



**Câu 19:** On some TV channels, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ tells you what the next programme is going to be.

- A. commentator      B. announcer      C. producer      D. journalist

**Câu 20:** It is important that she \_\_\_\_\_ to take her medicine twice a day.

- A. remember      B. to remember      C. remembering      D. remembers

**Câu 21:** No one died in the accident, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. didn't they      B. didn't he      C. did he      D. did they

**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 22 to 26.**

Telecommuting is some form of computer communication between employees' homes and offices. For employees whose job involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is **of no consequence**. If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer and transmit the material to their employers. A recent survey in *USA Today* estimates that there are approximately 8,7 million telecommuters. But although the numbers are rising annually, the trend does not appear to be as significant as predicted when *Business Week* published "The Portable Executive" as its cover story a few years ago. Why hasn't telecommuting become more popular?

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active resistance on the part of many managers. These executives claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing them are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager's responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office.

**Câu 22:** With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?

- A. The advantages of telecommuting.      B. A definition of telecommuting.  
C. The failure of telecommuting.      D. An overview of telecommuting.

**Câu 23:** The author mentions all of the following as concerns of telecommuting, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The work place is in the home.      B. the opportunities for advancement.  
C. the lack of interaction with a group.      D. the different system of supervision.

**Câu 24:** The reason why telecommuting has not become popular is that the employees \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are ignorant of telecommuting.      B. need regular interaction with their families.  
C. are worried about the promotion if they are not seen at the office.      D. feel that a work area in their home is away from the office.

**Câu 25:** It can be inferred from the passage that the author is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a telecommuter      B. a statistician      C. the manager      D. a reporter

**Câu 26:** The phrase "**of no consequence**" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. of no good      B. unimportant      C. of no use      D. irrelevant

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.**

**Câu 27:** Mary and Tom are talking in the living room.

- Mary: I want to record the MTV awards tonight. Could you set the video for me before we go out?

- Tom: "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. No, I'm not into TV series.      B. No, I prefer live concerts.  
C. Yes, of course. Which channel is it on?      D. Yes, let's go to see it tonight.

**Câu 28:** - Peter: "By the time I'm 30, I'll be a millionaire and married to a supermodel."

- David: "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. Oh, what a shame!      B. In your dreams!      C. Hands off!      D. Yes, take care!

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

**Câu 29:** The Indigenous experience, like with any form of belonging, is highly fluid and context-specific, meaning there are **countless** examples of what such cultural pluralities can look like.

- A. uncountable      B. countable      C. too few to count      D. too many to be counted

**Câu 30:** Teachers nowadays are up to their ears in administration and don't have much time for teaching.

- A. not free from      B. very busy      C. so much interested      D. very tired

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.*

**Câu 31:** He said he was only joking, but his comments were so close to the bone.

- A. annoying      B. personal      C. respectful      D. offensive

**Câu 32:** New electronic devices have been developed to cater to users' ever-changing needs.

- A. changeable      B. unstable      C. constant      D. predictable

*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.*

**Câu 33:** They said that Tom had left home before the weekend.

- A. Tom was said to have left home before the weekend.  
B. Tom was said to left home before the weekend.  
C. Tom was said to leave home before the weekend.  
D. Tom was said to have leaved home before the weekend.

**Câu 34:** "No, I didn't tell Jim our plan," said Tom.

- A. Tom didn't agree to tell Jim their plan.  
B. Tom denied to tell Jim their plan.  
C. Tom refused to tell Jim their plan.  
D. Tom denied having told Jim their plan.

**Câu 35:** He was sentenced to six months in prison for his part in the robbery.

- A. He received a six-month sentence for his part in the robbery.  
B. He received a six months in prison for his part in the robbery.  
C. For his participation in the robbery, a prison had been given to him for six months.  
D. For his participation in the robbery, he had been in prison for six months.

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

**Câu 36:** Holmes was Doyle's most famous character. Doyle wrote plays, historical novels and essays on political subjects.

- A. Holmes was Doyle's most famous character among his plays, historical novels and essays on political subjects.  
B. Holmes was Doyle's most famous character of Doyle who wrote plays, historical novels and essays on political subjects.  
C. Holmes was Doyle's most famous character although he wrote plays, historical novels and essays on political subjects.  
D. Although Holmes was Doyle's most famous character, Doyle also wrote plays and historical novels, as well as essays on political subjects.

