

Họ, tên thí sinh:
Số báo danh:

Mã đề thi 415

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

- Question 1.** You _____ use your mobile phone during the test. It's against the rules.
A. mustn't B. oughtn't C. mightn't D. needn't
- Question 2.** A survey was _____ to study the effects of smoking on young adults.
A. commented B. carried C. conducted D. filled
- Question 3.** The _____ of the Internet has played an important part in the development of communication.
A. research B. invention C. display D. occurrence
- Question 4.** The better the weather is, _____.
A. the more crowded the beaches get B. the most crowded the beaches get
C. the more the beaches get crowded D. the most the beaches get crowded
- Question 5.** Paul has just sold his _____ car and intends to buy a new one.
A. old Japanese black B. Japanese old black C. black old Japanese D. old black Japanese
- Question 6.** I _____ my old school teacher last week.
A. am visiting B. visited C. visit D. have visited
- Question 7.** More and more investors are pouring _____ money into food and beverage start-ups.
A. an B. the C. Ø D. a
- Question 8.** Mr Brown has kindly agreed to spare us some of his _____ time to answer our questions.
A. worthy B. beneficial C. costly D. valuable
- Question 9.** It is not always easy to make a good _____ at the last minute.
A. decision B. decisive C. decide D. decisively
- Question 10.** When the manager of our company retires, the deputy manager will _____ that position.
A. catch on B. take over C. stand for D. hold on
- Question 11.** A university degree is considered to be a _____ for entry into most professions.
A. claim B. request C. demand D. requisite
- Question 12.** The book _____ you gave me is very interesting.
A. which B. when C. who D. where

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 13.** Jenny and her teacher are meeting at the bus stop.
Jenny: "Good afternoon, Miss. How are you?"
Teacher: "_____. And you?"
A. I'm going home B. I'm thirty years old C. Fine, thank you D. I'm leaving now

- Question 23.** A. situations B. positions C. conditions D. locations
Question 24. A. who B. where C. whose D. which
Question 25. A. differ B. differently C. different D. differences
Question 26. A. Moreover B. Otherwise C. Therefore D. However
Question 27. A. get B. feel C. show D. take

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 28 to 34.

Different cultures follow their own special customs when a child's baby teeth fall out. In Korea, for example, they have the custom of throwing lost teeth up on the roof of a house. According to tradition, a magpie will come and take the tooth. Later, the magpie will return with a new tooth for the child. In other Asian countries, such as Japan and Vietnam, children follow a similar tradition of throwing **their** lost teeth onto the roofs of houses.

Birds aren't the only animals thought to take lost teeth. In Mexico and Spain, tradition says a mouse takes a lost tooth and leaves some money. However, in Mongolia, dogs are responsible for taking teeth away. Dogs are highly respected in Mongolian culture and are considered guardian angels of the people. Tradition says that the new tooth will grow good and strong if the baby tooth is fed to a guardian angel. Accordingly, parents in Mongolia will put their child's lost tooth in a piece of meat and feed it to a dog.

The idea of giving lost teeth to an angel or fairy is also a tradition in the West. Many children in Western countries count on the Tooth Fairy to leave money or presents in exchange for a tooth. The exact **origins** of the Tooth Fairy are a mystery, although the story probably began in England or Ireland centuries ago. According to tradition, a child puts a lost tooth under his or her pillow before going to bed. In **the wee hours**, while the child is sleeping, the Tooth Fairy takes the tooth and leaves something else under the pillow. In France, the Tooth Fairy leaves a small gift. In the United States, however, the Tooth Fairy usually leaves money. These days, the rate is \$1 to \$5 per tooth, adding up to a lot of money from the Tooth Fairy!

(Source: Reading Challenge 2 by Casey Malarcher & Andrea Janzen)

Question 28. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Traditions concerning children's lost teeth B. Animals eating children's lost teeth
 C. Customs concerning children's new teeth D. Presents for young children's lost teeth

Question 29. The word "**their**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. houses' B. countries' C. children's D. roofs'

Question 30. According to the passage, where is a child's lost tooth thought to be taken away by a mouse?

- A. In Japan and Vietnam B. In Mongolia
 C. In Mexico and Spain D. In Korea

Question 31. According to paragraph 2, parents in Mongolia feed their child's lost tooth to a dog because _____.

