

Họ, 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. marched B. leaked C. acted D. leaped  
Question 2. A. brake B. jam C. chase D. snake

*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 the primary stress in each of the following questions.*

- Question 3. A. confidence B. audience C. museum D. characterise  
Question 4. A. prepare B. display C. believe D. preface

*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. I believe that squash is one of the most demanding sports, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. don't I B. is it C. isn't it D. do I  
Question 6. The older generations find contemporary art utterly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. impenetrable B. pre-eminent C. impassable D. inveterate  
Question 7. The director gave her a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ scarf.  
A. attractive reddish woolen B. woolen reddish attractive  
C. attractive woolen reddish D. reddish woolen attractive  
Question 8. The famous golf pro joked that he was over the \_\_\_\_\_ and it was time for him to retire.  
A. mountain B. cliff C. hill D. valley  
Question 9. After my younger sister had moved to New York City, her room got \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the messiest B. more and more messy  
C. the messier and the messier D. messier and messier  
Question 10. The recently retired ballplayer \_\_\_\_\_ his locker and sadly left the stadium.  
A. held out B. put off C. cleared out D. made up  
Question 11. The most important choice to make to ensure \_\_\_\_\_ when skiing is that of your equipment.  
A. safely B. safety C. safe D. safer  
Question 12. It sounded like a pipe dream, but he was so enthusiastic it was hard not to get excited \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. for B. with C. about D. in  
Question 13. Some countries are still lagging behind the rest of the world in the vaccine race \_\_\_\_\_ a large number of resources diverted to advertising campaigns.  
A. although B. because C. due to D. despite  
Question 14. My parents took me on lots of trips when I was a child, and I \_\_\_\_\_ the love of travelling.  
A. never lost B. have never lost C. had never lost D. never lose  
Question 15. \_\_\_\_\_ extra buses, they successfully attracted thousands of fans to the concert.  
A. Put on B. Being putting on C. To put on D. Having put on  
Question 16. \_\_\_\_\_ will they discover any hidden talents they might have.  
A. Until they start performing B. Only when they start performing  
C. Hardly had they started performing D. As soon as they started performing

**Question 17.** Children and parents should be concerned about \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of growing vegetables and raising pets.

- A. bridging                      B. taking                      C. acquiring                      D. voicing

**Question 18.** She \_\_\_\_\_ by the number of people that came to wish him luck on his new endeavour.

- A. stunned                      B. was stunned                      C. stunning                      D. to stun

**Question 19.** My grandparents' \_\_\_\_\_ about their life are always really interesting.

- A. summaries                      B. adaptations                      C. anecdotes                      D. variations

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

**Question 20.** Recent medical research into the new virus has **dispelled** fears that it is usually fatal.

- A. escalated                      B. influenced                      C. removed                      D. balanced

**Question 21.** Children who know how to **tend** a garden can grow up to be environmentally conscious individuals.

- A. conduce                      B. care                      C. trend                      D. destroy

*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 government announced **out of the blue** that there would be an investment in tidal energy.

- A. surprisingly                      B. calmly                      C. continuously                      D. predictably

**Question 23.** Hackers are those who make our lives miserable by hacking into computers or spreading **malicious** viruses.

- A. harmful                      B. depressing                      C. safe                      D. essential

*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 24.** Jonna and David, two education students, are discussing how babies learn.

**Jonna:** "Learning videos can help children learn some basic vocabulary."

**David:** "\_\_\_\_\_. They learn less effectively from screens."

- A. No doubt                      B. I couldn't agree with you more  
C. I'm afraid you're wrong                      D. You're right

**Question 25.** John is having dinner at Linda's house.

**John:** "The boiled chicken tastes so good!"

**Linda:** "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. I'm glad you like it                      B. No, don't worry  
C. I don't, either                      D. Sure. I'd love to

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.*

#### TO DO NOW OR PUT IT OFF UNTIL LATER

People often find that success eludes them. But how often is this their own fault. One thing that we are all good at doing is procrastinating. Shakespeare's Hamlet is a prime example of someone (26) \_\_\_\_\_ failed to act and, in fact, was rendered incapable of action by his need to put things off – in other words, to procrastinate. And because this is such a universal failing, it may be that it is that very quality that (27) \_\_\_\_\_ him to us all. But it's not a good thing. We should force ourselves to get over it. Procrastinators are less wealthy and less healthy and regret their inability to make quick decisions. So why so many of you like it? What is it that prevents us from fulfilling our true potential? Are we attempting to become perfectionists, claiming that we need time to polish our work – or even that we can only do our best work under pressure?

The latter is untrue, as work done at the last minute contains more mistakes than that done on time.

