

17. _____ percent of the participants came from Europe.
18. The vast majority of the participants were 20 or 21 years old, and only _____ percent were 19.
19. Most participants reported missing home and/or suffering _____ at the start of their course.
20. The students examined the _____ of the previous two years to ensure the numbers in their research were as accurate as possible.

PART B - VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (6.0 points)

Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in the pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. base B. fan C. cat D. band
2. A. cease B. chase C. loose D. raise

Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. figure B. disease C. lifestyle D. effort
4. A. understand B. interrupt C. accomplish D. entertain

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the option that best completes the following exchanges.

5. Two students are talking with each other.
 - Lan: "Then, are you working or taking a postgraduate course?"
 - Mai: "_____"
 A. I think I should earn a living myself rather than live on my parents.
 B. I guess, taking a course is better than doing nothing.
 C. I think taking a postgraduate course when unemployed will really do.
 D. I'm for working and getting experience before going into further study.
6. Two students are discussing about the benefits of English competitions.
 - Nam: "I believe that the OTE and IELTS Conquest Competition is an intellectual playground for Nam Dinh's students to show their talent in English."
 - Mai: "_____. It also helps them develop their critical thinking and communication skills."
 A. I don't agree with you B. Don't mention it
 C. There is no doubt about it D. I'm afraid so

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

7. The advent of scientific thinking has institutionalized the idea that knowledge has to progress and can do so only through research.
 A. popularity B. appearance C. departure D. disappearance
8. The chairman's thought-provoking question ignited a lively debate among the participants in the workshop.
 A. defined B. hosted C. arouse D. triggered

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

9. The restaurant had a bizarre menu, with dishes featuring exotic ingredients and unusual cooking methods.
 A. familiar B. strange C. abnormal D. seasonal
10. John's slimming attempts have been going by fits and starts. He needs to do it consistently.

- A. slowly B. poorly C. steadily D. flexibly

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

11. When the government conducted a new policy of accumulative bank interest, it faced a lot of strong opposition from the masses, but the economic stability finally testified its policy.

- A. conducted B. accumulative C. economic D. testified

12. I thought we would talk about how life is so much different for teens today than it is for our generation in the old days.

- A. generation B. it is C. talk about D. different

13. Many devoted teachers from different countries joined the cultural exchange festival and shared his cultural identities.

- A. identities B. exchange C. devoted D. his

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

14. She _____ for her parents' support during her university education, but she preferred to work part-time and support herself.

- A. should have asked B. could have asked C. must have asked D. ought to ask

15. Don't hesitate _____ me a ring if any difficulty arises while signing the contract.

- A. giving B. to be given C. to give D. give

16. _____ university is an institution of higher education and research, which grants academic degrees.

- A. A B. An C. The D. Ø

17. Of the two bridesmaids, Mary turned out to be _____.

- A. the most charming B. the least charming C. more charming D. the more charming

18. I'd give anything to have a look at the _____ wizard world.

- A. intriguing British modern B. intriguing modern British
C. modern British intriguing D. modern intriguing British

19. We were both very excited about the visit, as we _____ each other for ages.

- A. never saw B. didn't see C. hadn't seen D. haven't seen

20. My uncle lives a happy life _____ his disability.

- A. because of B. in spite of C. though D. because

21. You can hardly expect him to retrieve all files _____ a lot of important documents.

- A. contained B. to be contained C. containing D. to contain

22. You want to live in a clean and green place, _____?

- A. don't you B. are you C. aren't you D. do you

23. _____ for a year as a secretary, my sister became a skillful assistant manager.

- A. Having been trained B. To be trained
C. Have trained D. Being training

24. Housework has been _____ regarded as women's work.

- A. tradition B. traditional C. traditionalist D. traditionally

25. Andrew has _____ greater contribution to the company since he was promoted.

- A. went B. made C. put D. got
26. I know you feel bad now, Tommy, but try to put it out of your mind. By the time you're an adult, you _____ all about it.
- A. will have forgotten B. have forgotten C. will be forgetting D. had forgotten
27. He was so mean that he couldn't bear to _____ the smallest sum of money for the charity appeal.
- A. pay off B. let out C. give in D. part with
28. Immigrants to other cultures often try to _____ cultural and traditional values into their offsprings in an attempt to preserve their cultural identities.
- A. exert B. establish C. instill D. nurture
29. Losing my job was a _____. I never would have found this one if it hadn't happened.
- A. bleeding heart B. breath of fresh air
C. blessing in disguise D. bone to pick with
30. The actor was so nervous that he could only remember small _____ of dialogue.
- A. shreds B. pieces C. patches D. snatches

PART C - READING (6.0 points)

I. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks. (2.0 points)

HOW THE YOUNGER GENERATION CONSUMES THE NEWS

In recent years, there has been growing concern by researchers and indeed the older generation that the younger generation is somewhat (1) _____ from the news, and as a result has a very narrow view of the world around them. This, however, couldn't be further (2) _____ the truth, as shown by a recent study (3) _____ was carried out by the Media Insight Project. According to this research, 85% of youngsters say that keeping up to date with the news is important to them, and 69% (4) _____ news on a daily basis.

