Question 73:** The word “**all-inclusive**” in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. including every thing or everyone
- B. going in many directions
- C. involving many school subjects
- D. allowing no exceptions

**Question 74:** According to the passage, the doers of education are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only respected grandparents
- B. mainly politicians
- C. mostly famous scientists
- D. almost all people

**Question 75:** What does the writer mean by saying “**education quite often produces surprises**”?

- A. It’s surprising that we know little about other religions.
- B. Educators often produce surprises.
- C. Informal learning often brings about unexpected results.
- D. Success of informal learning is predictable.

**Question 76:** Which of the following would the writer support?

- A. Our education system needs to be changed as soon as possible.
- B. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
- C. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.
- D. Without formal education, people won’t be able to read and write.

**Question 77:** The word “**they**” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. newest filmmakers
- B. political problems
- C. workings of governments
- D. high school students

**Question 78:** Because the general pattern of schooling varies little from one setting to the next, school children throughout the country \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are taught by the same teachers
- B. have the same abilities
- C. do similar things
- D. have similar study conditions

**Question 79:** From the passage, we can infer that a high school teacher \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is free to choose anything to teach
- B. is not allowed to teach political issues
- C. is bound to teach programmed subjects
- D. has to teach social issues to all classes

**Question 80:** Which of the following is TRUE according to passage?

- A. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.
- B. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.
- C. Education and schooling are quite different experience.
- D. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.

Đỗ Trọng Lê Dung  
(Trường THPT Marie Curie TP.HCM)