Our procrastinating behaviour (28) \_\_\_\_\_ others and leaves us feeling flustered and guilty. Social scientists are struggling to understand the causes of this malaise and from that knowledge work out strategies to overcome it. There are various suggestions they have come up with for (29) having trouble getting things done. They say we should consider breaking a task down into manageable chunks so that it seems less daunting and keep on trying to accept why we are delaying in the first place: is it fear, wishing to produce something perfect or boredom with the task? (30) \_\_\_\_\_, knowing the reason means we can do with it. As for me, I'm off to have a rest and think about it all!

(Source: Adapted from *Gold Advanced* by Lynda Edwards and Jacky Newbrook)

- |                     |             |            |                |                   |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <b>Question 26.</b> | A. which    | B. whom    | C. who         | D. they           |
| <b>Question 27.</b> | A. exerts   | B. endears | C. indulges    | D. enacts         |
| <b>Question 28.</b> | A. evades   | B. eludes  | C. embarks     | D. inconveniences |
| <b>Question 29.</b> | A. another  | B. little  | C. one another | D. those          |
| <b>Question 30.</b> | A. Honestly | B. Yet     | C. Apparently  | D. Unfortunately  |

**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**

A team of social psychologists from California has spent six years studying the reactions of people in cities around the world to different situations. The results show that cities where people have less money generally have friendlier populations. Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, which is often known for its crime, comes out top, and the capital of Malawi, Lilongwe, comes third.

But what makes one city friendlier than another? The psychologists from California State University say it has got more to do with the environment than culture or nationality.

They carried out a study into the way locals treated strangers in 23 cities around the world. The team conducted their research through a series of tests, where **they** dropped pens or pretended, they were blind and needed help crossing the street.

The study concludes that people are more helpful in cities with a more **relaxed** way of life such as Rio. While they were there, researchers received help in 93 percent of cases, and the percentage in Lilongwe was only a little lower. However, richer cities such as Amsterdam and New York are considered the least friendly. Inhabitants of Amsterdam helped the researchers in 53 percent of cases and in New York just 44 percent. The psychologists found that, in these cities, people tend to be short of time, so they hurry and often ignore strangers.

(Source: Adapted from *Complete IELTS* by Guy Brook-Hart and Vanessa Jakeman)

**Question 31.** Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. What makes a city population less friendly | B. The world's friendliest city                         |
| C. The environment and culture of a city      | D. The research of psychologists about different cities |

**Question 32.** According to paragraph 1, people living on a tight budget tend to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| A. be more aloof    | B. be more companionable |
| C. be more ignorant | D. be happier            |

**Question 33.** The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |              |           |           |                |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| A. strangers | B. cities | C. locals | D. researchers |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|

**Question 34.** The word "**relaxed**" in paragraph 4 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- |          |               |              |                |
|----------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| A. rigid | B. controlled | C. easygoing | D. disciplined |
|----------|---------------|--------------|----------------|

**Question 35.** Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

- A. Citizens living in poor countries tend to be less friendly to strangers
- B. Cultural diversity makes Rio an ideal place to live
- C. Rio de Janeiro in Brazil comes out top in the most dangerous city for its crimes.
- D. People in wealthier cities seem to rush because they are void of time.

**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**

People of every culture tell each other fairy tales but the same story often takes a variety of forms in different parts of the world. In the story of Little Red Riding Hood that European children are familiar with, a young girl on the way to see her grandmother meets a wolf and tells him where she is going. The wolf runs on ahead and disposes of the grandmother, then gets into bed dressed in the grandmother's clothes to wait for Little Red Riding Hood. You may think you know the story – but which version?

The universal appeal of these tales is frequently attributed to the idea that **they** contain cautionary messages: in the case of Little Red Riding Hood, to listen to your mother, and avoid talking to strangers. 'It might be what we find interesting about this story is that it's got this survival-relevant information in it,' says anthropologist Jamie Tehrani at Durham University in the UK. But his research suggests otherwise. 'We have this huge gap in our knowledge about the history and prehistory of storytelling, despite the fact that we know this genre is an incredibly ancient one,' he says. That hasn't stopped anthropologists, folklorists and other academics devising theories to explain the importance of fairy tales in human society.

Tehrani's analysis focused on Little Red Riding Hood in its many forms, which include another Western fairy tale known as The Wolf and the Kids. Checking for variants of these two tales and similar stories from Africa, East Asia, and other regions, he ended up with 58 stories recorded from oral traditions. First, he tested some assumptions about which aspects of the story alter least as it evolves, indicating their importance. Folklorists believe that what happens in a story is more central to the story than the characters in it.

However, Tehrani found no significant difference in the rate of evolution of incidents compared with that of characters. Neither did his analysis support the theory that the central section of a story is the most **conserved** part.