Perhaps what some of the older generation fail to understand is that just because the younger generation does not buy a daily newspaper, it doesn't mean that they don't follow the news. Born into a digital age, or more (5) _____ the age of the Internet, the younger generation simply accesses news through the digital devices they grew up using. A recent study produced by Ofcom revealed that 60% of youngsters in the UK use the Internet or apps for news, compared to just 21% of (6) _____ in the older age range.

Social media also plays an important part in consuming the news for the younger generation. It was also revealed that most youngsters actually don't (7) _____ news from social media, but choose to follow it once they see it there. In other words, they encounter it accidentally and therefore following the news is secondary. For example, when accessing social media sites, news headlines automatically appear. These catch the user's (8) _____ and consequently the news link is clicked and followed. For the moment, social networks are being used selectively, (9) _____. For example, social media is used for breaking news, but is not relied on in terms of accuracy. For hard news topics, such as economics or local crime, youngsters continue to look to original sources. For accuracy and reliability, television is still the preferred choice for (10) _____ generations.

(Adapted from *TOEFL Reading Practice*)

1. A. dissociated B. disengaged C. combined D. united
2. A. from B. into C. of D. with
3. A. who B. that C. whom D. when
4. A. gain B. induct C. receive D. expel
5. A. specifically B. specific C. specificity D. specify
6. A. that B. these C. those D. some

7. A. look into B. seek out C. seek to D. look out
8. A. head B. hand C. ear D. eye
9. A. In other words B. Whereas C. As a result D. However
10. A. both B. all C. most D. almost

II. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (2.0 points)

In science, a theory is a reasonable explanation of observed events that are **related**. A theory often involves an imaginary model that helps scientists picture the way an observed event could be produced. A good example of **this** is found in the kinetic molecular theory, in which gases are pictured as being made up of many small particles that are in constant motion.

A useful theory, in addition to explaining past observation, helps to predict events that have not as yet been observed. After a theory has been publicized, scientists design experiments to test the theory. If observations confirm the scientists' predictions, the theory is **supported**. If observations do not confirm the predictions, the scientists must search further. There may be a fault in the experiment, or the theory may have to be revised or rejected.

Science involves imagination and creative thinking as well as collecting information and performing experiments. Facts by themselves are not science. As the mathematician Jules Henri Poincare said: "Science is built with facts just as a house is built with **bricks**, but a collection of facts cannot be called science any more than a pile of **bricks** can be called a house.

"Most scientists start an investigation by finding out what other scientists have learned about a particular problem. After known facts have been gathered, the scientist comes to the part of the investigation that requires considerable imagination. Possible solutions to the problem are formulated. These possible solutions are called hypotheses. In a way, any hypothesis is **a leap into the unknown**. It extends the scientist's thinking beyond the known facts. The scientist plans experiments, performs calculations, and makes observations to test hypotheses. For without hypotheses, further investigation lacks purpose and direction. When hypotheses are confirmed, they are incorporated into theories.

(Adapted from *A Collection of TOEFL Reading Comprehension Tests*)

- Which of the following is the main subject of the passage?
 - The place of theory and hypothesis in scientific investigation
 - The importance of models in scientific theories
 - The ways that scientists perform different types of experiments
 - The sorts of facts that scientists find most interesting
- The word **related** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - described
 - described
 - completed
 - connected
- The word **this** in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
 - a good example
 - an imaginary model
 - the kinetic molecular theory
 - an observed event
- According to the second paragraph, a useful theory is one that helps scientists to _____.
 - observe events
 - publicize new findings
 - make predictions
 - find errors in past experiments
- The word **supported** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - finished
 - investigated
 - upheld
 - adjusted
- Bricks** are mentioned in paragraph 3 to indicate how _____.
 - building a house is like performing experiments

- B. mathematicians approach science
 - C. science is more than a collection of facts
 - D. scientific experiments have led to improved technology
7. In the fourth paragraph, the author implies that imagination is most important to scientists when they _____.
- A. evaluate previous work on a problem
 - B. formulate possible solutions to a problem
 - C. gather known facts
 - D. close an investigation
8. In paragraph 4, the author refers to a hypothesis as **a leap into the unknown** in order to show that hypotheses _____.
- A. require effort to formulate
 - B. can lead to dangerous results
 - C. are sometimes ill-conceived
 - D. go beyond available facts
9. In the last paragraph, what does the author imply is a major function of hypotheses?
- A. Providing direction for scientific research
 - B. Sifting through known facts
 - C. Communicating a scientist's thoughts to others
 - D. Linking together different theories
10. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
- A. Theories are simply imaginary models of past events.
 - B. It is better to revise a hypothesis than to reject it.
 - C. A good scientist needs to be creative.
 - D. A scientist's most difficult task is testing hypotheses.

III. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (2.0 points)

Native Americans probably arrived from Asia in successive waves over several millennia, crossing a plain hundreds of miles wide that now lies inundated by 160 feet of water released by melting glaciers. For several periods of time, the first beginning around 60,000 B.C and the last ending around 7,000 B.C, this land bridge was open. The first people traveled in the dusty trails of the animals they hunted. They brought with them not only their families, weapons, and tools but also a broad metaphysical understanding, sprung from dreams, and visions and articulated in myth and song, which complemented their scientific and historical knowledge of the lives of animals and of people. All this they shaped in a variety of languages, bringing into being oral literatures of power and beauty.