**Câu 37:** After she had spent the whole month studying the effects of deforestation, she collected enough data.

- A. Having spent the whole month studying the effects of deforestation, she collected enough data.  
B. She had collected enough data but she still spent the whole month studying the effects of deforestation.  
C. Having spent the whole month studying the effects of deforestation, she was collected enough data.  
D. After she collected enough data, she spent the whole month studying the effects of deforestation.

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 38 to 42*

The world's first film was shown in 1895 by two French brothers. (38) \_\_\_\_\_ it only consisted of short, simple scenes, people love it, and films have been popular ever since. The first films were silent, with titles on the screen to explain the story.

Soon the public had (39) \_\_\_\_\_ favourite actors and actresses and, in this way, the first film stars appeared. In 1927, the first "talkie", a film with sound, was (40) \_\_\_\_\_ and from then on, the public would only accept this kind of film. Further improvements continued, particularly in America, (41) \_\_\_\_\_ most of the world's films were produced.

With the arrival of television in the 1950s, fewer people went to see films, but in recent years cinema audiences have grown again. More countries have started to produce films that influence film making and there are currently (42) \_\_\_\_\_ national film industries.

**Câu 38:** A. However      B. In spite of      C. Although      D. Despite

**Câu 39:** A. their      B. your      C. his      D. our

**Câu 40:** A. occurred      B. grown      C. shown      D. happened

Câu 41: A. which

B. where

C. who

D. when

Câu 42: A. much

B. plenty

C. many

D. lots

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 43 to 50

Harvard University, today recognized as part of the top echelon of the world's universities, came from very inauspicious and humble beginning.

This oldest of American universities was founded in 1636, just sixteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Included in the Puritan emigrants to the Massachusetts colony during this period were more than 100 graduates of England's prestigious Oxford and Cambridge universities, and these universities' graduates in the New World were determined that their sons would have the same educational opportunities that they themselves had had. Because of this support in the colony for an institution of higher learning, the General Court of Massachusetts appropriated 400 pounds for a college in October of 1636 and early the following year decided on a parcel of land for the school; this land was in an area called Newtown, which was later renamed Cambridge after its English cousin and is the site of the present-day university.

When a young minister named John Harvard, who came from the neighboring town of Charlestown, died from tuberculosis in 1638, he willed half of his estate of 1,700 **pounds** to the fledgling college. In spite of the fact that only half of the bequest was actually paid, the General Court named the college after the minister in appreciation for what he had done. The amount of the bequest may not have been large, particularly by today's standard, but it was more than the General Court had found it necessary to appropriate in order to open the college.

Henry Dunster was appointed the first president of Harvard in 1640, and it should be noted that in addition to serving as president, he was also the entire faculty, with an entering freshmen class of four students. Although the staff did expand somewhat, for the first century of its existence the entire teaching staff consisted of the president and three or four tutors.

Câu 43: The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. John Harvard was key to the development of a great university
- B. Harvard University developed under the auspices of the General Court of Massachusetts
- C. Harvard is one of the world's most prestigious universities.
- D. What is today a great university started out small

Câu 44: The passage indicates that Harvard is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the oldest university in America
- B. the oldest university in the world
- C. one of the oldest universities in America
- D. one of the oldest universities in the world

Câu 45: It can be inferred from the passage that the Puritans who traveled to the Massachusetts colony were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rather well educated
- B. rather supportive of the English government
- C. rather rich
- D. rather undemocratic

Câu 46: The pronoun "**they**" in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Oxford and Cambridge universities
- B. university graduates
- C. son
- D. educational opportunities

Câu 47: The "**pounds**" in the second paragraph are probably \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. types of books
- B. college students
- C. school campuses
- D. units of money

Câu 48: Which of the following is NOT mentioned about John Harvard?

- A. How much he bequeathed to Harvard
- B. What he died of
- C. Where he came from
- D. Where he was buried

Câu 49: The passage implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Someone else really served as president of Harvard before Henry Dunster
- B. The position of president of Harvard was not merely an administrative position in the early years
- C. Henry Dunster was an ineffective president
- D. Henry Dunster spent much of his time as president managing the Harvard faculty

Câu 50: The word "**somewhat**" in the last paragraph could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. side by side
- B. back and forth
- C. more or less
- D. to and fro

Mã đề thi 101 (Đề lẻ)  
(Đề thi gồm 4 trang)

Họ, tên thí sinh: ..... Số báo danh: .....