But the really big surprise came when he looked at the cautionary elements of the story. 'Studies on hunter-gatherer folk tales suggest that these narratives include really important information about the environment and the possible dangers that may be faced there – stuff that's relevant to survival. Yet in his analysis such elements were just as flexible as seemingly trivial details. What, then, is important enough to be reproduced from generation to generation?

The answer, it would appear, is fear – blood-thirsty and **gruesome** aspects of the story, such as the eating of the grandmother by the wolf, turned out to be the best preserved of all. Why are these details retained by generations of storytellers, when other features are not? Tehrani has an idea: 'In an oral context, a story won't survive because of one great teller. It also needs to be interesting when it's told by someone who's not necessarily a great storyteller.' Maybe being swallowed whole by a wolf, then cut out of its stomach alive is so gripping that it helps the story remain popular, no matter how badly it's told.

Mathias Clasen at Aarhus University in Denmark isn't surprised by Tehrani's findings. 'Habits and morals change, but the things that scare us, and the fact that we seek out entertainment that's designed to scare us – those are constant,' he says. Clasen believes that scary stories teach us what it feels like to be afraid without having to experience real danger, and so build up resistance to negative emotions.

*(Source: Adapted from Cambridge English IELTS Academic 15)*

**Question 36.** What best serves as the title for the passage?

- A. Why are fairy tales really scary tales?
- B. Childhood memories are fairy tales
- C. Different versions of Little Red Riding Hood
- D. Case study: Fairy tales and their happy endings

**Question 37.** The word "they" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. anthropologists
- B. folklorists
- C. tales
- D. storytellers

**Question 38.** According to the passage, what method did Jamie Tehrani use to test his ideas about fairy tales?

- A. He compared oral and written forms of the same stories
- B. He looked at many different forms of the same basic story
- C. He looked at unrelated stories from many different countries
- D. He contrasted the development of fairy tales with that of regions around the world

**Question 39.** The word “**conserved**” in paragraph 4 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. important
- B. confusing
- C. interesting
- D. maintained

**Question 40.** The word “**gruesome**” in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. filthy
- B. captivating
- C. ghastly
- D. intriguing

**Question 41.** Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?

- A. All the fairy tales analysed by Tehrani were originally written rather than spoken
- B. In fairy tales, details of the plot show considerable global variation
- C. Tehrani rejects the idea that the useful lessons for life in fairy tales are the reason for their survival.
- D. Various theories about the social significance of fairy tales have been developed without factual basis

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

- A. Fairy tales are a safe way of learning to deal with fear
- B. It is commonly believed that fairy tales are packed with contradictory messages
- C. The changing values of our society are more widely accepted thanks to fairy tales
- D. The preservation of a fairy tales are attributable to a great narrator

*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 43.** After graduating from Columbia in 2003, he becomes a scholar, travelling to Oxford.

- A. graduating
- B. becomes
- C. scholar
- D. travelling

**Question 44.** Jellyfish are not harmless since its sting can cause a serious allergic reaction in some people.

- A. harmless
- B. its
- C. cause
- D. allergic

**Question 45.** Some people believe animal behaviour could offer a viable alternative means of earthquake detective.

- A. behaviour
- B. viable
- C. means
- D. detective

*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.** It’s ten years since I came back to my hometown.

- A. The last time I came back to my hometown was ten years.
- B. I haven’t come back to my hometown for ten years.
- C. I have come back to my hometown for ten years.
- D. I last come back to my hometown ten years ago.

**Question 47.** “Don’t put your fingers in your mouth again, Dan.” said Dan’s mother to him

- A. Dan’s mother reminded him to put his fingers in his mouth again.
- B. Dan’s mother told him not to put his fingers in his mouth again.
- C. Dan’s mother asked him not to put your fingers in your mouth again.
- D. Dan’s mother threatened to put his fingers in his mouth again.

**Question 48.** It is required by law that those who are in close contact with covid-19 are isolated.

- A. Those who are in close contact with covid-19 may be isolated.
- B. Those who are in close contact with covid-19 should be isolated.
- C. Those who are in close contact with covid-19 will be isolated.
- D. Those who are in close contact with covid-19 must be isolated.

**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 49.** She gave a great performance at the festival. She became more famous.

- A. Were she not to give a great performance at the festival, she wouldn't become more famous.
- B. Suppose that she had given a great performance at the festival, she wouldn't have become more famous.
- C. Had she not given a great performance at the festival, she wouldn't have become more famous.
- D. If she had given a she wouldn't have become more famous, she would have become more famous.

**Question 50.** Tim dropped out of school at the age of 14. He regrets it now.

- A. As long as Tim didn't drop out of school at the age of 14, he wouldn't regret it now.
- B. Tim wished he hadn't dropped out of school at the age of 14.
- C. If Tim hadn't dropped out of school at the age of 14, he wouldn't regret it then.
- D. If only Tim wouldn't drop out of school at the age of 14.

---- The end ---