

I. CẤU TRÚC ĐỀ CƯƠNG

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II. BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

UNIT 1 – LIFE STORIES

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- A. diagnose                      B. achievement                      C. talented                      D. anonymous
- A. prosthetic                      B. reputation                      C. dededication                      D. respectable
- A. distinguished                      B. result                      C. generosity                      D. respectable

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.

- A. perseverance                      B. experience                      C. dededication                      D. influential
- A. generosity                      B. hospitality                      C. enyclopedia                      D. creativity

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Naming streets after \_\_\_\_\_ figures is a common practice around the world.  
A. important                      B. essential                      C. historic                      D. historical
- No one can deny his hard work and \_\_\_\_\_ to the club.  
A. importance                      B. dedication                      C. emphasis                      D. reputation
- Nguyen Trai had a distinguished career as a skilled \_\_\_\_\_ and prominent scholar.  
A. strategy                      B. strategist                      C. strategical                      D. strategically
- In spite of having a peasant \_\_\_\_\_, Nguyen Hue had proved that he was really an excellent general, only gained victories.  
A. situation                      B. experience                      C. condition                      D. background
- In 1921, Phan Boi Chau studied socialism and the Soviet Union in \_\_\_\_\_ assistance from the Soviet Union or socialist groups.  
A. hope to gain                      B. hope of gaining                      C. the hope of gaining                      D. the hope to gain
- Bill Gates' \_\_\_\_\_ in donating large sums of money towards welfare activities is remarkable.  
A. generosity                      B. politeness                      C. wealth                      D. talent
- There are some reports on \_\_\_\_\_ oil slick in \_\_\_\_\_ Mediterranean Sea.  
A. Ø - the                      B. an - the                      C. Ø - Ø                      D. the - the
- What \_\_\_\_\_ nice weather! Let's go for \_\_\_\_\_ picnic.  
A. a - the                      B. Ø - a                      C. the - the                      D. Ø - the
- Dr. Jane Luu \_\_\_\_\_ the huge telescope at the University of Hawaii while she \_\_\_\_\_ for any bodies beyond Neptune.  
A. was using - searched                      B. used - had searched                      C. used - was searching                      D. had used - searched
- Frank \_\_\_\_\_ for money last year when he was still out of work.  
A. constantly asked                      B. had constantly asked                      C. asked constantly                      D. was constantly asking

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

16. She (A) was walking to (B) the library to borrow (C) some books when she (D) was seeing a robbery.  
17. (A) The researchers of Harvard University reported that (B) the tigers are one of (C) the most dangerous species in (D) the jungle.  
18. (A) The moment I (B) was seeing him, I (C) realized I (D) had met him somewhere before.  
19. I (A) went to see Dr Nga yesterday (B) because I (C) had (D) the fever.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

20. - Jane: "Do you prefer traveling by plane or by train?"  
- Jim: " \_\_\_\_\_"  
A. I don't really use either.                      B. No, not at all.                      C. Sometimes.                      D. It terrifies me.  
21. - Minh: "My first English test was not as good as I expected"  
-Thomas: " \_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Good Heavens!    B. Never mind, better job next time!  
C. That's brilliant enough!    D. It's okay. Don't worry.

Mark the letter to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

22. Clouds can be classified into family groupings according to their height and shape.  
A. described                      B. categorized                      C. divided                      D. distributed  
23. I'd like the show to reflect the diversity of talent we have here at the college more fully.  
A. struggle                      B. variety                      C. separation                      D. popularity

Mark the letter to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

24. Her speech defended the workers' right to strike.  
A. attacked                      B. supported                      C. defeated                      D. protected  
25. It will not surprise anyone to learn that the offer has been rejected.  
A. supposed                      B. appreciated                      C. considered                      D. accepted

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

Alexandre Yersin was born in 1863 in Switzerland, and died on Mar 1, 1943 in Nha Trang, Viet Nam. He studied medicine in Paris and Berlin.

Yersin left Europe in 1890 to serve as a physician aboard steamships operating (26)\_\_\_\_\_ the coast of Indochina and soon began his four-year exploration of the central region. He discovered the sources of the Dong Nai River and explored the Lam Vien Plateau, where he (27)\_\_\_\_\_ that a town, the future Da Lat, should be built. In 1892 he joined the colonial health service and was sent to Hong Kong in 1894, where he discovered the plague bacillus (28)\_\_\_\_\_ studying an outbreak of plague in China.

The next year, Yersin established a laboratory, later the Pasteur Institute of Nha Trang. There he prepared serums against plague in human beings and cattle and studied cattle diseases, cholera and smallpox. To finance the laboratory, he (29)\_\_\_\_\_ the cultivation of corn, rice, and coffee and introduced the rubber to Indochina. In 1903, he founded a medical (30)\_\_\_\_\_ in Ha Noi but returned to Nha Trang, where he introduced a source of quinine.

26. A. away                      B. from                      C. in                      D. off  
27. A. recommended                      B. offered                      C. agreed                      D. required  
28. A. before                      B. while                      C. during                      D. since  
29. A. made                      B. prepared                      C. promised                      D. undertook  
30. A. history                      B. profession                      C. school                      D. care

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Nguyen Binh Khiem was a Vietnamese administrator, educator, poet, and sage. As a poet throughout his life, he composed many poems in Chinese and Nom that have survived to this day. He is referred to by several names: Hanh Phu, Bach Van cu si (White Cloud Hermit) and Trang Trinh.

Born in Co Am village in 1491, he got the teaching from the second-rank doctor Luong Dac Bang and passed the official government examination in 1535, ranking number one in the country. This was a period of great instability in Viet Nam which may explain the reason why he took the exam at such a late age. He served in the Mac Dynasty court for just seven years until 1542 when he resigned after his official complaints about royal court corruptions were ignored. He then returned to his native village and opened a school. Among his students were Phung Khac Khoan (a diplomat), Luong Huu Khanh, Nguyen Du (the author of Truyen ky man luc).

Nguyen Binh Khiem became a person much sought after by many leaders during that time of upheaval, civil war, the Mac collapse, and the rise of the Trinh Lords and Nguyen Lords. Both Trinh Kiem and Nguyen Hoang sought his advice in their pursuit of power. To the former, he gave the advice of being the real power behind the restored Le Dynasty. To the later, he advised building a base of power in the undeveloped south. Both men followed these suggestions, resulting in a political and military division of Viet Nam that would last for years. As a result of this sage advice, Nguyen Binh Khiem gained a reputation as someone who could foretell the future. Some of his prophecies were of a Delphic nature as they were ambiguous and could be read in several ways.

31. The reason why he took the official government examination at a late age was that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. there was no examination before that
  - B. he waited for the Mac Dynasty to rule the country
  - C. the country went through many conflicts
  - D. he was busy composing poems
32. In 1542, he resigned from the royal court because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the royal court didn't pay attention to his complaints
  - B. the royal court ignored his suggestions developing the country
  - C. he was replaced by his talented students
  - D. there were corruptions in the royal court
33. All of the following are true about the period after he resigned from the royal court EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he trained some famous scholars for the country
  - B. the kings or lords often came to him for advice
  - C. he composed poems and some prophecies
  - D. he paid no attention to politics and ignored it
34. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he asked Trinh Kiem to become the king of the restored Le Dynasty
  - B. he foresaw the division of Viet Nam between the Trinh Lords and Nguyen Lords
  - C. he advised Nguyen Hoang to live in peace in the undeveloped south
  - D. he made the Mac Dynasty collapse with his prophecies and influence
35. His prophecies \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are accurate all the time
  - B. can be understood in several ways
  - C. can give us good advice about the future
  - D. contain reliable information about the future

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

36. Connor is said to be very ambitious and aggressive.
- A. People regard Connor as an ambitious and aggressive person.
  - B. People talk Connor as an ambitious and aggressive person.
  - C. People believe in Connor as an ambitious and aggressive person.
  - D. People feel Connor as an ambitious and aggressive person.
37. It is pointless to ask me about it because I know nothing.
- A. It's no use asking me about it because I know nothing.
  - B. It's no use to ask me about it because I know nothing.
  - C. It's not use asking me about it because I know nothing.
  - D. It's not use to ask me about it because I know nothing.
38. You can always count on me.
- A. I'll never take you down.
  - B. I'll never let you down.

- C. I'll never hold you down.  
D. I'll never make you down.

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

39. A car hit the fence of my garden. I was cleaning the swimming pool.  
A. While a car hit the fence, I was cleaning the swimming pool.  
B. A car hit the fence and I was cleaning the swimming pool.  
C. I was cleaning the swimming pool when a car hit the fence.  
D. I was cleaning the swimming pool then a car hit the fence.
40. My daughter asks for money every day. I am really annoyed by it.  
A. I am really annoyed by my daughter asks for money every day.  
B. My daughter is asking for money every day.  
C. I am really annoyed by it, my daughter asks for money every day.  
D. My daughter is always asking for money every day.