## ĐỀ KHẢO SÁT CHẤT LƯỢNG LẦN 2

Năm học 2019 – 2020

Môn: Tiếng Anh 12

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút

**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 from questions 1 to 3**

**Câu 1:** It is believed that modern farming methods have greatly improved farmers' lives.

- A. People believe that there is little improvement in farmers' lives thanks to modern farming methods.
- B. Modern farming methods were believed to have greatly improved farmers' lives.
- C. Farmers are believed to have enjoyed a much better life thanks to modern farming methods.
- D. Modern farming methods are believed to have had negative effects on farmers' lives.

**Câu 2:** My teacher is able to make complicated things easy to understand.

- A. My teacher has the ability to make complicated things easy to understand.
- B. My teacher could make complicated things easy to understand.
- C. It's likely that my teacher makes complicated things easy to understand.
- D. My teacher is possible to make complicated things easy to understand.

**Câu 3:** "That's a lovely new dress, Jean," said her mother.

- A. Jean's mother told her to buy that lovely new dress
- B. Jean's mother wanted to buy a lovely new dress
- C. Jean's mother complimented her on the new lovely dress
- D. Jean's mother said she liked her dress

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions from questions 4 to 5.**

**Câu 4:** A. diminished      B. approached      C. urbanised      D. coped

**Câu 5:** A. pressure      B. mature      C. measure      D. creature

**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 following questions from questions 6 to 13.**

Culture is a word in common use with complex meanings, and is derived, like the term broadcasting, from the treatment and care of the soil and of what grows on it. It is directly related to cultivation and the adjectives cultural and cultured are part of the same verbal complex. A person of culture has identifiable **attributes**, among them a knowledge of and interest in the arts, literature, and music. Yet the word culture does not refer solely to such knowledge and interest nor, indeed, to education. At least from the 19th century onwards, under the influence of anthropologists and sociologists, the word culture has come to be used generally both in the singular and the plural (cultures) to refer to a whole way of life of people, including their customs, laws, conventions, and values.

Distinctions have consequently been drawn between primitive and advanced culture and cultures, between elite and popular culture, between popular and mass culture, and most recently between national and global cultures. Distinctions have been drawn too between culture and civilization; the latter is a word derived not, like culture or agriculture, from the soil, but from the city. The two words are sometimes treated as synonymous. Yet this is misleading. While civilization and barbarism are pitted against each other in what seems to be a perpetual behavioural pattern, the use of the word culture has been strongly influenced by 6 conceptions of evolution in the 19th century and of development in the 20th century. Cultures evolve or develop. They are not **static**. They have twists and turns. Styles change. So do fashions. There are cultural processes. What, for example, the word cultured means has changed substantially since the study of classical (that is, Greek and Roman) literature, philosophy, and history ceased in the 20th century to be central to school and university education. No single alternative focus emerged, although with computers has come electronic culture, affecting kinds of study, and most recently digital culture. As cultures express themselves in new forms not everything gets better or more civilized.

The multiplicity of meanings attached to the word made and will make it difficult to define. There is no single, unproblematic definition, although many attempts have been made to establish one. The only nonproblematic definitions go back to agricultural meaning (for example, cereal culture or strawberry culture) and medical meaning (for example, bacterial culture or penicillin culture). Since in anthropology and sociology we also acknowledge culture clashes, culture shock, and counter-culture, the range of reference is extremely wide.

**Câu 6:** It is stated in paragraph 1 that a cultured person\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has a job related to cultivation
- B. does a job relevant to education
- C. has knowledge of arts, literature, and music
- D. takes care of the soil and what grows on it

**Câu 7:** The word “**It**” in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. broadcasting
- B. culture
- C. the treatment and care
- D. the soil

**Câu 8:** The author remarks that culture and civilization are the two words that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have nearly the same meaning
- B. share the same word formation pattern
- C. are both related to agriculture and cultivation
- D. do not develop from the same meaning

**Câu 9:** The word “**attributes**” in paragraph 1 most likely means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. skills
- B. aspects
- C. qualities
- D. fields

**Câu 10:** It can be inferred from the passage that since the 20th century\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. all schools and universities have taught classical literature, philosophy, and history
- B. classical literature, philosophy, and history have been considered as core subjects
- C. schools and universities have not taught classical literature, philosophy, and history
- D. classical literature, philosophy, and history have not been taught as core subjects

**Câu 11:** The word “**static**” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. regular
- B. unchanged
- C. dense
- D. balanced

**Câu 12:** Which of the following is NOT true about the word culture?

- A. It is a word that cannot be defined.
- B. It differs from the word civilization.
- C. It evolves from agriculture.
- D. Its use has been considerably changed.

