

A. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others (1 pt.)

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. | A. <u>st</u> ation | B. <u>m</u> istake | C. <u>l</u> ane | D. <u>m</u> any | 1. |
| 2. | A. <u>r</u> eady | B. <u>b</u> reak | C. <u>a</u> head | D. <u>d</u> ead | 2. |
| 3. | A. <u>f</u> reight | B. <u>v</u> ein | C. <u>c</u> eiling | D. <u>n</u> eighbor | 3. |
| 4. | A. <u>p</u> retty | B. <u>d</u> epend | C. <u>l</u> eft | D. <u>e</u> xpensive | 4. |
| 5. | A. <u>s</u> traight | B. <u>p</u> ain | C. <u>s</u> aid | D. <u>a</u> fraid | 5. |
| 6. | A. <u>c</u> ombine | B. <u>v</u> ocab <u>u</u> lary | C. <u>d</u> oubtful | D. <u>b</u> oring | 6. |
| 7. | A. <u>c</u> elebrated | B. <u>d</u> anced | C. <u>d</u> iscussed | D. <u>p</u> ronounced | 7. |
| 8. | A. <u>s</u> lum | B. <u>s</u> kycycling | C. <u>s</u> ugar | D. <u>s</u> egway | 8. |
| 9. | A. <u>s</u> logan | B. <u>s</u> olar | C. <u>b</u> lock | D. <u>e</u> xplosion | 9. |
| 10. | A. <u>c</u> haos | B. <u>m</u> echanic | C. <u>c</u> horus | D. <u>m</u> achine | 10. |

II. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from that of the others (1 pt.)

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. | A. require | B. narrow | C. affect | D. enough | 1. |
| 2. | A. hungry | B. design | C. spacious | D. danger | 2. |
| 3. | A. favorite | B. pollution | C. imagine | D. exhausted | 3. |
| 4. | A. energy | B. plentiful | C. disappear | D. celebrate | 4. |
| 5. | A. standard | B. tourist | C. service | D. surround | 5. |
| 6. | A. poverty | B. violence | C. criminal | D. explosion | 6. |
| 7. | A. spacious | B. diverse | C. support | D. disease | 7. |
| 8. | A. affect | B. effect | C. stressful | D. increase | 8. |
| 9. | A. wealthy | B. obese | C. healthy | D. danger | 9. |
| 10. | A. pollution | B. electric | C. opinion | D. driverless | 10. |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the option that best completes each of the following sentences (2 pts.)

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1. is only a short walk from my house to the cinema. | A. There | B. It | C. This | D. That | 1. |
| 2. There is nothing very to do in that small town. | A. interest | B. interested | C. interesting | D. interestingly | 2. |
| 3. The new film has good audience figures poor reviews in the press. | A. despite | B. in spite | C. although | D. nevertheless | 3. |
| 4. He became when a journalist asked him questions about his private life. | A. embarrass | B. embarrassed | C. embarrassing | D. embarrassingly | 4. |
| 5. do the buses run? - Every ten minutes. | A. How | B. How many | C. How often | D. What time | 5. |
| 6. "Recycling" means creating new products from materials. | A. use | B. using | C. used | D. to use | 6. |
| 7. While formerly a member of the sports club, Mr. Teeters tennis there regularly. | A. is used to playing | B. used to play | C. was used to play | D. used to playing | 7. |
| 8. Drinking is one of the most common of traffic accidents. | A. reasons | B. effects | C. sources | D. causes | 8. |
| 9. "Does the red motorbike belong to your mother?" - "No, is white." | A. she | B. her | C. hers | D. mine | 9. |
| 10. I think the University of Cambridge is the second university in the United Kingdom. | A. old | B. older | C. oldest | D. elder | 10. |
| 11. We to Professor Marshall about the research topic two days ago. | A. spoke | B. were speaking | C. had spoken | D. had been speaking | 11. |

- C. have spoken D. were spoken
12. A bowl of noodles ten dollars.
A. is B. are C. have D. has 12.
13. I want to pass the test, I'm studying hard.
A. but B. because C. so D. although 13.
14. Paul is similar to his brother in their interest horse riding.
A. to B. with C. for D. in 14.
15. I am not ready yet and
A. she is too B. she is not C. so is she D. she isn't either 15.
16. We must be quick. There's time left.
A. little B. much C. few D. more 16.
17. My mouth is burning! This is such food that I can't finish it.
A. delicious B. spicy C. sweet D. tasty 17.
18. They were very disappointed her acting.
A. of B. with C. about D. on 18.
19. I thrillers to action films.
A. like B. enjoy C. prefer D. would rather 19.
20. A volunteer always helps other people willingly and payment.
A. for B. within C. about D. without 20.

