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Mã đề thi 409

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 1: Peter and Khanh are talking about learning foreign languages.

- Peter: "I think students should learn two foreign languages when they are at school."

- Khanh: "\_\_\_\_\_ It helps them communicate with more people and broaden their minds."

- A. I quite agree with you  
 B. I don't think it's a good idea  
 C. That's not a good idea  
 D. I quite disagree with you

Question 2: Hong and Mike are in the school canteen.

- Hong: "\_\_\_\_\_?"

- Mike: "Here you are."

- A. Can you sit here  
 B. Can you speak Japanese, please  
 C. Can you play basketball  
 D. Can you pass the salt, please

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

Question 3: Returning home after the earthquake, Simon saw that his house was extremely chaotic.

- A. tidy  
 B. messy  
 C. neat  
 D. organised

Question 4: My uncle dreams of having a new house, so he plans to save up for it.

- A. leaves  
 B. intends  
 C. moves  
 D. quits

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 5: I think you should apologise to Mary. What you commented on her new hairstyle yesterday was really below the belt.

- A. fair and cruel  
 B. fair and kind  
 C. cruel and kind  
 D. fair and unkind

Question 6: He had some business to do in a foreign country, but his company denied responsibility to pay for his expenses.

- A. accepted  
 B. refused  
 C. neglected  
 D. avoided

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

Question 7: We have travelled to almost every tourist attraction in \_\_\_\_\_ Africa.

- A. an  
 B. a  
 C. Ø (no article)  
 D. the

Question 8: It is uncommon for the director to \_\_\_\_\_ power to his finance manager to make financial decisions for the company.

- A. navigate  
 B. authorise  
 C. delegate  
 D. stimulate

Question 9: The man \_\_\_\_\_ home when his car broke down.

- A. has driven  
 B. drives  
 C. was driving  
 D. is driving

Question 10: She promised \_\_\_\_\_ to my birthday party, but she didn't.

- A. coming  
 B. come  
 C. to coming  
 D. to come

Question 11: Nam is trying to break the \_\_\_\_\_ of staying up too late.

- A. habit  
 B. sound  
 C. option  
 D. race

Question 12: Her parents are working on the farm, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. aren't they  
 B. are they  
 C. do they  
 D. don't they

Question 13: Binh is 1.80 meters tall, and Linh is 1.65 meters tall. Binh is \_\_\_\_\_ Linh.

- A. younger than  
 B. shorter than  
 C. taller than  
 D. older than

Question 14: It's not difficult \_\_\_\_\_ her to go to work because the office is near her home.

- A. on  
 B. to  
 C. for  
 D. towards

Question 15: The foreign teacher was speaking so fast. Nga couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the main contents of his lesson.

- A. call for  
 B. make up  
 C. note down  
 D. go on



Question 16: The journalist is talking about having a new \_\_\_\_\_ published in the local newspaper next week.  
A. editor      **B. article**      C. documentary      D. cartoon

Question 17: Before you decide to purchase that car, it is crucial that you should look into it carefully. It's unwise to buy a pig \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in a roll      B. in a pack      **C. in a rack**      D. in a poke

Question 18: The Youth International Conference \_\_\_\_\_ by a lot of young people from around the world.  
A. attended      B. was attending      C. attends      **D. was attended**

Question 19: Although the students in my class have been learning English for three months, they can \_\_\_\_\_ confidently with foreigners.  
A. communication      B. communicatively      **C. communicate**      D. communicative

Question 20: We will inform you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as soon as we were having the interview result      **B. as soon as we have the interview result**  
C. as soon as we had had the interview result      D. as soon as we had the interview result

Question 21: \_\_\_\_\_ a job in a small company, he turned it down and kept on applying for a more suitable one.  
**A. Having offered**      B. Offering      C. To offer      D. Offered

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 22: A. post      **B. sport**      C. home      **D. cold**

Question 23: A. chicken      **B. chairman**      C. children      **D. chorus**

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 stress in each of the following questions.

