

Invigilator 1's signature

Invigilator 2's signature

Examiner 1

Examiner 2

Raw score:

Raw score:

Converted score

Converted score

Student's name:.....

Student ID No. (MSSV):.....

Ordinal No. (STT):..... Room:.....

**Hướng dẫn đánh trắc nghiệm:**

Chọn A:

	1	2	3	4	5
A	X				
B					
C					
D					

Bỏ A, Chọn B:

	1	2	3	4	5
A	X				
B		X			
C					
D					

Bỏ B, Chọn lại A:

	1	2	3	4	5
A		X			
B	X				
C					
D					

**ANSWER SHEET**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
A																					
B																					
C																					
D																					

	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
A																					
B																					
C																					
D																					

	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	
A																					
B																					
C																					
D																					

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Student's name: ..... Student's ID: .....

## **PART 1: INCOMPLETE SENTENCES**

**There are 24 questions in this part.**

*A word or phrase is missing in each of the sentences below. Four answer choices are given below in each sentence. Select the best answer to complete the sentence. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.*

**Question 1:** Yesterday while I ----- some milk in the supermarket, I ----- a famous TV actress. She looked so gorgeous.

- A. bought / saw  
B. buy / see  
C. was buying / saw  
D. bought / was seeing

**Question 2:** Don't just stay in the hotel lobby. Wait at the taxi ----- and you can take a taxi very quickly.

- A. stop  
B. gate  
C. platform  
D. rank

**Question 3:** Shanghai is not ----- as Beijing, even though Shanghai is bigger and has ----- people living there.

- A. as polluted / least  
B. so polluted / much  
C. as polluted / more  
D. more polluted / fewer

**Question 4:** New York is warmer than Santiago, ----- Santiago is more beautiful.

- A. and  
B. so  
C. but  
D. or

**Question 5:** Bilbao is located on the north coast and it can be quite rainy. Here, April is by far ----- month during the year, with lots of rain!

- A. the wettest  
B. the driest  
C. wetter  
D. drier

**Question 6:** Skiers usually have to wear ----- to keep their hands warm when they ski on the snow.

- A. good gloves  
B. a good helmet  
C. good knee pads  
D. good goggles

**Question 7:** Things made of materials like glass, metal, plastic or cardboard can be recycled, but things like ----- cannot be reused.

- A. vegetable peel  
B. plastic bags  
C. bottles  
D. tin cans

**Question 8:** Climbing Mount Everest presents mountaineers with a big -----, but that's what makes it worth doing!

- A. achievement  
B. development  
C. challenge  
D. decision

**Question 9:** I first met him ----- New Year's Day ----- 2020. ----- 3 months later, I got engaged with him.

- A. on / in / Ø  
B. in / on / Ø  
C. on / Ø / at  
D. in / at / Ø

**Question 10:** The city looks really dirty these days because of the ----- on every corner around the city.

- A. traffic jams  
B. rush hours  
C. road works  
D. pedestrians

**Question 11:** My father ----- lunch for all the family every Sunday.

- A. like cooking  
B. would like to cook  
C. likes cooking  
D. likes cook

**Question 12:** My local team got this ----- because they won the final.

- A. trophy  
B. prize  
C. award  
D. medal

**Question 13:** Mr. Brown is very rich. He ----- work hard for a living.

- A. can't  
B. might  
C. should  
D. doesn't have to

**Question 14:** Here's ----- envelop for the paper bin.

- A. a  
B. an  
C. some  
D. any

**Question 15:** Be ----- on the side of the mountain. There's a lot of snow out there today.

- A. reliable  
B. careful  
C. determined  
D. intelligent

**Question 16:** *Daisy:* Hey, look at this ad. It's about acting. Go on. -----.

*Peter:* You're joking. I hate standing in front of people.

A. I'm not interested in acting.

B. I wouldn't like to do it.

C. I'm good at acting.

D. I think you'd enjoy it.

**Question 17:** You can -----me -----at the next bus stop. I'll -----a bus to the office from there.

A. pick...up/get

B. drop...off/take

C. get...on/go by

D. get...off/catch

**Question 18:** *Marry:* Can you pick this up for me? I've got a bad -----.

*Harry:* Sure. But maybe you should lie down for a while.