### UNIT 1: GLOSSARY

No	Word/ Phrase	Transcription	Meaning
1.	waver	/ 'weɪvə(r) /	Dao động, do dự
2.	impact	/ 'ɪmpækt /	Tác động, ảnh hưởng
3.	stimulate	/ 'stɪmjuleɪt /	Kích thích, khơi dậy, khuyến khích
4.	innovation	/ ,ɪnə'veɪʃn /	Sự đổi mới
5.	inspire	/ ɪn'spaɪə(r) /	Truyền cảm hứng
6.	influential	/ ,ɪnflu'enʃl /	Có ảnh hưởng
7.	anxious	/ 'æŋkʃəs /	Lo lắng
8.	generosity	/ ,dʒenə'rɒsəti /	Sự hào phóng
9.	gifted	/ 'gɪftɪd /	Có tài, năng khiếu
10.	regard	/ rɪ'gɑ:d /	Đánh giá, coi như
11.	obtain	/ əb'teɪn /	Đạt được
12.	devote	/ dɪ'veʊt /	Dành cho, cống hiến
13.	take advantage of	Exp.	Tận dụng
14.	compose	/ kəm'pəʊz /	Soạn, sáng tác
15.	try out	Phr. V	Thử nghiệm
16.	constantly	/ 'kɒnstəntli /	Liên tục
17.	resistance	/ rɪ'zɪstəns /	Kháng chiến, chống cự
18.	oil slick	/ ɔɪl slɪk /	Dầu loang
19.	cruise	/ kru:z /	Du thuyền
20.	congestion	/ kɒn'dʒestʃən /	Tắc nghẽn
21.	insert	/ ɪn'sɜ:t /	chèn vào, nhét vào
22.	crack	/ kræk /	Vết nứt
23.	defect	/ 'di:fekt /	Lỗi, khuyết điểm
24.	abstract	/ 'æbstrækt /	Trừu tượng
25.	magnificent	/ məg'nɪfɪsnt /	Lộng lẫy, tráng lệ
26.	shelter	/ 'ʃeltə(r) /	Chỗ nương tựa, nơi ở
27.	dedicate	/ 'dedɪkeɪt /	Cống hiến
28.	humble	/ 'hʌmbəl /	Khiêm tốn

No	Word/ Phrase	Transcription	Meaning
29.	starve	/ stɑ:v /	Đói, khao khát
30.	vow	/ vaʊ /	Thề, nguyện
31.	emerge	/ i'mɜ:dʒ /	Xuất hiện
32.	hand out	Phr. V	Phát, phân phát
33.	needy	/ 'ni:di /	Nghèo túng
34.	reveal	/ ri'vi:l /	Tiết lộ
35.	anonymous	/ ə'nɒnɪməs /	Ẩn danh
36.	diagnose	/ 'daɪəgnəʊz /	Chẩn đoán
37.	claim one's life	/ kleɪm /	Cướp đi mạng sống
38.	mission	/ 'mɪʃn /	Nhiệm vụ
39.	outstanding	/ aʊt'stændɪŋ /	Nổi bật
40.	pass away	Phr. V	Qua đời
41.	amputate	/ 'æmpjuteɪt /	Cắt bỏ
42.	initiate	/ i'nɪʃɪeɪt /	Bắt đầu, khởi xướng
43.	relieve	/ ri'li:v /	Làm dịu
44.	launch	/ lɔ:ntʃ /	Phát động, tiến hành
45.	reputation	/ ,repju'teɪʃn /	Danh tiếng
46.	restore	/ ri'stɔ:(r) /	Phục hồi, phục chức
47.	judge	/ dʒʌdʒ /	Đánh giá
48.	strategist	/ 'strætədʒɪst /	Chiến lược gia
49.	invader	/ ɪn'veɪdə(r) /	Kẻ xâm lược
50.	incident	/ ɪnsɪdənt /	Sự cố
51.	nominate	/ 'nɒmɪneɪt /	Đề cử
52.	uprising	/ 'ʌpraɪzɪŋ /	Cuộc nổi dậy
53.	perseverance	/ ,pɜ:sɪ'vɪərəns /	Sự kiên trì, bền bỉ
54.	legend	/ 'ledʒənd /	Truyền thuyết, huyền thoại
55.	philosopher	/ fə'lɒsəfə(r) /	Triết gia
56.	philosophical	/ ,fɪlə'sɒfɪkl /	Thuộc về triết học
57.	encyclopedic ( -paedic )	/ ɪn'saɪklə'pi:dɪk /	Thuộc về bách khoa toàn thư
58.	interpret	/ ɪn'tɜ:pɪt /	Giải nghĩa, hiểu
59.	curious	/ 'kjʊəriəs /	Tò mò
60.	celebrity	/ sə'lebrəti /	Người nổi tiếng

## UNIT 2 – URBANISATION

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. expend                      B. centralise                      C. densely                      D. energy
2. A. migrate                      B. scale                      C. lasting                      D. populated
3. A. fluctuate                      B. sanitation                      C. established                      D. steadily

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

4. A. expend                      B. migrate                      C. effect                      D. double

- 5.A. initiative                      B. necessary                      C. discriminate                      D. authority

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. High crime rate is considered to be the worst effect of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. electrification                      B. industrialisation                      C. determination                      D. urbanisation
7. More and more people are migrating to \_\_\_\_\_ areas to look for better job opportunities.  
 A. urban                      B. rural                      C. remoted                      D. outskirts
8. In big cities, sometimes we can see \_\_\_\_\_ faces of people migrating from the rural areas.  
 A. wide-ranging                      B. thought-provoking                      C. weather-beaten                      D. never-ending
9. If you don't \_\_\_\_\_ this opportunity, you might not get another one.  
 A. catch                      B. grab                      C. capture                      D. hold
10. The talk was long and overloaded with useless information, so I \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. saw off                      B. put off                      C. turned it off                      D. switched off
11. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ people who are not tolerant of new ideas.  
 A. broad-minded                      B. narrow-minded                      C. open-minded                      D. small-minded
12. He asked reporters to provide him with \_\_\_\_\_ numbers on urban percentages.  
 A. day-to-day                      B. up-to-minute                      C. out-of-date                      D. up-to-date
13. Her doctor suggested that she \_\_\_\_\_ a short trip abroad.  
 A. will take                      B. would take                      C. take                      D. took
14. It is crucial that urban people \_\_\_\_\_ rural people.  
 A. not look down on                      B. not look forward to                      C. not look out for                      D. not look up to
15. Miss Kim recommended that our class \_\_\_\_\_ into six groups to work on the unit project.  
 A. divide                      B. be divided                      C. divides                      D. divided

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

16. Government should (A) be used national resources in a (B) more efficient way (C) in order to meet the (D) needs of growing populations.
17. Food prices (A) have raised so (B) rapidly in the past few months (C) that some families have been forced (D) to alter their eating habits.
18. (A) Because of severe asthma (B) attacks, the doctor (C) suggested his patient (D) to stop smoking.
19. We attended an (A) in-depth and (B) thought-provoke presentation (C) on urbanisation and (D) its impact on society.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

20. - John: "Do you think that people should protect their cultural identities in the age of globalization?"  
 - Jane: " \_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. Of course not, you bet!                      B. Well, that's very surprising.  
 C. There is no doubt about it.                      D. Yes, it's an absorb idea.
21. *Jane is talking to a waiter in the restaurant.*  
 - Waiter: "Would you like to order now?"  
 - Jane: " \_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. Yes, a table for five.                      B. Yes, I'd like beef steak.  
 C. It's excellent.                      D. What a pity!

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the words/phrases CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word (s) in each of the following questions.

22. For a long term period, Lizzie Magie has been battling against the vicissitudes of life.  
 A. mutability                      B. caprice                      C. ups and downs                      D. determination
23. I hope to have the privilege of working with them again.  
 A. honor                      B. advantage                      C. favor                      D. right

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the words or phrases OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

24. The young are now far more materialistic than their precedents years ago.  
 A. monetary                      B. greedy                      C. spiritual                      D. object-oriented
25. I'd like to pay some money into my bank account.  
 A. withdraw some money from                      B. put some money into

C. give some money out

D. leave some money aside

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

### What is Urbanisation?

Urbanization is a process in which populations move from rural to urban area, enabling cities and towns to grow. It can also be termed as the progressive increase of the number of people living in towns and cities. It is highly (26)\_\_\_\_\_ by the notion that cities and towns have gained better economic, political, and social achievements compared (27)\_\_\_\_\_ the rural areas.

Accordingly, urbanization is very common in developing and developed countries as more and more people have the (28) \_\_\_\_\_ of moving closer to towns and cities to acquire "privileged" social and economic services. These (29)\_\_\_\_\_ social and economic advantages such as better education, health care, sanitation, housing, business opportunities, and transportation.

A large majority of people move to cities and towns because they view rural areas as places with hardship and backward lifestyle. Therefore, as populations move to more developed areas, the immediate outcome is urbanization. This normally contributes to the development of land for use in commercial properties, transportation, and residential buildings. Eventually, these activities (30)\_\_\_\_\_ several urbanization issues.

- |                 |              |               |             |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 26. A. caused   | B. changed   | C. influenced | D. altered  |
| 27. A. by       | B. to        | C. on         | D. for      |
| 28. A. movement | B. direction | C. tendency   | D. progress |
| 29. A. include  | B. consist   | C. compose    | D. contain  |
| 30. A. rise     | B. raise     | C. stimulate  | D. promote  |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

When Mrs. Linh moved her family from their spacious rural house to a tiny rented room in Ha Noi, she hoped her children would be able to get the education she had never had.

Her family is among hundreds of thousands of people moving to Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City every year, part of what the World Bank says is one of the fastest rates of urbanisation in Asia.

But as economic growth accelerates, Viet Nam's cities are struggling to cope with the huge numbers of people abandoning the country life, while only the elderly and the young are villages. Some 70 per cent of the 90-million population still lives on farming in rural areas, but many move to the cities to work in export-orientated manufacturing, often in industrial zones on the outskirts of big urban centres, construction and services. For many of these new arrivals, life is not easy. Viet Nam now has 30 million people living in cities, making it the sixth most urbanised country in East Asia.

Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City have been struggling to build enough infrastructure –roads, water supplies drainage can hardly keep pace with the city's growth. Traffic congestion has become a major issue, while schools and hospitals are overloaded. In Ho Chi Minh City, some 85,000 new pupils enter the schooling system each year and, in some areas, up to half of these may be from other provinces. The new arrivals- mostly students and unskilled workers- bring benefits, but also put pressure on culture, education, traffic, and health care.