- A. they believe that this will make their child's new tooth good and strong
 B. they hope that their child will get some gifts for his or her tooth
 C. they think dogs like eating children's teeth
 D. they know that dogs are very responsible animals

Question 32. The word "**origins**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. beginnings B. stories C. countries D. families

Question 33. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the tradition of tooth giving in the West?

- A. Children give money to the Tooth Fairy.
- B. Children put their lost teeth under their pillows.
- C. Children hope to get money or gifts from the Tooth Fairy.
- D. Lost teeth are traditionally given to an angel or fairy.

Question 34. The phrase "**the wee hours**" in paragraph 3 probably refers to the period of time

- A. soon after midnight
- B. late in the morning
- C. long before bedtime
- D. early in the evening

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 35 to 42.

Earth is richly supplied with different types of living organisms which co-exist in their environments, forming complex, interrelated communities. Living organisms depend on one another for nutrients, shelter, and other benefits. The extinction of one species can set off a chain reaction that affects many other species, particularly if the loss occurs near the bottom of the food chain. For example, the extinction of a particular insect or plant might seem **inconsequential**. However, there may be fish or small animals that depend on that resource for foodstuffs. The loss can threaten the survival of these creatures and larger predators that prey upon them. Extinction can have a ripple effect that spreads throughout nature.

In addition to its biological consequences, extinction poses a moral dilemma for humans, the only species capable of saving the others. The presence of humans on the planet has affected all other life forms, particularly plants and animals. Human lifestyles have proven to be incompatible with the survival of some other species. Purposeful efforts have been made to eliminate animals that prey on people, livestock, crops, or pose any threat to human livelihoods. Some wild animals have been decimated by human desire for meat, hides, fur, or other body parts with commercial value. Likewise, demand for land, water, and other natural resources has left many wild plants and animals with little to no suitable habitat. Humans have also affected nature by introducing non-native species to local areas and producing pollutants having a negative impact on the environment. The combination of these human-related effects and natural obstacles such as disease or low birthrates has proven to be too much for some species to overcome. **They** have no chance of survival without human help.

As a result, societies have difficult choices to make about the amount of effort and money they are willing to spend to save imperiled species. Will people accept limits on their property rights, recreational activities, and means of livelihood to save a plant or an animal? Should saving such popular species as whales and dolphins take priority over saving obscure, annoying, or fearful species? Is it the responsibility of humans to save every kind of life form from disappearing, or is extinction an inevitable part of nature, in which the strong survive and the weak **perish**? These are some difficult questions that people face as they ponder the fate of other species living on this planet.

(Source: <http://www.encyclopedia.com>)

Question 35. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The importance of living organisms
- B. Measures to protect endangered species
- C. Causes of animal extinction
- D. Humans and endangered species

Question 36. The word "**inconsequential**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. unrecognizable
- B. unexpected
- C. unimportant
- D. unavoidable

Question 37. Which of the following can result from the loss of one species in a food chain?

- A. Animals will shift to another food chain in the community.
- B. The connections among the creatures in the food chain become closer.
- C. There might be a lack of food resources for some other species.
- D. Larger predators will look for other types of prey.

Question 38. The word "**They**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. natural obstacles
- B. low birthrates
- C. human-related effects
- D. some species

Question 39. In paragraph 2, non-native species are mentioned as _____.

- A. a kind of harmless animals
- B. a kind of useful plants
- C. a harmful factor to the environment
- D. an achievement of human beings

Question 40. The word "**perish**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. remain
- B. complete
- C. disappear
- D. develop

Question 41. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. The existence of humans is at the expense of some other species.
- B. Humans have difficult choices to make about saving endangered species.
- C. Some animals and plants cannot survive without human help.
- D. No other species can threaten the survival of humans on Earth.

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

- A. Animal and plant species which pose threats to humans will die out soon.
- B. Humans will make changes in their lifestyles to save other species.
- C. The dilemma humans face between maintaining their lives and saving other species remains.
- D. Saving popular animal and plant species should be given a high priority.

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 43. "No, I won't go to work at the weekend," said Sally.

- A. Sally promised to go to work at the weekend.
- B. Sally apologized for not going to work at the weekend.
- C. Sally refused to go to work at the weekend.
- D. Sally regretted not going to work at the weekend.

Question 44. We survived that accident because we were wearing our seat belts.

- A. But for our seat belts, we would have survived that accident.
- B. If we weren't wearing our seat belts, we couldn't have survived that accident.
- C. Had we not been wearing our seat belts, we wouldn't have survived that accident.
- D. Without our seat belts, we could have survived that accident.