II. Supply the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each of the following sentences (2 pts.)

1. We liked the _____ of that young pianist. (PERFORM) 1.
2. What I like about festivals is that they show the _____ values of different communities. (CULTURE) 2.
3. Solar energy is renewable, _____ and clean. (PLENTY) 3.
4. We should reduce the use of _____ at home. (ELECTRIC) 4.
5. Solar power can be used to _____ or cool our houses. (HOT) 5.
6. Burning coal is a(n) _____ way of heating a house. Gas is much cheaper. (ECONOMY) 6.
7. Many people believe that _____ energy will be our main source of energy in the future. (SUN) 7.
8. Traditional _____ are a good source of fund and entertainment. (CELEBRATE) 8.
9. The examination was _____ easy. (SURPRISE) 9.
10. Great works of art like the Mona Lisa are _____. (PRICE) 10.
11. It is _____ of motorists to drink and drive. (RESPONSE) 11.
12. It is said the problem of rapid climate change has been caused by too drastic _____. (FOREST) 12.
13. I didn't believe him. His story was very _____. (CONVINCE) 13.
14. His disappearance is very strange, in fact, quite _____. (EXPLAIN) 14.
15. We should rely more on _____ energy sources. (NEW) 15.
16. There are many areas in Vietnam heavily dependent on _____ industry. (TOUR) 16.
17. The media help increase the _____ of festivals all around the world. (POPULAR) 17.
18. Watching comedies is a(n) _____ way to relax. (ENJOY) 18.
19. He is _____ the rope instead of loosening it. (FAST) 19.
20. It's _____ of him to lose his temper like that - he's usually very calm. (CHARACTER) 20.

III. Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences (2 pts.)

- a. At this time tomorrow, we _____ (1. *lie*) on the beach. 1.
- b. If either of you _____ (2. *take*) a vacation now, we _____ (3. *not be able*) to finish the work on time. 2.
3.
- c. Jane: I'm afraid I _____ (4. *not have*) my racket at the moment. 4.
Fiona: Never mind. I _____ (5. *lend*) you mine. 5.
- d. You (6. *visit*) _____ your grandparents at this time next Sunday? 6.

- e. You ____ (7. **be**) angry if he refuses to help you? 7.
- f. This building ____ (8. **finish**) by the end of 2021. 8.
- g. We are planting trees in our school now. Soon our school ____ (9. **surround**) by a lot of green trees. 9.
- h. A: I ____ (10. **lose**) my glasses. I can't find them anywhere. I ____ (11. **look**) for them for hours. 10.
- B: Don't worry. I ____ (12. **help**) you. I ____ (13. **do**) the same thing the other week but I ____ (14. **find**) them a few days later. 11.
- i. To avoid ____ (15. **recognize**), the film star wore dark glasses. 12.
- j. He is one of the people who ____ (16. **award**) medals for bravery last year. 13.
- k. I hope you ____ (17. **save**) enough money to carry out your plan before you ____ (18. **forget**) it. 14.
- l. Don't forget ____ (19. **post**) my letter. 15.
- m. My children are looking forward to ____ (20. **take**) out next Sunday. 16.

IV. Fill in each blank with one preposition to complete the sentence (1.7 pts.)

1. He is interested ____ going to the movies. 1.
2. She goes to work every day, either ____ her car or ____ bus. 2.
3. He was accused ____ stealing a Honda. 3.
4. She spent a lot of money ____ cosmetics. 4.
5. Mary married a wealthy man. She got married ____ him last June. 5.
6. Did Mr. Kennedy park his car ____ front ____ our house? 6.
7. We are really looking forward ____ our trip ____ Hawaii and Japan. 7.
8. ____ mistake, I took the wrong book from my desk this morning. 8.
9. The teacher said we had to learn all these expressions ____ heart. 9.
10. Big cities often suffer ____ traffic jams ____ the rush hours. 10.
11. Pedestrians should walk ____ the street ____ the zebra crossing. 11.
12. A romantic comedy is a film that combines comedy ____ a love story. 12.