Question 24: A. arrive      B. connect      C. require      **D. follow**

Question 25: A. important      B. exciting      **C. confident**      D. terrific

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 26 to 30.

Getting work experience is a good way for young people who are still at school to see whether they would enjoy a particular career. Future employers like to know about their work experience (26) \_\_\_\_\_ they think is important for them in the process of recruiting employees. And young people get the chance to consider (27) \_\_\_\_\_ possibilities for a future career with working professionals. In addition, they will find these professionals' advice specially helpful when thinking about the different choices they will have to (28) \_\_\_\_\_.

Work experience often involves uncomfortable situations, (29) \_\_\_\_\_ people who are in such situations can learn how to behave appropriately in front of clients and how to respond to things in the workplace. Appearance is also important and they need to dress suitably whether they are going for a job as an engineer or an IT specialist, or a job which is perhaps less technical but equally (30) \_\_\_\_\_, such as a medical doctor or a teacher.

(Adapted from *Complete First for Schools*)

Question 26: A. where      **B. which**      C. who      D. when

Question 27: A. none      B. each      **C. many**      D. one

Question 28: A. do      B. fill      C. build      **D. make**

Question 29: A. for      B. either      **C. but**      D. nor

Question 30: A. understanding      B. confusing      C. commanding      **D. demanding**

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

Device-centred communication has become almost universal over the past twenty years. More than three quarters of people in the world now own a mobile device, and more than half communicate via social networking.

It is now hard to imagine a world without mobile devices consisting of such things as mobile phones, laptops and tablets. **They** allow us to stay in touch with a large network of friends, no matter where they are. But many experts say that communicating with a device is nothing like talking with someone in person. "Body language, eye contact and tone of voice can tell us so much," psychologist Mary Peters says. "And none of those exist on a device. Even video chat removes many subtle clues."

We don't know to what extent these technologies will permanently change the way people interact. People will always want to **meet up** with others in small and large groups. Indeed, it is fair to say that social media makes it easier than ever before for people to organise social events. However, there is still a danger



that device-centred communication may have a negative long-term impact on the way people interact with each other on a day-to-day basis.

We must not, therefore, lose sight of the need to focus on the actual people around us, and remember that they deserve our real – not virtual – attention. The idea of a culture where people always have a screen between them sounds a bit funny, because deep understanding comes when we see the reactions on other people's faces.

(Adapted from *Solutions*)

- Question 31:** The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the development of device-centred communication
  - B. the definition of device-centred communication
  - C. the impact of device-centred communication
  - D. the misunderstanding of device-centred communication

- Question 32:** The word **They** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tablets
  - B. mobile phones
  - C. laptops
  - D. mobile devices

- Question 33:** In paragraph 2, in her statement about the advantages of communicating in person, Mary Peters mentioned all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. eye contact
- B. handshake
- C. body language
- D. tone of voice

- Question 34:** The word **meet up** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. get away
- B. get together
- C. come down
- D. come away

- Question 35:** According to paragraph 4, deep understanding appears when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we interact with modern technology
- B. we see the reactions on the faces of other people
- C. we communicate through social networking
- D. we care about our virtual friends

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 42.**

A recent survey into how teenagers in a Southeast Asian country spend their free time has come up with what some people regard as a surprising finding: many of those surveyed reported that they would rather stay at home and do things indoors than go out and experience real-life adventures. One in four teenagers surveyed believed that online experiences were as **fulfilling** as real life, and more than half were actually afraid of trying new experiences. When asked about their most memorable experience over the previous ten months, nearly 30% of boys said 'playing a new video game', while 10% of all teenagers said it was watching a new TV series. On asking for more detailed information, researchers found that 20% of boys and 22% of girls said they had never had a real-life adventure.

It would be easy to blame technological **advances** for these findings. After all, today's teenagers have many more indoor activities to choose from than did their parents. About half a century ago, children were expected to spend more of their free time outside. But researchers do not put the blame wholly on technology.