**Câu 13:** The passage mainly discusses\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the figurative meanings of the word culture
- B. the multiplicity of meanings of the word culture
- C. the derivatives of the word culture
- D. the distinction between culture and civilization

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions from questions 14 to 15.*

**Câu 14:** One of the best-known examples of mass extinction occurred 65 million years ago with the demise of dinosaurs and many other forms of life.

- A. death
- B. recover
- C. appearance
- D. change

**Câu 15:** Don't try and pull the wool over my eyes - I can tell you've been smoking.

- A. trust me
- B. persuade me
- C. distract me
- D. deceive me

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from questions 16 to 29.*

**Câu 16:** I \_\_\_\_\_ you double if you get the work finished by Friday.

- A. will pay
- B. would have paid
- C. would pay
- D. could pay

**Câu 17:** By the time I get to the station the train \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will have gone
- B. will be going
- C. had gone
- D. has gone

**Câu 18:** I would like \_\_\_\_\_ a big thankyou to everyone who's helped to make our wedding such a special occasion!

- A. to have said
- B. to be saying
- C. saying
- D. to say

**Câu 19:** The more he drank, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. more violent he became
- B. the more violent he became
- C. the more he became violent
- D. the violent he became more

**Câu 20:** When you got lost in the forest you \_\_\_\_\_ very frightened.

- A. should have been
- B. couldn't have been
- C. can't have been
- D. must have been

**Câu 21:** \_\_\_\_\_ messaging is a type of service available on the Internet that allows you to exchange written messages with someone else who is using the service at the same time.

- A. Efficient
- B. Fast
- C. Instant
- D. Constant

**Câu 22:** You shouldn't expect immigrants to \_\_\_\_\_ into an alien culture immediately.

- A. participate
- B. assimilate
- C. invoke
- D. join

**Câu 23:** The driver's charge was finally reduced to \_\_\_\_\_ because he hadn't killed the girl deliberately.

- A. killing
- B. manslaughter
- C. homicide
- D. murder

**Câu 24:** After arriving late for the third time in a month, Jack was finally given the \_\_\_\_\_ slip.

- A. yellow
- B. red
- C. black
- D. pink

**Câu 25:** The brochure says that the hotel has a great \_\_\_\_\_ of the sea.

- A. sight
- B. appearance
- C. view
- D. look

**Câu 26:** I don't think she will turn up at the party tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. will she      B. will I      C. do I      D. won't she
- Câu 27:** They thought that I would be depressed after my failure but I just \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ran it down      B. pulled it down      C. put it off      D. laughed it off
- Câu 28:** There was a picture in the paper of a man \_\_\_\_\_ leg had been blown off.  
A. which      B. who      C. whose      D. whom
- Câu 29:** The doctor suggested that Nick \_\_\_\_\_ too long in the sunlight.  
A. not staying      B. not stay      C. doesn't stay      D. didn't stay

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from questions 30 to 34.*

An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust (30) \_\_\_\_\_ creates seismic waves. At the Earth's surface, earthquakes are recognized (31) \_\_\_\_\_ vibration, shaking and sometimes displacement of the ground. The vibrations may vary in (32) \_\_\_\_\_. They are caused mostly by slippage within geological faults, but also by other events such as volcanic activity, landslides, mine blasts, and nuclear tests. The underground point of origin of the earthquake is called the focus. The point directly above the focus on the surface is called the epicenter. Earthquakes by themselves rarely kill people or wildlife. (33) \_\_\_\_\_. It is usually the secondary events that they trigger, such as building collapse, fires, tsunamis (seismic sea waves) and volcanoes, that are actually the human disaster. Many of these could possibly be avoided by better (34) \_\_\_\_\_, safety systems, early warning and evacuation planning.

