

Họ, tên thí sinh:
Số báo danh:

Mã đề thi 403

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

Question 1: Joana and David, two lecturers, are talking about library skills.

- Joana: "I think we should teach our students how to use the library."

- David: "_____. Library skills will help them use resources effectively."

A. That's not a good idea

B. You're absolutely wrong

C. I couldn't agree with you more

D. You must be kidding

Question 2: John is having dinner at Linda's house.

- John: "This roast beef is so delicious."

- Linda: "_____"

A. I'm glad you like it.

B. No, don't worry.

C. I don't, either.

D. Sure. I'd love to.

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 3: Much to their disappointment, their start-up project fell through, though it had been carefully planned.

A. failed

B. expanded

C. succeeded

D. moved

Question 4: A new road has just been built to connect my hometown with the city centre.

A. locate

B. link

C. move

D. transport

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: As an advocate of women's rights, James strongly rejects the view that women should stay at home to take care of their families.

A. regards

B. dismisses

C. denies

D. supports

Question 6: Judy was not so worried about having left her bag on the bus as there was nothing expensive but a few odds and ends in it.

A. familiar objects

B. personal belongings

C. valuable items

D. trivial things

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: _____, playing music is an effective way for them to open their heart to the outside world.

A. Being visually impaired people

B. For those with visual impairments

C. Such were their visual impairments

D. Having been visually impaired

Question 8: Young people are ambitious by nature, so they tend to set their _____ high on whatever they do.

A. sights

B. views

C. visions

D. eyes

Question 9: My aunt used to sell vegetables at the local market to _____ a living.

A. take

B. do

C. earn

D. have

Question 10: The candidate took a _____ breath before he walked into the interview room.

A. deep

B. deeply

C. depth

D. deepen

Question 11: When _____ as captain of the national football team, he knew he had to try harder.

A. appointed

B. appoint

C. have appointed

D. appointing

Question 12: Mr Brown, a self-made businessman, attributed his success to hard _____ and a bit of luck.

A. mission

B. work

C. career

D. task

Question 13: Laura is _____ most intelligent girl I've ever known.

A. Ø

B. an

C. a

D. the

Question 14: The manager is directly responsible _____ the efficient running of the office.

- A. in B. for C. about D. at

Question 15: With their undeveloped immune systems, young infants are _____ to a wide range of minor ailments.

- A. conducive B. receptive C. favourable D. susceptible

Question 16: If the weather _____ fine tomorrow, we will have our biology lesson outdoors.

- A. will be B. will have been C. would be D. is

Question 17: You shouldn't use that ladder as it doesn't look _____ enough.

- A. correct B. stable C. certain D. constant

Question 18: Many students work to earn money _____ their parents are rich.

- A. however B. despite C. although D. because of

Question 19: The children _____ their kites in the field when it started to rain heavily.

- A. are flying B. will fly C. would fly D. were flying

Question 20: He would never forget _____ a medal for bravery after saving three boys from drowning.

- A. being awarded B. to award C. awarding D. to be awarded

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 21: A. injured B. promised C. threatened D. agreed

Question 22: A. bread B. peak C. steal D. heat

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 23: A. study B. delete C. reward D. survive

Question 24: A. summary B. holiday C. selection D. festival

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 25: The green campaign was strongly supported by the local people. The neighbourhood looks fresh and clean now.

- A. Only if the local people had strongly supported the green campaign would the neighbourhood look fresh and clean now.
B. Had the local people not strongly supported the green campaign, the neighbourhood wouldn't look fresh and clean now.
C. But for the strong support of the local people for the green campaign, the neighbourhood would look fresh and clean now.
D. Scarcely had the green campaign been strongly supported by the local people when the neighbourhood looked fresh and clean.

Question 26: Jack dropped out of school at the age of 15. He now regrets it.

- A. Jack regrets not having dropped out of school when he was 15.
B. If only Jack had dropped out of school when he was 15.
C. If Jack dropped out of school when he was 15, he would regret it.
D. Jack wishes he hadn't dropped out of school when he was 15.