31. The reason why Mrs. Linh's family moved to Ha Noi was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to abandon the country house
- B. to get a decent job to support her children
- C. to further her children's education
- D. to take part in the process of urbanization

32. All of the following are the issues of urbanization EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. most of them are not very qualified or experienced
- B. the migrants take away jobs from people in cities
- C. there are more pressure on infrastructure
- D. there may not be enough labour force in the countryside

33. Most people moving to the city \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. earn a lot of money because they work hard
- B. try to build enough infrastructure to cope with congestion
- C. still live on farming in rural areas
- D. work in industrial zones, construction and services

34. In Viet Nam, urban population accounts for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. about 30 per cent                      B. 90 million                      C. 70 per cent                      D. 85,000
35. Urbanization in Viet Nam has made \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. it the sixth most urbanised country in Southeast Asia  
 B. infrastructure unable to keep up with the city's growth  
 C. only negative effects in the nation and the cities  
 D. the city overloaded with schools and hospitals

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

36. There was an upward trend in the demand for labor force.  
 A. The demand for labor force declined.  
 B. The demand for labor force increased.  
 C. The demand for labor force reduced.  
 D. The demand for labor force remained stable.
37. Rapid ups and downs in the number of students could be observed in June.  
 A. The number of students fluctuated wildly in June.  
 B. The number of students changed dramatically in June.  
 C. The number of students did not stay the same in June.  
 D. The number of students went up and then fell in June.
38. The number of unemployed people doubled between 2005 and 2009.  
 A. There were twice as many unemployed people in 2009 as in 2005.  
 B. Twice as many people were unemployed in 2005 compared to 2009.  
 C. Twice as many people were unemployed in 2009 than in 2005.  
 D. There were twice as many unemployed people in 2005 compared to 2009.

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

39. He is very intelligent. He can solve all the problems in no time.  
 A. He is too intelligent to be able to solve all the problems in no time.  
 B. So intelligent is he that he can solve all the problems in no time.  
 C. Such intelligent student is he that he can solve all the problems in no time.  
 D. He is very intelligent that he can solve all the problems in no time.
40. Increasing urbanization has led to problems. Cities are centers of civilization and culture.  
 A. Although increasing urbanization has led to problems, but cities are centers of civilization and culture.  
 B. Despite increasing urbanization has led to problems, but cities are centers of civilization and culture.  
 C. In spite of increasing urbanization has led to problems, yet cities are centers of civilization and culture.  
 D. Though increasing urbanization has led to problems, cities are centers of civilization and culture.

## UNIT 2: GLOSSARY

No	Word/ Phrase	Transcription	Meaning
1.	session	/'seʃn/ (n)	phiên, kỳ
2.	thought-provoking	/'θɔ:t prəvəʊkɪŋ/ (a)	đáng để suy nghĩ
3.	illustrate	/'ɪləstreɪt/ (v)	minh họa
4.	engaged	/ɪn'geɪdʒd/ (a)	quan tâm
5.	point	/pɔɪnt/ (n)	quan điểm
6.	issue	/'ɪʃu:/ (n)	vấn đề. chủ đề
7.	familiar	/fə'mɪliər/ (a)	quen thuộc
8.	stick to	(phrasal verb)	bám sát, gắn chặt với
9.	overload	/'əʊvə'ləʊd/ (v)	làm cho quá tải
10.	switch off	/swɪtʃ ɒf/ (v)	ngừng, thôi không chú ý đến nữa
11.	initiative	/'ɪnɪʃətɪv/ (n)	sáng kiến



No	Word/ Phrase	Transcription	Meaning
12.	summarise	/'sʌməraɪz/ (v)	tóm tắt
13.	labourer	/'leɪbərə/ (n)	người lao động
14.	weather-beaten	/'weðə bi:tn/ (a)	dãi dầu sương gió
15.	down-market	/'daʊn'mɑ:kɪt/ (a)	giá rẻ, bình dân
16.	easy-going	/'i:zi 'gəʊɪŋ/ (a)	dễ tính
17.	kind-hearted	/'kaɪnd 'hɑ:td/ (a)	tốt bụng
18.	self-motivated	/'self 'məʊtɪveɪtɪd/ (a)	tự tạo động lực cho bản thân
19.	down-to-earth	/'daʊn tu 'ɜ:θ/ (a)	thực tế/ sát thực tế
20.	well-established	/'wel ɪ'stæblɪʃt/ (a)	được hình thành từ lâu, có tiếng tăm
21.	interest-free	/'ɪntrəst 'fri:/ (a)	không tính lãi/ không lãi suất
22.	prospect	/'prɒs.pɛkt/ (n)	viễn cảnh
23.	zone	/'zəʊn/ (n)	khu, khu vực
24.	facility	/'fæ'sɪləti/(n)	cơ sở vật chất, tiện nghi
25.	diphthong	/'dɪpθɒŋ/ (n)	nguyên âm đôi
26.	demand	/'di'mænd/ (v)	yêu cầu
27.	vital	/'vaɪtl/ (a)	quan trọng
28.	essential	/'ɪ'senʃl/ (a)	Cần thiết
29.	imperative	/'ɪm'perətɪv/ (a)	
30.	urgent	/'ɜ:dʒənt/ (a)	cấp thiết
31.	crucial	/'kru:ʃl/ (a)	thiết yếu
32.	look down on	(phrasal verb)	coi thường
33.	subjunctive	/'səb'dʒʌŋktɪv/ (a)	thể giả định
34.	desire	/'di'zaɪər/ (v)	mong muốn
35.	factor	/'fæktər/ (n)	yếu tố
36.	process	/'prəʊses/ (n)	quá trình
37.	occur	/'ɒ'kɜ:r/ (v)	xảy ra
38.	expand	/'ɪk'spænd/ (v)	mở rộng
39.	rapidly	/'ræpɪdli/ (adv)	nhanh
40.	counter-urbanisation	/'kaʊntər 'ɜ:bənəɪ'zeɪʃn/	Phản đô thị hóa
41.	various	/'væəriəs/ (a)	đa dạng, khác nhau
42.	migrate	/'maɪ'greɪt/ (v)	di cư
43.	massive scale	/'mæsɪv skeɪl/	quy mô lớn
44.	resource	/'ri'sɜ:s/ (n)	tài nguyên
45.	financial	/'faɪ'nænʃl/ (a)	thuộc về tài chính
46.	wealth	/'welθ/ (n)	của cải, sự giàu có
47.	seek a fortune	/'fɜ:rtʃən/ (n)	tìm kiếm vận may
48.	proportion	/'prə'pɔ:ʃn/ (n)	tỉ lệ
49.	wit	/'wɪt / (n)	sự thông minh, hóm hỉnh

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

Mã đề 153

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1. A. pulleded                      B. playeded                      C. designed                      D. wanted  
Question 2. A. needy                      B. handsome                      C. dedicate                      D. industrial

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3. A. waver                      B. inspire                      C. demand                      D. obtain  
Question 4. A. overload                      B. reputation                      C. influential                      D. anonymous

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Question 5. More people are migrating to \_\_\_\_\_ areas to look for better job opportunities.  
A. urban                      B. mountainous                      C. remoted                      D. countryside
- Question 6. Frank \_\_\_\_\_ for money last year when he was still out of work.  
A. asked constantly                      B. was constantly asking  
C. had constantly asked                      D. constantly asks
- Question 7. The researchers of Harvard University reported that tigers are one of \_\_\_\_\_ most dangerous species in the jungle.  
A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. Ø
- Question 8. I cannot stand \_\_\_\_\_ people who are not willing to listen to new ideas.  
A. broad-minded                      B. narrow-minded                      C. open-minded                      D. absent-minded
- Question 9. Mrs. Kim recommended that our class \_\_\_\_\_ into six groups to work on the project.  
A. to divide                      B. be divided                      C. divides                      D. is dividing
- Question 10. On July 23, \_\_\_\_\_ WHO Director-General declared the escalating global monkeypox outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).  
A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. Ø
- Question 11. Noru hit Vietnam at 5 a.m. Wednesday local time, according to CNN Weather, less than 36 hours after it left a trail of destruction \_\_\_\_\_ the Philippines.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. to                      D. at
- Question 12. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the critical importance of \_\_\_\_\_, hygiene and adequate access to clean water for preventing and containing diseases.  
A. industrialisation                      B. urbanisation                      C. irrigation                      D. sanitation
- Question 13. The risk of fast urban growth is that the necessary infrastructure often cannot \_\_\_\_\_ fast enough to keep up with residents' needs.  
A. exceed                      B. exalt                      C. expand                      D. expect
- Question 14. Alexander the Great is known as one of the most significant and most influential \_\_\_\_\_ figures of all time.  
A. history                      B. historical                      C. historic                      D. historian
- Question 15. It is important that he \_\_\_\_\_ into a good university.  
A. gets                      B. be got                      C. is getting                      D. get
- Question 16. Bill Gates plans on \_\_\_\_\_ almost all his money to the philanthropic foundation that bears his name – eventually removing him from the list of the world's wealthiest people.  
A. running out                      B. switching off                      C. giving away                      D. getting up

**Question 17.** Journalists Dmitry Muratov and Maria Ressa called for better protection for independent reporting as they \_\_\_\_\_ their joint Nobel Peace Prize 2021 on Friday at a ceremony in Oslo.

- A. will receive                      B. receive                      C. received                      D. had received

**Question 18.** The government said that they didn't have enough funds to deal with \_\_\_\_\_ medical care.

- A. in-depth                      B. high-cost                      C. five-minute                      D. weather-beaten

**Question 19.** Governments should implement a long-term \_\_\_\_\_ programme to make life sustainable for people in both urban and rural areas.

- A. comprehend                      B. comprehension                      C. comprehensible                      D. comprehensive

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

**Question 20.** Hana and Jenifer are talking about a book they have just read.

- Hana: "The book is really interesting and educational."

- Jenifer: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. That's nice of you to say so.                      B. My pleasure.  
C. Don't mention it.                      D. I couldn't agree more.

**Question 21.** Mai and Lan are talking about Mai's new house.

- Lan: "What a lovely house you have!"