A. backache

B. toothache

C. earache

D. temperature

**Question 19:** For this kind of project, it's important to ----- time to plan everything.

A. take

B. get

C. make

D. carry

**Question 20:** Although Jenny is very good at ----- sports reports, she doesn't like ----- to the football stadium.

A. writing/to go

B. writing/going

C. write/go

D. go/to write

**Question 21:** *Susan:* Do you feel like going for a coffee after the class?

*Kim:* -----.

A. Fine, thanks.

B. I'm not sure. It's quite interesting I suppose.

C. Good idea. I'd love to.

D. Yes, I'm very happy.

**Question 22:** Right now, she ----- in her bedroom, which ----- a big window, and she can look out across the waves at a little island.

A. has / sits

B. is sitting / is having

C. sits / has

D. is sitting / has

**Question 23:** Okinawa people usually ----- cycling and never drive when they can walk.

A. go

B. do

C. play

D. get

**Question 24:** *Officer:* -----.

*Passenger:* I only have this carry on. Can I have a seat next to my friend?

A. Can I see your passport?

B. How many bags are you checking in?

C. Which platform is it?

D. A single or return ticket?

## **PART 2: INCOMPLETE TEXTS**

**There are 6 questions in this part.**

***Directions:*** Read the texts below. A word or phrase is missing in some of the sentences. Four answer choices are given below each of these sentences. Select the best answer to complete the text. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your ANSWER SHEET.

**Questions 25 through 27 refer to the following passage.**

The world's population is getting bigger. There's a population explosion in some countries. I'm not sure if this is good or bad. The Earth can only (25) ----- a limited number of people. One day, the world's population will be too big to feed everyone. When that (26) -----, we'll have food wars and water wars. Many years ago, the population was controlled by famines, a shorter lifespan, disease and other natural causes. We are richer now and so we can control how long we live. This is already causing problems in (27) -----countries. Japan, for example, has almost more retired people than working people. This means workers can't make enough money to look after old people.

**Question 25:** A. escape

B. challenge

C. support

D. compete

**Question 26:** A. happen

B. happens

C. happened

D. happening

**Question 27:** A. some

B. any

C. much

D. enough

**Questions 28 through 30 refer to the following passage.**

Aruba is (28) -----Caribbean Island to visit in the world because of our excellent accommodations, including top-rated hotels, incredible resorts, and luxurious vacation rentals, but we're also home to some of the most fun and exciting things to do. Are you ready to soak up the sun on one of the Caribbean's most beautiful beaches, take an (29) ----- jeep tour of a rugged coastline, or take part in exciting (30) ----- sports like scuba diving, snorkeling or kite-surfing? We've got all that and more right here on the One Happy Island!

Special offers are now available. Call and choose your favorite activities quickly.

- Question 28: A. good                      B. better                      C. the best                      D. better than  
 Question 29: A. adventure              B. advent                      C. adventurous                D. adventurer  
 Question 30: A. winter                  B. water                      C. sky                          D. rock

**PART 3: READING COMPREHENSION - one point for each correct answer.**

There are 30 questions in this part

*In this part of the test, you will read a selection of texts, such as magazine and newspaper articles, letters, and advertisements. Each text is followed by several questions. Select the best answer for each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C) or (D) on your answer sheet.*

Questions 31 through 33 refer to the following email and letter

**“Movies at the Marquis”**

The Marquis is proud to announce a repeat of our special feature week. Introduced last month, the special feature week was a great success. We will now be holding this event on a monthly basis.

**Classic movies special feature week**

*Blazing Rules* (1956) Western. Kip McVities, Rosie Ranger.  
 Monday, 6:00 p.m.

*The Bilge and the Brine* (1943) Drama. Mack O'Jangler, Gregory Ryan.  
 Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

*Elvis and the Swamp Monster* (1978) Comedy. Mike Myhrom, Rupaul.  
 Friday, 8:00 p.m.

*Digstown* (1987) Comedy. Lou Gossette, Jr., D. Hasbro Eisenman.  
 Tuesday through Thursday, 9:00 p.m.