Contemporary readers, forgetting the origins of western epic, lyric and dramatic forms, **are easily disposed** to think of "literature" only as something written. But on reflection, it becomes clear that more critically useful as well as the more frequently employed sense of the term concerns the artfulness of the verbal creation, not its mode of presentation. **Ultimately**, literature is aesthetically valued, regardless of language, culture, or mode of presentation, because some significant verbal achievement results from the struggle in word between tradition and talent. Verbal art has the ability to shape out a **compelling** inner vision in some skillfully crafted public verbal form.

Of course, the differences between the written and oral modes of expression are not without consequences for an understanding of Native American literature. The essential difference is that a speech event is an evolving communication, an "emergent form", the shapes, functions and aesthetic values of which become more clearly realized over the course of the performance. In performing verbal art, the performer assumes responsibility for the manner as well as the content of the performance, while the audience assumes the responsibility for evaluating the performers' competence in both areas. It is this intense mutual engagement that elicits the display of skill and shapes the emerging performance. Where written literature provides us with a tradition of texts, oral literature offers a tradition of performances.

(Adapted from *TOEFL Reading Comprehension*)

1. Which of the following is NOT true of the Native American literature discussed in the passage?
 - A. It has a set form.
 - B. It expresses an inner vision.
 - C. It involves acting.
 - D. It has ancient origins.
2. What is the author's attitude toward Native American literature?
 - A. Critical of the cost of its production
 - B. Skeptical about its origin
 - C. Admiring of its form
 - D. Amused by its content
3. According to the passage, what responsibility does the audience of a verbal art performance have?
 - A. They participate in the performance by chanting responses.
 - B. They determine the length of the performance by requesting a combination.
 - C. They provide financial support for performances.
 - D. They judge the quality of the content and presentation.
4. What can be inferred about the nature of the Native American literature discussed in the passage?
 - A. It is reshaped each time it is experienced.
 - B. It reflects historical and contemporary life in Asia.
 - C. Its main focus is on daily activities.
 - D. It is based primarily on scientific knowledge.
5. What is the main point of the second paragraph?
 - A. Oral narratives are a valid form of literature.
 - B. Native Americans have a strong oral tradition in art.
 - C. The production of literature provides employment for many artists.
 - D. Public performance is essential to verbal art.
6. The word **ultimately** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. frequently
 - B. in the end
 - C. whenever possible
 - D. normally
7. According to the passage, why did the first people who came to North America leave their homeland?
 - A. They were hoping to find a better climate.
 - B. They were looking for food.
 - C. They were following instructions given in a dream.
 - D. They were seeking freedom.
8. What can be inferred from the passage about the difference between written and oral literature?
 - A. Written literature involves less interaction between audience and creator during the creative progress than oral literature does.
 - B. Written literature reflects social values better than oral literature does.
 - C. Written literature is not as highly respected as oral literature is.
 - D. Written literature is not usually based on historical events, whereas oral literature is.
9. The word **compelling** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. joyous
 - B. competing
 - C. intricate
 - D. forceful
10. The phrase **are easily disposed** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____?
 - A. often fail
 - B. readily encourage others

C. have a tendency

D. demonstrate reluctance

PART D - WRITING (4.0 points)

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your answers in the spaces provided. (0) has been done as an example (1.0 point)

0. She last met her friend three weeks ago.

→ She hasn't met her friends for three weeks.

1. I don't think Mark broke your vase because he wasn't here then.

→ Mark _____

2. It was the goalkeeper who saved the match for us.

→ If it _____

3. They thought that he was waiting for a message.

→ He was _____

4. I tried to talk to Jack about the problem, but he was too busy.

→ I tried to have _____

5. "You shouldn't have played computer games all day!" Ann said to her son.

→ Ann reproached _____

II. Rewrite the following sentences with the given words in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one. Do not change the form of the words given. You must use NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS, including the word given. (0) has been done as an example. (1.0 point)

0. I couldn't hear your speech. **MAKE**

→ I couldn't make out your speech.

1. I was strongly impressed by the performance of that young singer. **IMPRESSION**

→ The performance of that young singer _____ me.

2. It was heavy snow on the line that delayed the train. **HELD**

→ The train would have arrived on time if it _____ by heavy snow on the line.

3. I didn't want to have an argument, so I changed the subject. **MOOD**

→ I was not _____ an argument, so I changed the subject.

4. The way he took everything she did for granted really annoyed her. **BACK**

→ The way he took everything she did for granted really _____.

5. She reacted quickly and stood calm in order to turn off the gas after the explosion. **MIND**

→ After the explosion, she had _____ turn off the gas.

III. Writing essay (2.0 points)

Write an essay (between 220 and 250 words) about the following topic:

People predict that robots will become more and more popular because they are versatile.

Discuss some benefits and drawbacks of this development from your own knowledge or experience.

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