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 27: I'm sure that they had practised hard for the games as they won a lot of medals.

- A. They couldn't have practised hard for the games as they won a lot of medals.
B. They must have practised hard for the games as they won a lot of medals.
C. They shouldn't have practised hard for the games as they won a lot of medals.
D. They might have practised hard for the games as they won a lot of medals.

Question 28: "Why didn't you attend the meeting, Mary?" Tom asked.

- A. Tom asked Mary why didn't she attend the meeting.
B. Tom asked Mary why she hadn't attended the meeting.
C. Tom asked Mary why hadn't she attended the meeting.
D. Tom asked Mary why she wasn't attending the meeting.

Question 29: I like reading books more than surfing the Internet.

- A. I don't like reading books as much as surfing the Internet.
B. I don't like surfing the Internet as much as reading books.
C. I like surfing the Internet more than reading books.
D. I like reading books less than surfing the Internet.

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 30: Plastic bags are harmful to the environment so they should replace by paper bags.
A B C D

Question 31: Thanks to advances in medical science, life expectation for both men and women has improved greatly over the past decades.
A B C D

Question 32: The school year starts usually in late August in most parts of the country.
A B C D

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 33 to 37.

The cyberspace learning initiative

Advances in technology have generated revolutionary applications that could change the face of education as we know it today. Online learning, also known as electronic learning, may (33) _____ the future of education thanks to recent developments in the Internet and multimedia technologies.

It is anticipated that cyberspace institutions or online universities will replace traditional educational (34) _____. Virtual classrooms will be multi-functional, acting simultaneously as learning platforms, forums and (35) _____ networks. They will be geared towards promoting the acquisition of knowledge as a life-long endeavour, (36) _____ occurs through global collaboration. Cyberspace institutions can go a long way towards achieving this as they are able to liberate us from the limitations of time and space. Flexibility of time and location makes e-learning a highly accessible, international resource. (37) _____, prospective students will, regardless of age, background or origin, have unlimited access to both formal and informal learning opportunities. The pursuit of knowledge will consequently become an end in itself and not a means to an end.

(Adapted from "Traveller Advanced" by H. Q. Mitchell)

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| Question 33: A. shape | B. view | C. see | D. plan |
| Question 34: A. backgrounds | B. establishments | C. specifications | D. provisions |
| Question 35: A. socialise | B. society | C. social | D. socially |
| Question 36: A. when | B. which | C. where | D. who |
| Question 37: A. Because | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Although |

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 38 to 42.

Dubai is the second largest of the emirates which make up the United Arab Emirates. In the 1950s, it was a tiny coastal village. Now it is a huge modern city with a population of over 700,000. It offers an excellent modern lifestyle and is known around the world as a top tourist destination.

Dubai has something for everyone. Holidaymakers can enjoy a relaxing break, and people looking for adventure can find something new and exciting. The excellent hotels and facilities make it a popular place for business conferences and exhibitions.

Dubai offers many unusual holiday experiences. Visitors can go on a desert safari or drive in the sand dunes in a four-wheel drive, watch camel racing or learn how to hunt with falcons. They can also try sand skiing. More relaxing is a cruise in a wooden dhow in the Gulf or a visit to the old city markets.

There are many opportunities to take photographs. The traditional architecture is amazing, and there are many magnificent palaces and mosques. Visitors can visit a Bedouin village and see camels and herds of goats. There are beautiful desert oases and the best sunsets in the world.

It is said that Dubai is the shopper's paradise. Many people come to Dubai for the shopping. Visitors enjoy everything from modern malls to traditional markets. Low customs duties mean that many products are less expensive than products bought in other countries. While Dubai's official language is Arabic, many shopkeepers speak English. *Bur Juman Centre* and *Al Ghurair Centre* are places that every shopper should try.

(Adapted from "IELTS Target 5.0" by Chris Gough)

Question 38: Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- A. Dubai: Things to Do for Everyone
- B. Dubai: Things to Avoid
- C. Dubai: Present and Future
- D. Dubai: An Ancient City in the Desert

Question 39: The word “offers” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. exchanges
- B. receives
- C. attends
- D. provides

Question 40: According to paragraph 2, why is Dubai a popular place for business conferences and exhibitions?