V. Find one mistake in the following sentences and correct it (0.5 pt.)

1. We haven't met him when we left for Hanoi last year. 1.
2. They weren't enough clever to know her reaction to the matter. 2.
3. It was such a bored book that I felt sleepy when reading it. 3.
4. I am used to walk to school when I was small. 4.
5. Everyone were eager to enjoy the atmosphere of Tet although the weather was so cold. 5.

C. READING

I. Read the text and do the tasks that follow (2.8 pts.)

Think about driving without traffic lights. What a nightmare! The next time you stop at a red light, thank the African-American inventor, Garrett A. Morgan.

Garrett A. Morgan was born into a poor African-American family in 1877. When he was 14, he left school and went to work. He didn't have much education, but he was very imaginative. He taught himself.

Morgan worked in a sewing machine shop. He got interested in machines and always looked for better ways to do things. In 1901 Morgan invented a special belt for a sewing machine. He sold the idea for \$150. This was only the beginning, Morgan invented many more things. In 1914 Morgan invented a helmet to protect miners and firefighters from smoke and gas. He won a gold medal for this invention.

Morgan looked for other problems to solve. The streets in the USA were crowded with cars, and there were many accidents. Morgan had an idea: What about a light at each street corner to tell the cars to stop or go? He invented a timer that automatically changed the light. Cities all over the country wanted to have Morgan's traffic lights but he couldn't produce enough of them.

During the 1920s he sold his invention to the General Electric Company and got \$40,000, which was a large amount of money at that time.

Decide whether each of the following statements is True (T) or False (F).

1. Garrett A. Morgan was born in 1875.
2. Morgan came from a rich African-American family.
3. Garrett left school and taught himself.
4. He worked as a mechanic.
5. He invented a special belt for sewing machine.
6. He invented a helmet to protect miners and firefighters in 1944.
7. He invented a traffic light with the timer.
8. Garrett A. Morgan sold his invention to the General Electric Company.

Read the passage again. Then read the answers to the questions about it and write the questions.

9.
He was an African-American inventor.
10.
A special belt for a sewing machine.
11.
A helmet to protect miners and firefighters.
12.
A gold medal.
13.
Because cities all over the country wanted to have the traffic lights but he couldn't produce enough of them.
14.
\$40,000.

II. Read the text and fill in each of the blanks with one suitable word, the first letter of each word has been provided (2 pts.)

Avatar is a 2009 **s**..... (1) fiction movie. The two main **c**..... (2) are played by Sam Worthington (Jake) and Zoe Saldana (Neytiri). Avatar was **d**..... (3) by James Cameron. In 1994, Cameron **w**..... (4) an 80-page story about Pandora. He did not start to **d**..... (5) the movie until 12 years later, in early 2006. He did this because the **I**..... (6) of technology at the time was not good enough. The **c**..... (7) of the movie was high. It cost \$280-310 million to **m**..... (8) it and \$150 million for marketing. The movie was **r**..... (9) in traditional 2-D and 3-D. Only three weeks after it was released (December 18, 2009 in the United States), Avatar has **e**..... (10) more money worldwide than any other movies other than Cameron's previous movie, Titanic.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

III. Read the text and circle the best answer (A, B or C) for each of the following questions (1 pt.)

A **film**, also called a **movie** or **motion picture**, is a series of still images on a strip of plastic which, when run through a projector and shown on a screen, creates the illusion of moving images. A film is created by photographing actual scenes with a motion picture camera; by photographing drawings or miniature models using traditional animation techniques; by means of CGI (Computer-generated imagery) and computer animation; or by a combination of some or all of these techniques and other visual effects. The process of filmmaking is both an art and an industry.

Films usually include an optical soundtrack, which is a graphic recording of the spoken words, music and other sounds that are to accompany the images. It runs along a portion of the film exclusively reserved for it and is not projected.