(Encarta, DVD, 2009)

- Câu 30:** A. that      B. where      C. whom      D. who  
**Câu 31:** A. in      B. with      C. to      D. from  
**Câu 32:** A. value      B. quantity      C. magnitude      D. amount  
**Câu 33:** A. On the other hand      B. By the same token      C. On top of that      D. In a nutshell  
**Câu 34:** A. construct      B. constructing      C. constructive      D. construction

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions from questions 35 to 36.*

**Câu 35:** She gave such an impeccable reading of the sonata that the audience stand up with rounds of applause.

- A. imperfect      B. qualified      C. negative      D. suspicious  
**Câu 36:** My father was as poor as a church mouse growing up, so his sole focus was to give his kids every opportunity in life that he missed out on.
- A. looked like a mouse      B. was very poor  
C. was short of cash      D. was born with a silver spoon in his mouth

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each of sentences in the following questions from questions 37 to 38.*

**Câu 37:** She phoned him early in the morning. She wanted to talk to him before he left for work.

- A. She phoned him early in the morning so as to want to talk to him before he left for work.  
B. She phoned him early in the morning lest she should talk to him before he left for work.  
C. She phoned him early in the morning so that she wants to talk to him before he left for work.  
D. She phoned him early in the morning with a view to talking to him before he left for work.

**Câu 38:** I did not say goodbye to Johnathan at the airport. I feel bad about it now.

- A. I don't feel bad about having said goodbye to Johnathan at the airport.  
B. I feel bad about not having said goodbye to Johnathan at the airport.  
C. I didn't say goodbye to Johnathan at the airport, which feels bad now.  
D. Johnathan, whom I didn't say goodbye at the airport, feels bad now.

*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 questions 39 to 43.*

#### What Do You Think?

We have all had bad experiences with restaurants, stores, or hotels. Maybe you have gone to a restaurant that served terrible food. Perhaps you have gone to a store that had high prices or bad service. Or maybe you have booked a hotel and found out later that the room was nothing like the advertisement.

These days, we have a better chance of preventing these unpleasant surprises. We can do this by using apps. “App” **is short for** “application”. An app is a computer programme on a smartphone. You can use apps to do almost anything. Apps can help you play games, get directions, talk to friends, and so on.

If you want to find information about a store or a hotel, you can use a review app. Review apps help us evaluate services and products before we hand over our money. The idea is very simple. After you go to a restaurant or stay in a hotel, you can post a review with one of your apps. You can say anything you want. If you like a hotel you stayed in, you can tell people that it was wonderful. If you think that the food in a certain restaurant was bad, then you tell people not to eat there. Other people can use their apps to read your reviews.

Plenty of people prefer not to use these review apps. Many of these people prefer to go out and decide for themselves whether or not a service is good. However, review apps are getting more and more popular every day. Some apps are for specific services. For example, Tripadvisor focuses on travel, and Goodreads focuses on books. There are also other, larger apps that provide information for just about every service that you can think of.

**Câu 39:** Which of the following would be another good title for the passage?

- A. Wasteful Apps
- B. Customer Services
- C. Conveniences for Customers
- D. Complaints from Customers

**Câu 40:** The phrase “**is short for**” in paragraph 2 can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. takes after
- B. supports
- C. stands for
- D. offers

**Câu 41:** If you want to book a hotel, how can a review app help you?

- A. It can tell you about the hotel before you book it.
- B. It can tell you how to use a smartphone.
- C. It can tell you about other people who post reviews.
- D. It can help you write better reviews.

**Câu 42:** The word “**it**” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. A hotel
- B. An idea
- C. A review
- D. A restaurant

**Câu 43:** According to the passage, why do some people prefer NOT to use review apps?

- A. They prefer to make their own decisions.
- B. They don't know how to use review apps.
- C. They don't trust review apps.
- D. They think review app are too hard.

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges from questions 44 to 45.*

**Câu 44:** Bob: “Take care of yourself, Kevin”. Kevin: “\_\_\_\_\_.”

- A. I will
- B. Not at all
- C. You're welcome
- D. Yes, I do

**Câu 45:** Jack: “Do you want me to give you a hand with the washing.”

- Anna: “\_\_\_\_\_.”
- A. Of course, not for me
  - B. No, thanks. I can manage it myself
  - C. Thanks. Your hands are so warm
  - D. No, thanks. You can say that again

*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 from questions 46 to 47.*

**Câu 46:** A. audience      B. demonstrate      C. unity      D. religious

**Câu 47:** A. custom      B. advent      C. preserve      D. martial

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions from questions 48 to 50.*

**Câu 48:** Both the man and the woman has complained about the advertisement.

- A. and
- B. aobut
- C. has complained
- D. advertisement

**Câu 49:** Life in Britain was transformed by the advert of the steam engine.

- A. advert
- B. steam engine
- C. in
- D. was

**Câu 50:** Millions of years ago, changes in the Earth's climate caused animal and plant life to diverse.

- A. Millions
- B. Earth's
- C. in
- D. diverse