- Mai: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. I'm glad you like it. Thanks.                      B. Here you are.  
C. You're welcome.                      D. Good luck!

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

**Question 22.** My parents are pretty laid-back and don't mind me staying out late.

- A. worried                      B. relaxed                      C. upset                      D. excited

**Question 23.** All rural settlements were classified according to their size.

- A. moved                      B. described                      C. categorised                      D. distributed

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

**Question 24.** We greatly respect my teacher for all of the best things that she brought to us.

- A. look out for                      B. look forward to                      C. look up to                      D. look down on

**Question 25.** The minister came under fire for his rash decision to close the factory.

- A. was dismissed                      B. was acclaimed                      C. was criticised                      D. was penalised

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question.**

Marcel Bich, a French manufacturer of traditional ink pens, was the man turning the ballpoint pen into an item that today almost anyone can afford. Bich was shocked at the poor quality of the ballpoint pens that were available, and also at their high cost. However, he recognised that the ballpoint was a firmly established invention, and he decided to design a cheap pen that worked well and would be commercially successful.

Bich went to the Biro brothers and asked them if he could use the design of their original invention in one of his own pens. In return, he offered to pay them every time he sold a pen. Then, for two years, Bich studied the detailed construction of every ballpoint pen that was being sold, often working with a microscope.

By 1950, he was ready to introduce his new wonder: a plastic pen with a clear barrel that wrote smoothly, did not leak and only cost a few cents. He called it the 'Bic Cristal'. The ballpoint pen had finally become a **practical** writing instrument. The public liked it immediately, and today it is as common as the pencil. In Britain, they are still called

Biros, and many Bic models also say 'Biro' on the side of the pen, to remind people of their original inventors.

Bich became extremely wealthy thanks to his invention, **which** had worldwide appeal. Over the next 60 years his company, Société Bic, opened factories all over the world and expanded its range of inexpensive products. Today,

Bic is as famous for its lighters and razors as it is for its pens, and you can even buy a Bic mobile phone.

(Adapted from *Complete IELTS Workbook* by Rawdon Wyatt)

**Question 26:** What could be the best title for the passage?

- A. From Mobile Devices to Ballpoint Pens

- B. From a Luxury Item to an Everyday Object  
 C. Ballpoint Pen's New Design - For Better or Worse?  
 D. Biro's - A Business Model in Britain

**Question 27:** According to paragraph 1, Marcel Bich was shocked because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a cheap pen could be designed with great commercial success  
 B. a firm was not established to produce high-quality ballpoint pens  
 C. most people could not afford such a firmly established invention  
 D. the ballpoint pens available were expensive despite their poor quality

**Question 28:** The word "**practical**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. accurate                      B. traditional                      C. sharp                      D. useful

**Question 29:** The word "**which**" in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. factories                      B. company                      C. invention                      D. range

**Question 30:** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as products of Bich's company?

- A. mobile phones                      B. lighters                      C. pencils                      D. razors

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each the numbered blanks.*

### QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Queen Elizabeth II holds the record of being Britain's (31) \_\_\_\_\_ monarch. Succeeding her father King George VI in 1953, Elizabeth carried herself in a manner that befits (32) \_\_\_\_\_ true monarch for well over seven decades. Her ability to keep up with the changing times (33) \_\_\_\_\_ her enormous praises from all corners of the world.

Her first milestone came in 2002, (34) \_\_\_\_\_ she celebrated 50 years on the throne. This was followed by her Diamond and Sapphire Jubilee celebrations in 2012 and 2017, (35) \_\_\_\_\_. In February 2022, the Queen reached an even greater milestone when she celebrated her platinum jubilee, marking a whopping 70 years on the throne.

(Adapted from *World history education*)

- Question 31.** A. longest-reigning                      B. wide-ranging                      C. fast-growing                      D. thought-provoking  
**Question 32.** A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. Ø  
**Question 33.** A. made                      B. gave                      C. earned                      D. did  
**Question 34.** A. when                      B. that                      C. which                      D. who  
**Question 35.** A. respect                      B. respectful                      C. respective                      D. respectively

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question.*

Commuting is the practice of travelling a long distance to a town or city to work each day, and then travelling home again in the evening. The word *commuting* comes from commutation ticket, a US rail ticket for repeated journeys, called a season ticket in Britain. Regular travellers are called commuters.

The US has many commuters. A few, mostly on the East Coast, commute by train or subway, but most depend on the car. Some leave home very early to avoid the traffic jams, and sleep in their cars until their office opens. Many people accept a long trip to work so that they can live in quiet bedroom communities away from the city, but another reason is 'white flight'. In the 1960s most cities began to desegregate their schools, so that there were no longer separate schools for white and black children. Many white families did not want to send their children to desegregated schools, so they moved to the suburbs, which have their own schools, and where, for various reasons, few black people live.

Millions of people in Britain commute by car or train. Some spend two or three hours a day travelling, so that they and their families can live in suburbia or in the countryside. Cities are surrounded by commuter belts. Part of the commuter belt around London is called the stockbroker belt because it contains houses where rich business people live. Some places are becoming dormitory towns, because people sleep there but take little part in local activities.

Most commuters travel to and from work at the same time, causing the morning and evening rush hours, when buses and trains are crowded and there are traffic jams on the roads. Commuters on trains rarely talk to each other and spend their journey reading, sleeping or using their mobile phones, though this is not popular with other passengers. Increasing numbers of people now work at home some days of the week, **linked to** their offices by computer, a practice called telecommuting.

Cities in both Britain and the US are trying to reduce the number of cars coming into town each day. Some companies encourage car pooling (called car sharing in Britain), an arrangement for people who live and work near each other to travel together. Some US cities have a public service that helps such people to contact each other, and traffic lanes are

reserved for car-pool vehicles. But cars and petrol/gas are cheap in the US, and many people prefer to drive alone because it gives them more freedom. In Britain many cities have park-and-ride schemes, car parks on the edge of the city from which buses take drivers into the centre.

(Extracted from *Oxford Guide to British and American Culture*, Oxford University Press)

**Question 36:** Which of the following definitions of *commuting* would the author of this passage most probably agree with?

- A. Travelling for hours from a town or city to work in the countryside every day.
- B. Travelling to work and then home again in a day within a rural district.
- C. Using a commutation ticket for special journeys in all seasons of the year.
- D. Regularly travelling a long distance between one's place of work and one's home.

**Question 37:** The passage mentions that many Americans are willing to travel a long distance to work in order to be able to live in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. comfortable bedrooms
- B. quiet neighbourhoods
- C. city centres
- D. noisy communities

**Question 38:** Which of the following is NOT true about the London commuter belt?

- A. It is home to some wealthy business people.
- B. It is like "bedroom communities" in the US.
- C. It is in central London.
- D. It surrounds London.

**Question 39:** It can be inferred from the passage that dormitory towns in Britain are places where people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. contribute to the local community
- B. are employed locally
- C. take part in local activities
- D. stay for the night

**Question 40:** As mentioned in the passage, commuters usually \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. talk to each other during train journeys
- B. cause traffic congestion on the roads
- C. go home from work at different hours
- D. go to work at different hours

**Question 41:** The phrase "linked to" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. satisfied with
- B. connected to
- C. shared with
- D. related to

**Question 42:** The word "it" in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. car pool
- B. travelling together
- C. driving alone
- D. petrol/gas

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

**Question 43.** John decided to join the army and become soldier so that he could fight for the country.

- A. to join
- B. become soldier
- C. so that
- D. fight for

**Question 44.** Students can be overloaded their short-term memory with unnecessary information.

- A. be overloaded
- B. short-term memory
- C. with
- D. information

**Question 45.** The transference of China into a modern economy started in 1950 through the process of industrialisation.

- A. The transference
- B. a modern economy
- C. through
- D. industrialisation

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

**Question 46.** I think we should change the topic of our presentation.

- A. If only we will change the topic of our presentation.
- B. I'd rather our presentation change the topic.
- C. It's high time that we changed the topic of our presentation.
- D. I suggest we to change the topic of our presentation.

**Question 47.** There was an upward trend in Apple's research and development budget.

- A. Apple's research and development budget declined.
- B. Apple's research and development budget remained stable.
- C. Apple's research and development budget reduced.
- D. Apple's research and development budget increased.

**Question 48.** "You're always making terrible mistakes." said the teacher.

- A. The teacher asked his students why they always made terrible mistakes.
- B. The teacher realized that his students always made terrible mistakes.
- C. The teacher complained about his student making terrible mistakes.
- D. The teacher made his students not always make terrible mistakes.

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

**Question 49.** A storm hit the island. I was enjoying my holiday there last year.

- A. A storm hit the island while I was enjoying my holiday there last year.
- B. A storm hit the island then I was enjoying my holiday there last year.
- C. Although a storm hit the island, I enjoyed my holiday there last year.
- D. I was enjoying my holiday there last year or a storm hit the island.

**Question 50.** The rapid urbanization led to many serious problems. One of those is the growth of slums.

- A. The rapid urbanization is the cause of many serious problems such as the growth of slums.
- B. The rapid urbanization is consequent of many serious problems like the growth of slums.
- C. The rapid urbanization is created by many serious problems such as the growth of slums.
- D. The rapid urbanization is resulted by many serious problems like the growth of slums.