Films are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures. They reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them. Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment, and a powerful medium for educating—or indoctrinating—citizens. The visual basis of film gives it a universal power of communication. Some films have become popular worldwide attractions by using dubbing or subtitles to translate the dialog into the language of the viewer.

The individual images that make up a film are called frames. During projection, a rotating shutter causes intervals of darkness as each frame in turn is moved into position to be projected, but the viewer does not notice the interruptions because of an effect known as persistence of vision, whereby the eye retains a visual image for a fraction of a second after the source has been removed. The perception of motion is due to a psychological effect called *beta movement*.

The name "film" originates from the fact that photographic film (also called film stock) has historically been the medium for recording and **displaying** motion pictures. Many other terms exist for an individual motion picture, including *picture*, *picture show*, *moving picture*, *photoplay* and *flick*. The most common term in the United States is *movie*, while in Europe *film* is preferred. Terms for the field in general include *the big screen*, *the silver screen*, *the movies* and *cinema*; the latter is commonly used in scholarly texts and critical essays, especially by European writers. In early years, the word *sheet* was sometimes used instead of *screen*.

1. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Throughout the history of movie, there have been no changes in the process of filmmaking.
 - B. Computer Generated Imagery is one of the techniques used to create films.
 - C. Filmmaking is not considered a kind of art, but only an industry.
2. It is inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A. Every film has its own soundtrack.
 - B. Soundtracks are projected with the film.
 - C. A film soundtrack includes spoken words, music and all the sounds accompanying that film.
3. What can be implied from the third paragraph?
 - A. Films are cultural products which help people understand specific cultures.
 - B. Film should simply play a role as a source of entertainment.
 - C. Using dubbing or subtitles affects the attraction of some films.
4. According to the passage, why doesn't the viewer notice the interruption when the frames are changed during the projection?
 - A. The frames are moved too quickly for the viewers to see.
 - B. Persistence of vision makes it impossible for the viewer to see the interruptions between the images.
 - C. The eyes of the viewers are not good enough to catch the intervals.
5. The best replacement for the word "**displaying**" in the last paragraph is _____.
 - A. making
 - B. moving
 - C. showing

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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PART D. WRITING

I. Rewrite the following sentence so that it has the same meaning with the previous one, beginning with the given words (2 pts.)

1. He tried to escape but the police stopped him.
→ The police prevented _____
2. My mother made these curtains.
→ These curtains _____
3. We couldn't afford to buy the car.
→ The car _____
4. His parents made him study for his exams.
→ He _____
5. We started cooking for the party four hours ago.
→ We have _____
6. We spent five hours getting to London.
→ It took _____
7. May I borrow your pen?
→ Would you mind _____
8. He couldn't repair the broken vase.

- The broken vase _____
9. "Why don't you put your luggage under the seat?" he asked me.
→ He suggested _____
10. It was such a dull play that he fell asleep.
→ The play _____

II. Write a paragraph about traffic problems and the solutions, using the cues given and the words to show sequence like: *first, second, moreover, in addition, ..., at last.* (2 pts.)

1. Most streets/ roads/ our city/ narrow/ in bad conditions.

2. Many people/ not strictly follow/ traffic laws/ when using the roads.

3. For example/ they/ cross/ street/ wrong places/ ride/ motorbikes/ wrong direction.

4. Many street vendors/ occupy/ pavements/ display/ goods/ sale/ pedestrians/ walk/ in the road.

5. The number of trucks/ our city/ very big/ so/ they/ interfere/ traffic flow.

6. Construction/ houses and buildings/ not carefully planned/ so/ they/ occupy/ surface of the roads.

To solve the traffic problems in our city, we should do many things.

7. All streets/ be widened/ and traffic lines/ more logical.

8. We/ encourage/ people/ use public transport/ instead/ their personal vehicles.

9. Heavy penalties/ use/ for/ careless/ dangerous drivers. People/ be educated/ traffic regulations/ at the same time.

10. In short/I hope/ traffic problems/ our city/ be solved/ so that/ we/ feel/ comfortable/ when/ use the road.

- THE END -