- Question 31:** On what day can a person see two movies?  
 A. Monday                      B. Friday                      C. Sunday                      D. Wednesday
- Question 32:** What two movies are the same type?  
 A. Blazing Rules & Digstown  
 B. The Bilge and the Brine & Digstown  
 C. Digstown & Elvis and the Swamp Monster  
 D. Elvis and the Swamp Monster & Blazing Rules
- Question 33:** Which movie is the oldest?  
 A. Blazing Rules    B. Elvis and the Swamp Monster  
 C. The Bilge and the Brine    D. Digstown

Questions 34 through 37 refer to the following advertisement.

**Dream Vacation**

Golden sandy beaches, deep blue seas, peace and quiet and delicious food.

Would you like to take the vacation of a lifetime? Have you always thought about getting away on a romantic cruise but could never afford it? Now your dream can become a reality. Get away with Dazzle Tours. Why not take one of our mini-breaks? You will find that a seven day break costs a lot less than you thought. If you book now, you can get away for even less. For a limited time, we are offering a Caribbean Cruise with stops in Jamaica, Aruba, and Puerto Rico for only \$499. (Excluding taxes, service charges, and visa fees included.)

Your Dazzle Tour includes:

- Round-trip airfare from Palm Beach to Belize.
- All meals and on-board entertainment
- Choice of breakfasts, buffet lunch and three-course dinner menu
- Includes full use of our sports center, sauna and casino

- Jet-skiing and scuba diving
- Savings on shopping
- Book of discount coupons given to each passenger - can be used in any of our on-board shops and boutiques (excludes alcohol and tobacco)
- Guided tours destination cities with one of our expert local guides. All guides are fluent in English and extremely knowledgeable about their city.

With a Dazzle Tour, every day is a new adventure. All tours last seven days, six nights. Departures every Sunday until August 31<sup>st</sup>. Reservations must be made two weeks in advance. Call one of our agents to reserve your place now!

Dazzle Tours: 0800-990-990

**Question 34:** Which place is **NOT** a stop for the cruise?

- A. Jamaica                      B. Aruba                      C. Palm Beach                      D. Puerto Rico

**Question 35:** What is **NOT** included in the tour price?

- A. Meals                      B. Airplane tickets                      C. Service charges                      D. Taxes

**Question 36:** If you wanted to go on June 21<sup>st</sup>, which would be the best date to make reservations?

- A. August 31<sup>st</sup>                      B. June 14<sup>th</sup>                      C. Two weeks later                      D. June 5<sup>th</sup>

**Question 37:** How long does a Dazzle Tour last?

- A. 6 days                      B. Until August 31<sup>st</sup>                      C. 2 weeks                      D. 7 days

**Questions 38 through 42 refer to the following passage.**

### **Little Firelights**

Candles may be the most important indoor invention ever. They are portable little fires that brighten the night. Before electricity, candles were the most common way to light up a dark room. Countless letters, books, and poems have been written—and read—by candlelight.

The origin of the candle is something of a mystery. It is commonly believed that the earliest candles were made from cooked animal fat called *tallow*. Ancient Egyptians used primitive candles called *rushlights*, which were made from the stems of plant reeds dipped in tallow. Ancient Romans invented the wick, which burned better and longer, to replace the reed stem.

Odor was a problem with early candles. Tallow gives off an unpleasant smell when it is burned. In the Middle Ages, people discovered that beeswax could be used instead of tallow. Beeswax gives off almost no odor, but it was so rare that only the wealthy could afford it. Women in colonial America discovered that boiled bayberries produced a sweet-smelling wax that could be used to make candles, but the wax was difficult to get from the berries. Although bayberry-wax candles are rare, bayberry-scented candles are popular today.

Most modern candles are made from *paraffin*, an artificial mixture of oils that is plentiful and inexpensive. Some people prefer candles made from natural soy or beeswax, however.

**Question 38:** Which of the following statements is a fact about candles?

- A. Tallow candles smell sweet.                      B. Paraffin candles are more expensive than other kinds.  
C. Ancient Romans invented the wick.                      D. Candles were more important than other types of light.

**Question 39:** What was the problem that early candles had?

- A. They could not burn very long.                      B. They usually created an unpleasant smell.  
C. It was difficult to start a light with early candles.                      D. They all were too expensive.

**Question 40:** According to the passage, which of the following ideas is **NOT** correct?

- A. Beeswax gives off almost no smell.  
B. Tallow is made from animal fat.  
C. Rushlights were reed stems dipped in tallow.  
D. More people prefer to use soy candles to paraffin candles.