To members of older generations, these findings are worrying, because it means that young people increasingly rely on virtual reality and are consequently missing out on real outdoor activities such as mountain climbing, kayaking, etc., which have always been regarded as both enjoyable and character-building. The surveyed adults said **they** thought today's youth were more protected than they had been when they were growing up. Giving examples of this protection, more than half said they would not let their teenage children hitchhike or go on holiday without an adult. Seven in ten said they would not even allow teenagers to get into a taxi on their own. It is not clear whether adults believe the world is more dangerous than it used to be or whether they do not trust today's youngsters to look after themselves.

(Adapted from *Cambridge English First for Schools*)

- Question 36:** Which of the following can be the main idea of the passage?

- A. Thorough research on teenagers' online games and outdoor activities
- B. Viewpoints on teenagers' free-time adventures and online games
- C. Teenagers' free-time activity preferences and adults' concerns
- D. Fears and tensions encountered by teenagers and adults' concerns

- Question 37:** The word **fulfilling** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. discouraging
  - B. satisfying
  - C. frightening
  - D. devastating

- Question 38:** The word **advances** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. advantages
  - B. developments
  - C. barriers
  - D. movements

- Question 39:** The word **they** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. young people
  - B. surveyed adults
  - C. older generations
  - D. outdoor activities

- Question 40:** According to paragraph 3, the older generations are worried about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the young's lack of indoor activities
  - B. the young's ignorance about virtual reality
  - C. the young's preferences for outdoor activities
  - D. the young's reliance on virtual reality



**Question 41:** Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?  
A. One fourth of the surveyed teenagers believed online experiences in their free time were as pleasing as real life.

B. Researchers do not put all the blame on technology for causing teenagers' lack of real-life experiences.  
C. The older generations surveyed thought that today's teenagers were more protected than they had been.  
D. The majority of teenagers surveyed enjoyed real outdoor activities in their leisure time.

**Question 42:** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Many adults think that the present world is as dangerous as it used to be.  
B. Many adults are doubtful about their children's ability to take care of themselves.  
C. Virtual life is considered to be more and more challenging for teenagers in the present world.  
D. The majority of teenagers surveyed believed virtual reality was as interesting as the real life.

*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 43:** The boy band had just finished their first live performance. All the audiences at the theatre gave them a loud round of applause.

A. Had it not been for the boy band's first live performance, all the audiences at the theatre would have given them a loud round of applause.

B. No matter when the boy band finished their first live performance did all the audiences at the theatre give them a loud round of applause.

C. Not until all the audiences at the theatre gave them a loud round of applause did the boy band finish their first live performance.

D. Barely had the boy band finished their first live performance when all the audiences at the theatre gave them a loud round of applause.

**Question 44:** The gold ring was expensive. I couldn't afford to buy it.

A. If the gold ring had been cheaper, I can't have afforded to buy it.

B. If the gold ring had been more expensive, I could have afforded to buy it.

C. If the gold ring had been less expensive, I could have afforded to buy it.

D. If the gold ring had been cheaper, I couldn't have afforded to buy it.

*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 45:** Mark started learning Spanish seven years ago.

A. Mark has learned Spanish since he was seven years old.

B. Mark started learning Spanish when he was seven years old.

C. Mark has started learning Spanish since seven years.

D. Mark has learned Spanish for seven years.

**Question 46:** Students are not allowed to bring food into the computer room.

A. Students needn't bring food into the computer room.

B. Students wouldn't bring food into the computer room.

C. Students mustn't bring food into the computer room.

D. Students won't bring food into the computer room.

**Question 47:** "I helped the old lady cross the road," said the teacher.

A. The teacher said she helped the old lady cross the road.

B. The teacher said she would help the old lady cross the road.

C. The teacher said I helped the old lady cross the road.

D. The teacher said she had helped the old lady cross the road.

*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 48:** They give a good presentation on how to adopt a green lifestyle last week.

A

B

C

D

**Question 49:** The man bought the old painting and then resold them to a collector at a higher price.

A

B

C

D

**Question 50:** Their pioneering research showed that the learning motivation of the two groups of

A

learners was quite distinctive from each other, and the comparative group whose learning motivation

B

C

was stronger performed better than the control group.

D

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