--- Hết ---

### UNIT 3: THE GREEN MOVEMENT

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

- |                         |                     |                      |                         |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>r</u> enewable | B. de <u>p</u> lete | C. <u>r</u> eplenish | D. <u>p</u> reservation |
| 2. A. m <u>i</u> ld     | B. m <u>i</u> ldew  | C. m <u>i</u> le     | D. <u>p</u> ile         |
| 3. A. di <u>s</u> pose  | B. <u>s</u> oot     | C. li <u>s</u> tyle  | D. <u>c</u> onserve     |

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.**

- |               |              |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 4. A. habitat | B. promotion | C. bronchitis | D. replenish |
| 5. A. benefit | B. organic   | C. generate   | D. biomass   |

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of natural resources is essential in today's economic and technological development.  
A. depletion                      B. preservation                      C. purification                      D. pathway
7. An example of \_\_\_\_\_ is plant material that produces electricity with steam.  
A. biomass                      B. fossil fuel                      C. energy                      D. power
8. There was no food in the refrigerator, so she had to visit the grocery store to \_\_\_\_\_ their supply.  
A. replace                      B. make full                      C. fulfill                      D. replenish
9. If people and businesses don't go green, our natural resources will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. depleted                      B. caused                      C. disposed                      D. spoilt
10. Too many products come in \_\_\_\_\_ packaging, and it's so wasteful!  
A. disposed                      B. disposing                      C. disposable                      D. disposal
11. China, India, Nepal, Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, and other nations of Asia and the Pacific are making substantial commitments to \_\_\_\_\_ their natural resources.  
A. conserve                      B. conserving                      C. conservation                      D. to be conserved
12. Plant shade trees to reduce summer heat \_\_\_\_\_ reduce watering needs in summer months.  
A. and                      B. but                      C. so                      D. or
13. We should reuse old items \_\_\_\_\_ we throw them out.

- A. when                                      B. until                                      C. before                                      D. after
14. Employees are supplied with reusable coffee cups \_\_\_\_\_ they will use fewer disposable cups.
- A. although                                      B. but                                      C. when                                      D. so that
15. Cutting back on red meat consumption can reduce your intake of fat, sodium and sugar, \_\_\_\_\_ can cause obesity, heart disease, and cancer.
- A. that                                      B. which                                      C. what                                      D. it

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

16. (A) At the end, everybody (B) cleaned up the whole room, (C) that I hadn't (D) expected before.
17. I (A) came to class very early (B) so the teacher (C) was late (D) due to heavy traffic.
18. You (A) are not rich (B) enough to buy (C) all (D) what you like.
19. He (A) knows New York very well (B) because he (C) has gone to the city (D) many times.

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.**

20. "What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary!" - " \_\_\_\_\_ "
- A. Thank you very much. I am afraid                                      C. You are telling a lie
- B. Thank you for your compliment                                      D. I don't like your sayings
21. "Did you get everything you wanted?" - " \_\_\_\_\_ "
- A. Year, more or less                                      B. No, I didn't want anything
- C. Yes, why didn't I                                      D. No, they didn't do anything

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the words/phrases CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word (s) in each of the following questions.**

22. Now the grandparents are much busier. When they have the children on their hands.
- A. in trouble                                      B. to obey them                                      C. to follow them                                      D. in their care
23. Don't play down John's contribution to the research.
- A. undervalue                                      B. cooperate                                      C. go along with                                      D. pretend

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the words or phrases OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.**

24. You are 25 years old now, but you still haven't cut the apron strings.
- A. become independent                                      B. relied on others
- C. started doing well                                      D. bought a new house
25. He was so insubordinate that he lost his job within a week.
- A. fresh                                      B. disobedient                                      C. obedient                                      D. understanding

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

#### **Simple ways you can help to make a difference**

During high school, it's easy to become stressed in balancing a number of obligations. But between all, the stress and pressure of keeping up with your various activities, it's important to contribute to the community, and make (26) \_\_\_\_\_ to protect the environment. So here are a few tips on ways you and other teens can "go green."

One of the easiest ways teens can go green is simply to turn off the lights. Open up the curtains and let the natural sunlight brighten up the room, or turn off the lights and fans when you leave a room that no one else is in. Studies have indicated that (27) \_\_\_\_\_ electricity helps to reduce global warming.

Another way to go green is to use your bike, or walk. Using your bike or walking reduces carbon (28) \_\_\_\_\_, and it is a great way to exercise. Therefore, by riding a bike or walking, not only are you helping the environment, you are positively contributing to your own health.

You could also try buying a reusable water bottle. Buying a reusable bottle is a smart investment because not only plastic water bottles often go un-recycled, but buying a reusable water bottle can actually save you money over buying plastic bottles over and over again as well.

Another great idea is to (29) \_\_\_\_\_ your computer and all other electronics before you go to bed, or after you are done using them. Although you may no longer be using your computer, it stills uses electricity in small amounts that add up.

Finally, you can go green by turning off the faucet. Many people leave the faucet (30) \_\_\_\_\_ while they brush their teeth, but this is just wasting water. Turning the faucet off while you brush your teeth can save the world a lot of water.

- |                     |              |                  |                |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 26. A. achievements | B. efforts   | C. contributions | D. dedications |
| 27. A. keeping      | B. cutting   | C. producing     | D. conserving  |
| 28. A. emissions    | B. cycles    | C. releases      | D. storage     |
| 29. A. discharge    | B. uncover   | C. remove        | D. unplug      |
| 30. A. to run       | B. to be run | C. having run    | D. running     |

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions**

### Make Home A Little Nicer

Some people think that if they don't have a yard, they can't keep a garden. Fortunately, that's not true. For people who live in apartment buildings, there is another option: rooftop gardens.

A rooftop garden is just a garden that you keep on your roof. Rooftop gardens are very popular in cities. Most building roofs go to waste - people don't use that space for anything. Putting a garden on your roof is a nice way to turn an empty space into something that is pretty and relaxing.

Rooftop gardens are not a new idea. About 2,600 years ago, people in Ancient Mesopotamia planted rooftop gardens. There were similar gardens in Ancient Rome and Ancient Egypt. These gardens had a very important purpose. Many ancient cities had walls. If an enemy army attacked the city, the people hide behind the walls. The enemy army usually tried to destroy the city's food, so the people in the city kept their gardens on top of their walls. That way, they could continue to grow food.

Today's rooftop gardens don't keep us alive, but **they** still have nice benefits. Plants absorb heat, so if there are a lot of them on a rooftop, they make the whole building cooler. As a result, people in the building use the air conditioning less, which means they use less electricity. One study said that if every roof in Tokyo had a garden, the city would save more than a million dollars a day on electricity.

Rooftop gardening is harder than regular gardening. Here are a few tips. First of all, be safe. Build a fence around your garden. You don't want the wind to blow plants off your roof. Also, remember that rooftop gardens get more sun. If you have a plant that shouldn't get too much sun, remember to put it in the shade sometimes.

There are many other things that you need to know before you start a rooftop garden. Do some research and then give a try. You'll make your little part of the city much nicer.

31. Why did people in ancient cities have rooftop gardens?
  - A. They needed them to survive.
  - B. They made the cities prettier.
  - C. They helped people save money.
  - D. They made the cities cooler.
32. What can rooftop gardens do for a building?
  - A. They can make the building warmer
  - B. They can make rent in the building cheaper.
  - C. They can make the building cooler.
  - D. They can make the building safer.
33. Why should you build a fence around a rooftop garden?
  - A. A fence will stop the plants from blowing off.
  - B. A fence will help you save money.
  - C. A fence will make the plants grow faster.
  - D. A fence will keep the plants cooler.
34. What does the word "**they**" in line 1 of the fourth paragraph refer to?
  - A. Plants
  - B. People
  - C. Buildings
  - D. Rooftop gardens
35. According to the passage, which statement is NOT true?
  - A. You should do research before you start a rooftop garden.
  - B. Rooftop gardening is easier than regular gardening.
  - C. Rooftop gardening is more difficult than regular gardening.
  - D. Rooftop gardens get more sun.

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

36. We might stop here if you don't change your way of speaking.
  - A. We might stop here unless you don't change your way of speaking.



- B. We might stop here if you change your way of speaking.  
 C. We might stop here unless you change your way of speaking.  
 D. We might stop here if not you change your way of speaking.
37. People in Australia are so environmentally-friendly that they create the greenest country in the world.  
 A. Australia is the greenest country in the world though the people are environmentally-friendly.  
 B. Australia is the greenest country in the world because the people are environmentally-friendly.  
 C. Australia is the greenest country in the world while the people are environmentally- friendly.  
 D. Australia is the greenest country in the world if the people are environmentally-friendly.
38. When the class was over, the students ran out, screamed and shouted.  
 A. As long as the class finished the students ran out, screamed and shouted.  
 B. No sooner was the class over, the students ran out, screamed and shouted.  
 C. As soon as the class had finished, the students ran out, screamed and shouted.  
 D. If the class was over, the students would run out, scream and shouted.

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

39. He bought her flowers and diamond rings. This action made her fall in love with him.  
 A. He bought her flowers and diamond rings, what made her fall in love with him.  
 B. He bought her flowers and diamond rings, that made her fall in love with him.  
 C. He bought her flowers and diamond rings, which made her fall in love with him.  
 D. He bought her flowers and diamond rings which made her fall in love with him.
40. Something hit the door. I heard a slam.  
 A. Something hit the door but I heard a slam.  
 B. Something hit the door when I heard a slam.  
 C. Something hit the door though I heard a slam.  
 D. Something hit the door for I heard a slam.