**Question 41:** According to the text, why are paraffin candles popular?

A. Because they have sweet smell.

B. Because they are safe.

C. Because they are cheap.

D. Because they are easy to make.

**Question 42:** According to the text, which of the following could be the best reason for some people who prefer not to use paraffin candles?

A. Because these candles create bad smell.

B. Because paraffin candles are natural.

C. Because paraffin candles are plentiful and inexpensive.

D. Because these candles are made from artificial materials.

**Questions 43 through 45 refer to the following article.**

## How to deal with food cans?

In the United Kingdom, we each use about two hundred steel food cans every year. Steel cans are popular because they are convenient, easy to store and unbreakable. But when you have finished with a can, what do you do with it? Do you throw it away or forget it? Probably! But behind the scenes there are people whose job is to make sure that the steel is never wasted.

In fact, recycling steel cans is so successful that every day of the year more than five million cans start new lives in new steel products. What happens after you have thrown your cans? Well, first of all it is collected by the men who empty your dustbin each week and taken to a tip, together with all the other household rubbish. The rubbish is sorted and the steel cans are taken separately to a factory which turns dirty old cans into high quality steel. It is this steel which may find its way back into your home in the form of knives and forks, garden equipment and, of course, food and drink cans.

So next time you open your fizzy drink, just remember where your can may have been.

**Question 43:** According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?

A. Steel cans are recyclable.

B. Steel cans are easy to store.

C. Steel cans are breakable.

D. Steel cans are popular.

**Question 44:** Imagine the population of the United Kingdom were about 50 million people, every year they might use about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 10 billion steel food cans

B. 20 million steel food cans

C. 200 steel food cans

D. half a billion steel food cans

**Question 45:** The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. using steel food cans

B. reasons why steel food cans are popular

C. how to produce food cans

D. recycling steel food cans

**Questions 46 through 50 refer to the following article.**

One of the most urgent environmental problems in the world today is the shortage of clean water. Having clean drinking water is basic human right. But acid rain, industrial pollution and garbage have made many sources of water undrinkable. Lakes, reservoirs and even entire seas have become vast pools of poison. Lake Baikal in Russia is one of the largest lakes in the world. It contains a rich variety of animals and plants, including 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world. But they are being destroyed by the massive volumes of industrial effluent which pour into the lake every day. Even where law existed, the government did not have the power to enforce them. Most industries simply ignore the regulations. The Mediterranean Sea occupies 1% of the world's water surface. But it is the dumping ground for 50% of all marine pollution. Almost 16 countries regularly throw industrial wastes a few miles off shore.

Water is free to everyone. A few years ago people thought that the supply of clean water in the world was limitless. Today, many water supplies have been ruined by pollution and sewage. Clean water is now scarce, and we are at last beginning to respect this precious source. We should do something now.

**Question 46:** According to the writer, one environmental problem in the world today is -----.

A. acid rain

B. safe water shortage

C. industrial pollution

D. population explosion

**Question 47:** Many sources of water are not drinkable because of -----.  
A. acid rain, reservoirs and garbage                      B. acid rain, reservoirs, and industrial pollution  
C. garbage, industrial pollution and reservoirs                      D. acid rain, garbage and industrial pollution

**Question 48:** What is the serious problem of Lake Baikal in Russia?  
A. It is polluted by massive volumes of industrial wastes discharged into it.  
B. It contains a rich variety of animals and plants.  
C. It has 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world.  
D. The government did not have the power to enforce laws and regulations.

**Question 49:** How many countries throw industrial waste into the Mediterranean Sea regularly?  
A. exactly 15                      B. exactly 16                      C. nearly 16                      D. less than 15

**Question 50:** What is the message to the readers?  
A. We should take action to protect our water resources.  
B. We should take all water resources into account.  
C. We should limit the use of water resources.  
D. We should encourage people to use safe water.

**Questions 51 through 55 refer to the following article.**

After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895 just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to humanity. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$30,000 to \$125,000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

**Question 51:** Where was Alfred Nobel born?  
A. In Switzerland                      B. In Sweden                      C. In Spain                      D. In America

**Question 52:** Why was the Nobel prize was established?  
A. To spend money.  
B. To honor the inventor of dynamite.  
C. To recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity.  
D. To resolve political differences.

