

Họ, tên thí sinh:..... Lớp:

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 1: A. comment B. worship C. transcript D. approach
Question 2: A. talkative B. national C. terrific D. colorful

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

NOT ALL HACKERS ARE THE SAME.

As computer use becomes more common, the need for security is more important than ever. One of the greatest security threats in the online world is computer hacking.

Computer hacking is the unauthorized access to a computer or network of computers. Hackers are people who illegally enter systems. **They** may alter or delete information, steal private information, or spread viruses that can damage or destroy files. But how exactly can a hacker get into a system to do these things?

Most hackers use information called protocols that are built into computer software. These protocols allow computers to interact with one another. Protocols are sort of like computer police officers. When a computer connects to another system, the protocols check to see if the access is valid. The protocols can also determine how much information can be shared between the two systems. Hackers can manipulate the protocols to get unlimited access to a computer system.

In fact, just the act of entering a computer network is considered hacking. This is commonly called passive hacking. Passive hackers get a rush from just being able to access challenging system like a bank or military network. Another kind of hacker tries to do damage to a system. After hacking into systems, these hackers release viruses or alter, delete, or take information. Known as active hackers, they are, by far, the more dangerous of the two. The easiest way to protect a system is with a good password. Long and unusual passwords are harder for hackers to guess. For even greater security, some online services now use “**password-plus**” systems. In this case, users first put in a password and then put in a second code that changes after the user accesses the site. Users either have special cards or devices that show them the new code to use the next time. Even if a hacker steals the password, they won't have the code. Or if the hacker somehow gets the code, they still don't know the password.

Question 3: What is the main idea of this reading?

- A. hackers and security company B. good ways to stop hackers
C. funny things hackers do D. famous hackers

Question 4: What do hackers do to get into computers?

- A. Spread viruses B. make a new password
C. Manipulate codes D. change security programs

Question 5: What is NOT considered hacking?

- A. Turning on a private computer. B. Changing unauthorized information.
C. Illegally accessing a computer. D. Releasing a virus

Question 6: What does “**plus**” in “**password-plus**” mean?

- A. fast B. extra C. danger D. long

Question 7: The word “**they**” in paragraph 2 refers to_____.

- A. hackers B. computers C. systems D. users

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

Ecotourism is a (8)_____ business that many tour operators cite as being helpful to nature. Every year, millions of people descend on protected and pristine natural areas to observe rare species. (9)_____, a new report casts doubt on the value of this form of tourism. In fact, it suggests that ecotourism is more damaging than helpful to nature. Details are in a report published in the journal 'Trends in Ecology and Evolution'. Researchers believe tourists are disrupting animals in their natural habitat. They pointed to a recent event where sea turtles in Costa Rica had problems laying their eggs because of the hordes of tourists (10)_____ had congregated to watch the turtles' nesting habits.

The report says that ecotourism is making animals bolder and that this could (11)_____ the animals. A regular human presence might make animals tamer and less cautious about (12)_____ animals around them, and this could put them at risk of being attacked by their natural threats.

- Question 8:** A. brimming B. bombing C. booming D. blooming
Question 9: A. Therefore B. Otherwise C. Furthermore D. However
Question 10: A. which B. who C. where D. when
Question 11: A. endgame B. endemic C. endanger D. engender
Question 12: A. one B. other C. another D. others

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 13: Unfortunately, the instructions were ambiguous and we didn't know which part of the program to run.

- A. unclear B. explicit C. unquestionable D. clear
Question 14: Recording the meeting may inhibit people from expressing their real views.
A. allow B. permit C. prevent D. admit

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 15: He vowed to intensify efforts to accelerate the structural reform of the economy.

- A. slow down B. upsurge C. quicken D. speed up

Question 16: The government will come under fire again when the latest crime figures are released.

- A. be accused B. be blamed C. be criticized D. be complimented

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 17: We arrived at the conference. Then we realized that our reports were still at home.

- A. Only after we arrived at the conference did we realize that our reports were still at home.
B. Not until we arrived at the conference that we realized that our reports were still at home.
C. Hardly had we arrived at the conference that we realized that our reports were still at home.
D. No sooner had we realized that our reports were at home than we arrived at the conference.

Question 18: The vase is not perfect. A few small flaws in its base spoil it.

- A. The vase would be perfect provided there were a few small flaws on its base,
B. The vase would be perfect if there were a few small flaws on its base.
C. The vase will be perfect if there are a few small flaws on its base.
D. This vase would be perfect but for a few small flaws on its base.

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 19:** A. tables B. streets C. laughs D. books
Question 20: A. survive B. extint C. advice D. align

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

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States. In the family, traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually emerge as leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

Although leaders are often thought to be people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category to "natural leaders". It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Furthermore, although it is commonly supposed that social groups have a single leader, research suggests that there are typically two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion of tasks by a social group.

Group members look to instrumental leaders to "get things" done." Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes the collective well-being of a social group's member. Expressive leaders are less

concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among **them**. Group members expect expressive leaders to maintain stable relationships within the group and provide support to individual members.