### UNIT 3: GLOSSARY

No	Word/ Phrase	Transcription	Meaning
1.	mildew	/ 'mildju: /	Nấm mốc
2.	dispose	/ di' spəʊz /	Vứt, ném bỏ
3.	mould	/ məʊld /	Mốc
4.	biomass	/ 'baɪəʊməs /	Khối sinh năng
5.	asthma	/ 'æsmə /	Bệnh hen suyễn
6.	combustion	/ kəm' bʌstʃən /	Sự đốt cháy
7.	bronchitis	/ brɒŋ' kaɪtɪs /	Bệnh viêm phế quản
8.	habitat	/ 'hæbɪtæt /	Khu vực sinh sống
9.	replenish	/ rɪ' plɛnɪʃ /	Làm đầy lại
10.	organic	/ ɔ: 'gæɪnɪk /	Hữu cơ
11.	geothermal	/ ,dʒi:əʊ' θɜ: ml /	Thuộc địa nhiệt
12.	respiratory	/ rə' spɪrətəri / or / 'respərətəri /	Liên quan đến hô hấp
13.	eco-friendly	/ i:kəʊ 'frendli/	Thân thiện với môi trường
14.	renewable	/ rɪ'nju:əbl /	Có thể tái tạo
15.	preserve	/ prɪ' zɜ:v /	Bảo vệ, bảo tồn
16.	hazardous	/ 'hæzədəs /	Nguy hiểm, mạo hiểm
17.	pose	/ pəʊz /	Tạo ra
18.	territory	/ 'terətəri /	Lãnh thổ
19.	wild	/ waɪld /	Vùng hoang dã

No	Word/ Phrase	Transcription	Meaning
20.	die out	(phr.v)	Tuyệt chủng
21.	wipe out	(phr.v) / waɪp /	Tiêu diệt, phá hủy
22.	on the verge	(phr) / vɜːdʒ /	Bên bờ vực
23.	energy-saving	compound adj	Tiết kiệm năng lượng
24.	rechargeable	/ ,ri:'tʃɑːdʒəbl/	Có thể sạc lại
25.	conserve	/ kən'sɜːv /	Bảo tồn, dùng tiết kiệm
26.	environmentally friendly	/ ɪn ,vaɪrənməntəli 'frendli/	Thân thiện với môi trường
27.	disposable	/ dɪ'spəʊzəbl /	Dùng một lần
28.	sustainable	/ sə'steɪnəbl /	Bền vững
29.	recycle	/ ,ri:'saɪkl /	Tái chế
30.	facilitate	/ fə'sɪlɪteɪt /	Tạo điều kiện
31.	transform	/ træn'sfɔːm /	Biến đổi
32.	adapt	/ ə'dæpt /	Thích nghi
33.	probability	/ ,prɒbə'bɪləti /	Có thể xảy ra
34.	emission	/ i'mɪʃn /	Thải ra/ tỏa ra
35.	man-made	/ ,mæn 'meɪd/	Nhân tạo
36.	shrink	/ ʃrɪŋk /	Nhỏ lại, co lại
37.	captivity	/ kæp'tɪvəti /	Khóa, giam cầm
38.	endangered	/ ɪn'deɪndʒəd/	Bị đe dọa
39.	reserves	/ rɪ'zɜːvz/	Khu bảo tồn
40.	consume	/ kən'sjuːm /	Tiêu thụ
41.	produce (n)	/ 'prɒdjuːs/	Nông sản
42.	generate	/ 'dʒenəreɪt /	Tạo ra
43.	deplete	/ dɪ'pliːt /	Làm suy giảm
44.	distract	/ dɪ'strækt /	Làm xao nhãng
45.	encroach	/ ɪn'krəʊtʃ/	Xâm lấn
46.	divert	/ daɪ'vɜːt	Chuyển hướng
47.	steady	/ 'stedi /	Đều đặn
48.	preservation	/ ,prezə'veɪʃn/	Sự giữ gìn, bảo quản, duy trì
49.	emissions	/ i'mɪʃnz/	Các khí thải
50.	faucet	/ 'fəʊsɪt/	Vòi nước

#### UNIT 4: THE MASS MEDIA

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. media                      B. network                      C. website                      D. connect
2. A. attitude                      B. advent                      C. advantage                      D. mass
3. A. subscribe                      B. connect                      C. documentary                      D. efficient

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

4. A. attitude                      B. entertain                      C. dominant                      D. Internet
5. A. networking                      B. diversify                      C. digital                      D. privacy

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. A/an \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of software, which can run on the Internet, on your computer, on your phone or other electronic device.  
A. media                      B. social                      C. app                      D. cyber
7. The app – Snapchat was officially \_\_\_\_\_ in September 2011, and within a short span of time they have grown immensely with 100 million daily active users.  
A. released                      B. produced                      C. sent out                      D. spread
8. Viber is not only a Voice over IP and instant messaging app for mobile devices but it also allows for the \_\_\_\_\_ of audio, video and images between users.  
A. exchange                      B. transmission                      C. production                      D. transference
9. Pinterest is a very popular service, and the company's app is one of the most downloaded social media apps \_\_\_\_\_ in the Google Play Store.  
A. online                      B. available                      C. interactive                      D. dominant
10. Twitter is a microblogging \_\_\_\_\_ that allows users to post brief, 140- character messages - called "tweets"- and follow other users' activities.  
A. device                      B. appliance                      C. instrument                      D. tool
11. After you \_\_\_\_\_, it automatically connects you to all the people in your address book who also are using WhatsApp.  
A. log out                      B. sign up                      C. start                      D. access
12. Focusing upon human curiosity is an ingenious idea that would \_\_\_\_\_ to the creation and launch of Quora in June, 2009.  
A. direct                      B. go                      C. lead                      D. aim
13. The app - WhatsApp- relies \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet to send images, texts, documents, audio and video messages to other users that have the app installed on their devices.  
A. on                      B. at                      C. in                      D. with
14. Don't regard it \_\_\_\_\_ a failure, but recognize it \_\_\_\_\_ a chance to learn more.  
A. as-as                      B. as- to                      C. by-on                      D. to- as
15. She blamed \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ not explaining the lesson \_\_\_\_\_ her carefully.  
A. on- for- to                      B. for - on- for                      C. Ø- about- for                      D. Ø-for- to

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

16. The lung cancer (A) mortality rate (B) rose six-fold in males when mass media started (C) covering the (D) health risks of smoking.
17. (A) Although the first printed books (B) appeared long before in China, the term "mass media" we use today (C) was coined with the creation of (D) printed media.
18. (A) In the age of globalisation, many young people choose (B) to maintain their own culture and integrate different (C) aspects of other cultures (D) to it.
19. (A) Millions of teenagers (B) around the world are (C) addicted with computer and (D) video games.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

20. *Jane wanted to drive her best friend to have dinner at an Italian restaurant, but her car couldn't start. Therefore, she had to borrow one from Jim.*

- Jane: "Would you mind lending me your car?"  
- Jim: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. Remember to hold your driving license.                      B. You are welcome.  
C. It's up to you.                      D. No, not at all

21. *Laura and Mitchell are talking about their school curriculum.*

- Laura: "I think Art should be a compulsory subject."  
- Mitchell: "\_\_\_\_\_. Art helps develop creativity."

- A. I quite agree                      B. You must be kidding  
C. I'm of the opposite opinion                      D. I don't think that's a good idea

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the words/phrases CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word (s) in each of the following questions.

22. In the twentieth century, drug markedly improved health throughout the world.

- A. supposedly                      B. noticeably                      C. rapidly                      D. consistently

23. The **advent** of the new government resulted in many changes.

- A. intervention                      B. coming                      C. control                      D. decision

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the words or phrases OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.**

24. There was an **abrupt** change in the weather.

- A. sudden                      B. unexpected                      C. gradual                      D. enormous

25. Married couples can get a divorce if they find they are **incompatible**.

- A. able to share a flat                      B. capable of having children  
C. able to budget their money                      D. capable of living harmoniously

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

### The Rise of Electronic Media

As printed media begin to lose their dominance as a way to (26) \_\_\_\_\_ information to the world, electronic media have stepped up and taken their place. Many people no longer read newspapers or magazines in their traditional paper forms, but they still do read. The physical delivery system is what has happened; many people are reading newspapers or magazines off of their smartphones, tablets, or on their computer screens. The content of the newspapers and magazines strive to be the same, (27) \_\_\_\_\_ the new way it is presented has some drawbacks as well as benefits.

One of the biggest drawbacks about electronic newspapers and magazines is that they are often read without a subscription. As electronic media are delivered instantly over the Internet, the only way that money can be made is through advertisements, (28) \_\_\_\_\_ most people don't want to pay for electronic subscriptions. This has left many of the news outlets on the Internet scrambling to find sources of revenue.

Probably the greatest criticism of online newspapers and magazines is that there often isn't very much invested in the stories as they (29) \_\_\_\_\_. Rather than serious investigative journalism, the main point of many online publications is merely to attract page views so that the advertisers on those pages must pay a small fee. In the age of information, finding the information (30) \_\_\_\_\_ learning becomes the hardest task of all.

26. A. show                      B. convey                      C. display                      D. carry  
27. A. and                      B. but                      C. so                      D. or  
28. A. as                      B. so that                      C. although                      D. due to  
29. A. come out                      B. get out                      C. go out                      D. turn out  
30. A. pointless                      B. important                      C. worthy                      D. worth

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions**

### Real Mail vs. Email

Meredith (aged 17): "I keep it real"

Sure, sending an email is fast and convenient, and there are times when it's necessary, but I think it's too impersonal. I think email makes communication less meaningful because people usually only glance at their emails. They give more attention to real letters.

I think sending a real letter shows that you care about the person. It takes time to prepare, which shows that the writer is more thoughtful than when he or she quickly types an email. Getting a handwritten note makes the person feel special, I love finding handwritten letter in my mailbox.

I also write letters because I like to make art. I make my own envelopes and write note on colourful magazine pages. It makes my letters more interesting, and it lets me reuse, and save paper. When I send a real letter that I made myself, I imagine the other person really enjoying It. My friends understand that I made it just for them, and I'm sending them more than just words on a page.

Thomas (aged 20): "I'll send you an email."

My life changed after I bought my first smartphone. I hardly ever pick up a pen these days because I use my phone for everything - planning my schedule, reading the news, or writing emails.

I also use email a lot. My friends all moved away to different places after high school, and I don't have time to sit down and write and post letters to them every week. Sending them emails is so much more convenient. With email. I can write to them whenever I want. Then, they can read my emails right away and send a reply just as fast.

With emails, I can reach many people at the same time. When I want to say "hi!" to old friends, I just put in their email addresses, type up a note, and send it out no paper, no stamps, no waiting for the letters to travel over land and sea. Email helps people keep in touch, and, in the end, that's what's important, right?