**Question 53:** In which area have Americans received the most awards?  
A. Peace                      B. Literature                      C. Economics                      D. Science

**Question 54:** All of the following statements are true EXCEPT -----  
A. Politics plays an important role in selecting the winners.  
B. Awards vary in monetary value.  
C. Ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention.  
D. A few individuals have won two awards.

**Question 55:** How much money did Nobel leaves for the prizes?  
A. \$30,000                      B. \$9,000,000                      C. \$155,000                      D. \$125,000

**Questions 56 through 60 refer to the following article.**

**Mount Everest** is the tallest mountain on Earth-its peak is almost 30,000 feet above sea level. The mountain is part of the Himalayas mountain range, and located on the border between Nepal



and China.

The mountain is known by various names by the local people who live around it. The name 'Everest' was coined in 1865 by **Andrew Waugh**, who was the British Surveyor General of India as India was a British colony at the time. Andrew chose 'Everest' as it was the last name of the man who held his position before him, Sir George Everest.

The reason for climbing Everest was *prestige\**, especially national prestige. The British wanted to show that they were masters of the world by climbing its tallest mountain. The first recorded attempt to climb Everest was by British mountaineers in 1921, though they climbed to only 22,000 feet. A controversial attempt took place in 1924. George Mallory and Andrew Irvine set out to scale the mountain and disappeared.

The first successful expedition to the peak was by a team of several people led by British army officer John Hunt. Hunt chose two groups of two to make the climb. The first group, Tom Bourdillon and Charles Evans, both British, got within 300 feet of the peak but were forced to turn back. The second group, made up of Edmund Hillary, from New Zealand, and Tenzing Norgay, a Sherpa climber from Nepal, climbed up next. They climbed the peak in 1953. They took photos, buried some items in the snow to prove they were there, and made the trip down.

Since then, many other groups of climbers have faced disasters while climbing. A Japanese group in 1970 sent up over 100 people, but failed to reach the top and suffered 8 deaths. In 1996, nineteen people died trying to climb Everest. However, since the 1990s, climbing Everest has gotten much safer. More than 4,000 people have reached the top since 1953. These climbs have increased the problems of pollution. It is reported that 26,000 pounds of human excrement is left behind on the mountain each year.

*prestige\**: respect and admiration given to someone or something.

**Question 56:** How did Mount Everest get its name?

- A. The British Surveyor General of India named it after himself.
- B. The British Surveyor General of India named it after his father.
- C. The local Nepalese people named it that.
- D. The British Surveyor General of India named it after his predecessor.

**Question 57:** Which of the following is the reason the British want to climb Mount Everest?

- A. to map it
- B. for scientific research
- C. to gain international prestige
- D. for tourism

**Question 58:** Which of the following was the first recorded attempt to climb Everest by the British?

- A. 1924
- B. 1921
- C. 1865
- D. 1999

**Question 59:** Which of the following pair of climbers are the first to climb the peak of Everest successfully?

- A. Tom Bourdillon and Charles Evans
- B. George Mallory and Andrew Irvine
- C. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay
- D. John Hunt and Andrew Waugh

**Question 60:** How many people have climbed Mount Everest since 1953?

- A. Over 22,000
- B. Over 3,000
- C. Over 26,000
- D. Over 4,000

----- **THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST** -----

*Ghi chú: Cán bộ coi thi không được giải thích đề thi.*

<b>Chuẩn đầu ra của học phần (về kiến thức)</b>	<b>Nội dung kiểm tra</b>
[CĐR 1.1]: Lựa chọn chính xác các thì và cấu trúc cơ bản trong tiếng Anh.	Câu 1-30
[CĐR1.2]: Tái hiện kiến thức ngôn ngữ cơ bản về từ vựng để giao tiếp trong các tình huống đơn giản.	Câu 1-30
[CĐR 1.3]: Thể hiện kiến thức cơ bản về văn hóa giao tiếp trong các tình huống đơn giản.	Câu 1-30
[CĐR 2.2]: Có khả năng đọc hiểu các đoạn văn ngắn, mẫu tin ngắn, bảng khảo sát.	Câu 30-60

Ngày 03 tháng 06 năm 2022  
**Thông qua trưởng ngành**



***Lê Phương Anh***