Instrumental leaders are likely to have a rather **secondary relationship** to other group members. They give orders and may discipline group members who inhibit attainment of the group's goals. Expressive leaders cultivate a more personal or primary relationship to others in the group. They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties or is subjected to discipline, are quick to lighten a serious moment with humor, and try to resolve issues that threaten to divide the group. As the differences in these two roles suggest, expressive leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may enjoy a more distant respect.

Question 21: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The role of leaders in social groups
- B. How social groups determine who will lead them
- C. The problems faced by leaders
- D. How leadership differs in small and large groups

Question 22: The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders EXCEPT:

- A. traditional cultural patterns
- B. specific leadership training
- C. formal election process
- D. recruitment

Question 23: In mentioning "natural leaders" in line 7, the author is making the point that _____.

- A. "natural leaders" share a similar set of characteristics
- B. few people qualify as "natural leaders"
- C. there is no proof that "natural leaders" exist
- D. "natural leaders" are easily accepted by the members of a social group

Question 24: The passage indicates that **instrumental leaders** generally focus on _____.

- A. identifying new leaders
- B. achieving a goal
- C. ensuring harmonious relationships
- D. sharing responsibility with group members

Question 25: The word "collective" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. necessary
- B. particular
- C. group
- D. typical

Question 26: The word "them" in the third paragraph refers to _____.

- A. goals of the group
- B. tension and conflict
- C. group members
- D. expressive leaders

Question 27: A "secondary relationship" mentioned in line 20 between a leader and the members of a group could be best characterized as _____.

- A. enthusiastic
- B. distant
- C. personal
- D. unreliable

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

Question 28: He hasn't been running in this weather, _____ ?

- A. hasn't he
- B. has he
- C. doesn't he
- D. does he

Question 29: The People's Front expect _____ a lot more votes in this year's elections.

- A. picked up
- B. pick up
- C. picking up
- D. to pick up

Question 30: My grandfather has just bought a _____ mobile phone.

- A. new Chinese black
- B. black new Chinese
- C. black Chinese new
- D. new black Chinese

Question 31: Experience is a hard teacher _____ she gives the test first, the lesson afterwards.

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

Question 32: I will know for sure that the book is going to published _____.

- A. after I had been offered a contract by the publishing company.
- B. before I was offered a contract by the publishing company.
- C. when I am offered a contract by the publishing company.
- D. while I am offering a contract by the publishing company.

Question 33: Have they been living in the neighborhood since you _____ in?

- A. moved
- B. have moved
- C. has moved
- D. are moving

Question 34: I sometimes think that all his supposed mistakes are made _____ purpose just to annoy me.

- A. in
- B. by
- C. with
- D. on

Question 35: The Covid-19 suspected cases _____ from their relatives and neighbors last year.

- A. isolated
- B. were isolating
- C. isolate
- D. were isolated

Question 36: We find it possible to _____ the proposed plan subject to certain conditions and changes.

- A. approving
- B. approvingly
- C. improvement
- D. approve

Question 37: Grandpa says his leg's _____ again so he's not going to come for a walk for eight weeks.

A. turning up B. playing up C. setting up D. getting up

Question 38: The local clubs are making every _____ to interest more young people.

A. donation B. volunteer C. fund D. effort

Question 39: The casserole was delicious! Could you give me the _____ so that I can make it at home?

A. recipe B. preparation C. formula D. description

Question 40: A good teacher will always be aware of the _____ of his or her students and consider these when planning lessons.

A. effects B. questions C. results D. need

Question 41: A _____ of glory, a furry of passion that left them weak and trembling in the arms of each other.

A. flame B. blaze C. fire D. burn

Question 42: The greater the demand, _____ the price.

A. higher B. the high C. the higher D. the highest

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: "You had better see a doctor if the sore throat does not clear up," she said to me.

A. She reminded me of seeing a doctor if the sore throat did not clear up.
B. She ordered me to see a doctor if the sore throat did not clear up.
C. She insisted that I see a doctor unless the sore throat did not clear up.
D. She suggested that I see a doctor if the sore throat did not clear up.

Question 44: I last wrote to my grandparents 3 months ago

A. I haven't written to my grandparents for 3 months. B. I have written to my grandparents for 3 months.
C. I have written to my grandparents since 3 months. D. I wrote to my grandparents for 3 months

Question 45: You are not allowed to take the exam paper out of the classroom.

A. You may take the exam paper out of the classroom. B. You mustn't take the exam paper out of the classroom.
C. You needn't take the exam paper out of the classroom. D. You should take the exam paper out of the classroom.

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 46: Politics are perhaps the only profession for which no preparation is thought necessary.

A B C D

Question 47: The tongue is the principle organ of taste, and she is crucial for chewing, swallowing, and speaking.

A B C D

Question 48: The ferry service will initially run on alternative days, increasing eventually to daily sailings.

A B C D

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

Question 49: - Laura: "I have got a couple of questions I would like to"

- Maria: "_____"

A. Of course not, it's not costly. B. Ok then, fire away.
C. What's up? D. Not at all.

Question 50: - A: "What a beautiful wedding dress you are wearing today, Daisy!"

- B: "_____."

A. I'm sorry to hear that. B. Thanks, it's nice of you to say so.
C. Don't mention it. D. Thanks for your gift!

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