31. The purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tell people why they shouldn't use cell phones or the Internet
  - B. discuss the benefits of email and real mail
  - C. explain how people use cell phones or the Internet
  - D. show how technology has improved our lives
32. Meredith dislikes using email because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they take too long to write
  - B. sending them wastes electricity
  - C. people do not read them carefully
  - D. she doesn't think it's polite to send email
33. What is one way in which Meredith expresses herself with her letters?
- A. She makes her own envelopes.
  - B. She sends her friends interesting magazine articles.
  - C. She sends a photo of herself in her letters.
  - D. She uses her favourite black pen to write.
34. Why did Thomas start to send so much email?
- A. He thought he was wasting too much paper.
  - B. He didn't have time to write letters.
  - C. He has to send a lot of mail for work.
  - D. He didn't have time to buy stamps.
35. Which is a benefit of both email and real mail?
- A. You can keep in touch with friends.
  - B. You can save paper and energy.
  - C. You can write them both using your phone.
  - D. They made communication more interesting.

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

36. My eldest sister started working as a freelance journalist as soon as she graduated from university.
- A. No sooner had my eldest sister started working as a freelance journalist than she graduated from university.
  - B. Hardly had my eldest started working as a freelance journalist when she graduated from university.
  - C. No sooner had my eldest sister graduated from university than she started working as a freelance journalist.
  - D. After my eldest sister graduated from university, she had started working as a freelance journalist.
37. As long as you stay calm, you have nothing to fear from the talk show.
- A. You have remained calm for a long time in spite of your fear of the talk show.
  - B. Talk shows are only intimidating for people who are not extremely calm.
  - C. Provided you do not get nervous, the talk show won't go badly for you.
  - D. Even if you are afraid of the talk show, it is important not to express it.
38. He was so addicted to social networks that he quitted all other outdoor activities.
- A. He was not addicted enough to quit all other outdoor activities.
  - B. He was such an addict to social networks that he quitted all other outdoor activities.
  - C. The social networks are too addictive for him to quit all other outdoor activities.
  - D. He had quitted all other outdoor activities before he became addicted to social networks.
39. Nancy failed to understand what the story was about until she saw the film based on it.
- A. Nancy doesn't understand what the story is about.
  - B. Not until she saw the film based on it did Nancy understand what the story was about.
  - C. It was until she saw the film based on it that Nancy understood what the story was about.
  - D. Nancy went to see the film before she read the story.
40. It was the first time she had ever seen such a moving documentary.
- A. She had never seen a moving documentary before.

- B. She had seen such a moving documentary for a long time.  
 C. She had never seen a more moving documentary than this before.  
 D. The first time she saw such a moving documentary was a long time ago.

#### UNIT 4: GLOSSARY

No	Word/ Phrase	Transcription	Meaning
1.	means	/ mi:nz /	Phương tiện
2.	broadcast	/ 'brɔ:dka:st /	Phát sóng
3.	viewer	/ 'vjʊ:ə(r) /	Người xem
4.	tabloid	/ 'tæblɔɪd /	Báo lá cải
5.	game show	compound N	Trò chơi truyền hình
6.	announcer	/ ə'naʊnsə(r) /	Phát thanh viên
7.	media (U)	/ 'mi:diə /	Truyền thông
8.	article	/ 'ɑ:tkl /	Bài báo
9.	station	/ 'steɪʃn /	Trạm
10.	accept	/ ək'sept /	Chấp nhận
11.	communication (U)	/ kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃn /	Sự giao tiếp
12.	personalize	/ 'pɜ:sənəlaɪz /	Cá nhân hóa
13.	journalism (U)	/ 'dʒɜ:nəlɪzəm /	Ngành báo chí
14.	information (U)	/ ,ɪnfə'meɪʃn /	Tin tức
15.	interactive	/ ,ɪntər'æktɪv /	Tương tác
16.	access (U)	/ 'ækses /	Truy cập, tiếp cận
17.	tell the difference	exp.	Phân biệt
18.	in my view	exp.	Theo quan điểm của tôi
19.	take control of	exp.	Kiểm soát
20.	in question	exp.	Đang bàn luận
21.	watch out	phr. v	Thận trọng
22.	rely on	phr. v	Dựa dẫm
23.	try on	phr. v	Thử đồ
24.	put on	phr. v	Tặng
25.	hold on	phr. v	Chờ
26.	carry out	phr. v	Tiến hành
27.	carry on	phr. v	Tiếp tục
28.	come out	phr. v	Phát hành
29.	go out	phr. v	Phát sóng
30.	pull out	phr. v	Từ bỏ, rút lui
31.	break out	phr. v	Nổ ra
32.	look over	phr. v	Nhìn lướt
33.	watch over	phr. v	Chăm sóc
34.	come over	phr. v	Cảm thấy
35.	make up	phr. v	Bịa đặt
36.	explosion	/ ɪk'spləʊʒn /	Sự bùng nổ

No	Word/ Phrase	Transcription	Meaning
37.	exploitation (U)	/ ,eksplə'reɪʃn /	Sự khai thác, bóc lột
38.	exploration	/ ,eksplə'reɪʃn /	Sự khám phá
39.	circulation	/ ,sɜ:kjə'leɪʃn /	Lượng phát hành
40.	correspondent	/ ,kɒrə'spɒndənt /	Thông tin viên
41.	impact	/'ɪmpækt/	Tác động
42.	the press	/ pres /	Báo chí
43.	face-to-face	/ ,feɪs tə 'feɪs/	Trực tiếp
44.	benefit	/ 'benɪfɪt /	Lợi ích
45.	keep in touch with	exp.	Giữ liên lạc
46.	lose touch with	exp.	Mất liên lạc
47.	put up with	phr. v	Chịu đựng
48.	catch up with	phr. v	Trừng phạt (luật pháp)
49.	turned down	phr. v	Vặn nhỏ
50.	addicted	/ə'dɪktɪd /	Nghiện
51.	indifferent to	/ ɪn'dɪfrənt /	Thờ ơ, không quan tâm
52.	hooked on	/ hʊkt /	Nghiện, yêu thích
53.	exhausted	/ ɪg'zɔ:stɪd /	Mệt mỏi, kiệt sức
54.	efficient	/'ɪfɪʃnt /	Hiệu quả
55.	social networking	/ ,səʊʃl 'netwɜ:kɪŋ /	Mạng xã hội
56.	cyberbullying (U)	/'saɪbə(r)'bʊlɪŋ /	Bắt nạt qua mạng
57.	instant messaging	/ ,ɪnstənt 'mesɪdʒɪŋ/	Nhắn tin nhanh
58.	coin (v)	/ kɔɪn /	Tạo ra từ ngữ mới
59.	emerge	/ ɪ'mɜ:dʒ /	Nổi lên, xuất hiện
60.	interact	/ ,ɪntər'ækt /	Tương tác
61.	advent	/ 'ædvent /	Sự ra đời
62.	classify	/ 'klæsɪfaɪ /	Phân loại

TRƯỜNG THPT YÊN HÒA  
BỘ MÔN: TIẾNG ANH  
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC  
(Đề gồm 05 trang)

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA HỌC KÌ I  
NĂM HỌC 2022-2023  
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH, LỚP: 12  
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút

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

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1. A. displayed B. compiled C. subscribed D. accessed  
Question 2. A. density B. long-lasting C. consumer D. centralise

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

Question 3. A. exploit B. combust C. project D. consume  
Question 4. A. technology B. phenomenon C. competitive D. application

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

Question 5. Marie Curie is a famous woman who devoted all her life to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. scientist B. science C. scientifically D. scientific

Question 6. A number of \_\_\_\_\_ products are intended to be thrown away after use.  
A. replaceable B. stable C. disposable D. consumable

Question 7. We've been arguing about this reformation for hours. Let's just \_\_\_\_\_ making decision and wait until next week.  
A. clear off B. take off C. call off D. hold off

Question 8. Facebook \_\_\_\_\_ its policies on political advertising because they have detected many problems related to voting.  
A. rehashed B. reprised C. replayed D. related

Question 9. The term "mass media" \_\_\_\_\_ with the creation of print media in Europe in the Middle Ages.  
A. appeared B. has appeared C. had appeared D. appearing

Question 10. They \_\_\_\_\_ the cost of making packages before the company introduced a go green campaign.  
A. has increased B. had increased  
C. were increasing D. increase

Question 11. Borris Johnson is \_\_\_\_\_ politician, environmentalist and author.  
A. the B. an C. X D. a

Question 12. Mass media has developed rapidly than ever before, \_\_\_\_\_ helps create the modern computerised world.  
A. that B. who C. which D. in which

Question 13. If we don't save energy now, the world's resources will \_\_\_\_\_ in 2050.  
A. cut out B. back out C. run out D. wipe out

Question 14. Many journals criticised the royal couple for making a Netflix documentary with misinformation to \_\_\_\_\_ readers.  
A. pull in B. pull round C. pull back D. pull down

Question 15. She suggested that a program \_\_\_\_\_ to help people develop negotiation skills.  
A. be created B. creates C. be create D. created

Question 16. The majority of staff refused to join in environmental projects \_\_\_\_\_ negative experiences.  
A. due to B. because C. in spite of D. since

Question 17. Social media prioritises keeping users passively engaged for as long as possible, \_\_\_\_\_ gaming seeks to provide fulfilling, active experiences.  
A. whereas B. instead C. however D. yet

Question 18. We'll give it our best shots to help you immigrate but now you must \_\_\_\_\_ your tongue.  
A. keep B. hold C. maintain D. breathe

Question 19. According to the report, the Royal Family members \_\_\_\_\_ new titles after the death of Queen Elizabeth II on September 8, 2022.  
A. came into B. came up C. came round D. came across

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.

Question 20. The hurricane that hit the city had a terrible effect as most of the buildings were damaged.