- A. Because it provides new business opportunities.
- B. Because it offers new and exciting holidays.
- C. Because it has excellent hotels and facilities.
- D. Because it has world-famous artists.

Question 41: The word “They” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. holiday experiences
- B. falcons
- C. visitors
- D. sand dunes

Question 42: According to paragraph 5, what is NOT true about shopping in Dubai?

- A. Many products are cheaper than in other countries.
- B. *Bur Juman* and *Al Ghurair* are popular shopping centres.
- C. Most shopkeepers can't speak English.
- D. Visitors can shop in both modern malls and traditional markets.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 43 to 50.

For over 300 years since its appearance in Britain in 1621, newspapers were written and read by only a tiny minority. In 1896, a new newspaper was produced in large numbers and at such low prices that ordinary people could buy it on every street corner, and it was an instant success. *The Daily Mail*, which is still running today, was the mother of the modern tabloid, and the beginning of a whole new subculture in the British press. Today more than twice as many tabloids are sold than the so-called ‘quality press’ titles such as *The Times* or *The Guardian*.

Originally, the word tabloid referred to the size and format. But today, for most people, the word tabloid has nothing to do with shape and size. What makes a tabloid a tabloid is content, and above all, style. Tabloids follow a special formula: they report the news, but only certain kinds. Tabloids dedicate most of their pages to stories about celebrities. This involves photographing them in embarrassing situations, gossiping about their private lives and generally making them look a bit silly. However, the tabloids are not simply an irritation for celebrities; they are also a vehicle for self-promotion.

Though they have millions of devoted readers, tabloids are also widely criticised in Britain. They are accused of being sensationalist, in bad taste, and of having no ethical standards in their reporting and ‘researching’ methods. They may tap celebrities’ phones or even break into their houses just to get a story. When criticised, the tabloids state that the public has a right to know about everything, but celebrities have no rights to privacy at all.

So why does Britain, which has access to the best press agencies and the highest journalistic standards, consume tabloids like chocolate? Maybe the reason is that we have enough news on the television, the radio and in the quality newspapers. Tabloids are not actually about news at all; tabloids are just about gossip. And when it comes to gossip, what matters is not what is true or what is kind, but what is entertaining and what is funny. The more in bad taste a story is, the funnier it seems. And bad taste is what the British tabloids have made into an art.

(Adapted from “Oxford Exam Excellence” by Danuta Gryca et al.)

Question 43: Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- A. The Art of Bad Taste: The British Tabloid
- B. Tabloids: Too Kind to Be True
- C. Tabloids versus Broadsheets: An Ongoing War
- D. *The Guardian*: Feeding Bad Taste for Gossip

Question 44: The word “formula” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. method
- B. design
- C. sequence
- D. readership

Question 45: The phrase “a vehicle” in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

- A. a method of researching something
- B. a set of instructions on how to do something
- C. a means of transporting something
- D. a way of achieving something

Question 46: The word "They" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. houses B. people C. readers D. tabloids

Question 47: Which is NOT mentioned in paragraph 3 as an accusation against tabloids?

- A. They gain entry into celebrities' houses illegally.
B. They bug celebrities' phone conversations.
C. They violate the public's rights to privacy.
D. They feature sensational news stories.

Question 48: According to paragraph 4, what explains the popularity of tabloids in Britain?

- A. They are deemed to be more aesthetic than 'quality press'.
B. They are governed by the highest journalistic standards.
C. They provide thorough accounts of current issues.
D. They contain light-hearted stories that entertain readers.

Question 49: According to the passage, tabloids in Britain _____.

- A. are outsold by such 'quality press' titles as *The Times*
B. have the same sales figures as chocolate
C. are considered a mixed blessing for celebrities
D. vary in shape, size, and format

Question 50: Which of the following is LEAST likely to be found in a modern tabloid?

- A. Miss Universe lying about her A level results
B. A Premier League footballer failing his dope test
C. Future changes in European economies
D. An Oscar winner accused of tax evasion

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