A. comfortable      B. harmful      C. frightening      D. evident

**Question 21.** His company has to pay through the nose for the exploitation of pure water but it gets nothing back.

A. cost a little money      B. pay too much for something  
C. spend less money than usual      D. make a lot of money

**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.**

**Question 22.** The fact of being updated almost every second makes social media easier to reach customers.

A. avoid      B. access      C. approach      D. depart

**Question 23.** A risk very often doesn't turn out well, but if you don't beard the lion in his den, you will never achieve the success you truly desire.

A. shrink from taking a risk      B. confront with brave  
C. avoid being recognized      D. bumped into him

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

**Question 24.** W.B. Yeats found Byzantium so fascinating civilization that he wrote of it in his poetry.

A. found      B. so fascinating      C. wrote      D. of

**Question 25.** As I was applying for a Marketing Specialist position, someone from the company phoned and asked me to come for an interview.

A. was applying      B. position      C. phoned      D. to come

**Question 26.** Christine demanded that I was allowed to take part in the negotiations.

A. demanded      B. that      C. was allowed      D. to take

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.**

**Question 27.** Fiona: "This is really a nice scarf. Thanks, Mark."

Mark: "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. It's very kind of you to help me      B. Thanks for the advice  
C. Not at all. I'm glad you like it      D. I apologise for this dress

**Question 28.** Natanel: "Would you please tell her that I'm waiting for her contract?"

Paul: "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. Yes, I would call you about her.      B. No problem. I will buy it.  
C. Ok. Can you call her back?      D. Sure, I'll tell her about this.

**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 29 to 33.**

### Is Going Green a Trend or Is it Real Change in Our World?

From local businesses to close friends, it seems like everyone has begun "going green" within the past few years. But what does this mean, exactly? In general terms, "going green" (29) \_\_\_\_\_ to eco-friendly living. It means recycling when possible, using sustainable products, eating local food, and doing whatever you can to decrease your (30) \_\_\_\_\_ on Mother Earth. The trend is driven largely by the ever-growing scientific suggestion that global warming is real and problematic. So, is going green just a trend?

Some critics of this emerging eco-friendly "fad" emphasise their belief that (31) \_\_\_\_\_ warming isn't really the alarming change that the majority of scientists say it is. They point to a chosen few who consider the overall rise in temperature and resulting changes in the earth a natural shift. They say that going green is good for business. For instance, when a company can brand its products as environmentally friendly, they'll fly off the shelves.

However, not everyone feels this way. Many people staunchly believe that going green is an effective and important way to halt global warming in its tracks, leaving a healthy planet for their children and grandchildren. (32) \_\_\_\_\_ small the steps they take, each move in the right direction makes a small impact that will eventually (33) \_\_\_\_\_ to an enormous shift in the environment.

(Adapted from <https://www.greenjournal.co.uk>)

**Question 29.** A. equates      B. provides      C. collocates      D. divides

**Question 30.** A. hope      B. impact      C. advantage      D. increase

**Question 31.** A. globe      B. global      C. globally      D. globalize

**Question 32.** A. No sooner      B. No matter how      C. Only      D. No longer

**Question 33.** A. add in      B. add to      C. add on      D. add up

**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.**

Anthropogenic global warming is a theory explaining today's long-term increase in the average temperature of Earth's atmosphere as an effect of humans.

Since the 20th century, growing banks of data and improved climate models have **convinced** most scientists that rising trends in greenhouse gas emissions are directly responsible for a rising trend in atmospheric temperature. The source of these emissions varies, consisting of a mix of gases that include methane and carbon dioxide. While some sources - such as volcanoes - are natural, their overall emissions compared with those produced by human industries, transport, and livestock have been regarded as insignificant over recent centuries.

Greenhouse gases are made of molecules that absorb electromagnetic radiation. These gases include methane, carbon dioxide, water, and nitrous oxide. Despite making up only a small percentage of the atmosphere's mix of gases, **they** are very important. If we had no naturally occurring greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at all, the average global temperature on Earth would be a much lower -18 degrees instead of the roughly 15 degrees Celsius we have enjoyed most of human history.

Conservative estimates by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change predict an even chance of 4 degrees Celsius rise by the end of the century if current emissions trends continue.

(Adapted from <https://www.sciencealert.com>)

**Question 34.** Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. An explanation of today's long-term temperature increase
- B. The effect of human activities and a rising trend in atmospheric temperature
- C. Greenhouse gas emissions - a rising trend in atmospheric temperature
- D. The rising trend in greenhouse gas emissions in the future

**Question 35.** The word "**convinced**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. mentioned
- B. encouraged
- C. persuaded
- D. confused

**Question 36.** According to paragraph 2, the sources of greenhouse gas emissions have been regarded as significant over recent centuries EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. transport
- B. volcanoes
- C. human industries
- D. livestock

**Question 37.** The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. carbon dioxide
- B. radiation
- C. molecules
- D. greenhouse gases

**Question 38.** According to paragraph 3, what role do natural greenhouse gases play for the Earth?

- A. They keep the average global temperature on Earth stable in a certain period.
- B. They are directly responsible for the rising trend in atmospheric temperature.
- C. They have been regarded as insignificant over centuries.
- D. They will make no change to the Earth in the near future.

**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.**

Do the names Facebook, Instagram, or Twitter ring a bell? They probably do because they are some of the most popular sites on the internet today. They're called social networking sites because they allow people to interact by sharing news and personal information, photos, videos, as well as communicate through chatting or messaging one another.

There are hundreds, if not thousands of social networking sites on the internet. Facebook is the most popular, with about a billion people using it every day. Twitter, a microblogging site that limits "tweets" (short text posts) to 280 characters, is also very popular (Former President Donald Trump is especially fond of Twitter and tweets multiple times daily). Other popular sites include Instagram, where people share photos and videos they've taken; Snapchat, a mobile-only messaging app; Pinterest, which is like a **giant** online scrapbook; and YouTube, the mega-video site.

The common thread between all of these social networks is that **they** provide a place for people to interact, share content and ideas, and stay in touch with one another.

The first social networking site, Six Degrees, **launched** in May 1997. Like Facebook today, users could create profiles and connect with friends. But in an era of dial-up internet connections and limited bandwidth, Six Degrees had only limited impact online. In the late '90s, most people didn't use the web to interact with other people. They just browse the sites and take advantage of the information or resources provided.

Of course, some people did create their own sites to share personal information or show off their skills. However, creating a site was difficult; you needed to know basic HTML coding. It certainly wasn't something most people wanted to do as it could take hours to get a basic page just right. That began to change with the emergence of LiveJournal and Blogger in 1999. Sites like these, first called "weblogs" (later shortened to blogs), allowed people to create and share journals online.

(Adapted from <https://www.thoughtco.com/>)

**Question 39.** What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The definition of social networking sites is not as popular as their usage.
- B. The origin of social networks was Six Degrees.
- C. The first social networking site, Six Degrees, was launched to create profiles for users.
- D. A brief history of social media.

**Question 40.** According to the passage, what is the similarity of social networks?

- A. They provide a place for people to connect with others.
- B. They can only be opened on laptops or computers.
- C. They were created by some talkative people.
- D. They let users go over the 280-character limit.

**Question 41.** The word “giant” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ordinary
- B. destined
- C. enormous
- D. tiny

**Question 42.** The word “they” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. videos
- B. ideas
- C. people
- D. social networks

**Question 43.** The word “launched” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. interested
- B. opened
- C. finished
- D. rejected

**Question 44.** According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. People surfed the webs and made use of the provided resources in the late '90s.
- B. Six Degrees limited the number of people accessed to the site.
- C. Some people built their own websites just to show off.
- D. Basic HTML coding was needed when you wanted to make a website.

**Question 45.** What can be inferred from the last passage?

- A. Creating a site was a challenge in 1999 but it doesn't mean it is impossible.
- B. Skills of people who wanted to create their own sites were low at this time.
- C. HTML coding was very hard to understand in the past.
- D. The emergence of LiveJournal and Blogger in 1999 was a signal of weblog's end.

*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 46.** Because it snowed heavily, all buses have been cancelled until further notice.

- A. In spite of the heavy snow, the bus didn't announce how far it would go.
- B. Due to the heavy snow, all the buses didn't arrive on time as usual.
- C. Because of the heavy snow, all buses have been cancelled until further notice.
- D. Despite the heavy snow, all buses continued working without further notice.

**Question 47.** The demand was so great that they had to restock the book immediately.

- A. So great was the demand that they had to restock the book immediately.
- B. So great the demand was that they had to restock the book immediately.
- C. Such great was the demand that they had to restock the book immediately.
- D. Such was great the demand that they had to restock the book immediately.

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

**Question 48.** Anna had earned much from her show on Netflix. She then bought a new car.

- A. Anna bought a new car until she earned much from her show on Netflix.
- B. When Anna bought a new car, she earned much from her show on Netflix.
- C. Before earning much from her show on Netflix, Anna had bought a new car.
- D. Anna bought a new car after she had earned much from her show on Netflix.

**Question 49.** Many users claimed that they lost private information when using Twitter. It caused a downtrend on this platform.

- A. Active users' claim, which caused a down trend in using Twitter, has lost its private information.
- B. Many users claimed that they lost private information when using Twitter, which caused a downtrend on this platform.
- C. Using Twitter when users lost private information was a downtrend on this platform.
- D. Twitter caused a downtrend on this platform itself and claimed that it lost private information.

**Question 50.** I had just arrived home. I was called immediately back to the head office nearly 10 kilometres away.

- A. Hardly had I arrived home when I was called immediately back to the head office nearly 10 kilometres away.
- B. No sooner was I called immediately back to the head office nearly 10 kilometres away than I had just arrived home.
- C. Had I just arrived home, I would have been called immediately back to the head office nearly 10 kilometres away.
- D. Not until was I called immediately back to the head office nearly 10 kilometres away that I had just arrived home.