

THÍ SINH KHÔNG ĐƯỢC VIẾT GÌ VÀO PHÁCH NÀY



13. **Tom:** "I'm sick. I need to go to the _____ so that I can buy some medicine."

Lily: "Oh, I'm sorry. I'll go for you."

- A. museum B. gallery C. pharmacy D. historic site

14. **John:** I need to get to the bus station. _____ you show me how to get there?

Sara: Sure. Turn left at the traffic light. Go straight, then turn right. It's on your left.

- A. Where B. Could C. What time D. When

II. Look at the sign/picture. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each sign/picture. (0.5 pt)

15. What does the sign mean?

- A. You can do anything since it's just a warning.
B. Your actions may be monitored for security.
C. Cameras only record in emergencies.
D. It's safe to behave dangerously without concern.



16. What does this sign mean?

- A. A place to repair cars nearby
B. A station selling petrol nearby
C. A charging point for electric cars
D. A parking area for all cars



III. Read the following passage. Decide if the statements from 17 to 20 are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D) for questions 21 and 22. (1.5pts)

In the past, the roles of men and women in a family were different from what they are now. Men would be the breadwinners, working outside the home to support their families, while women would be the primary caregivers, managing the household. For example, in the 1950s, men worked full-time in manufacturing or other businesses to support their families. Women, on the other hand, devoted their time to domestic duties such as cooking, cleaning, and child-rearing. People at the time assumed that a housewife was in charge of various household chores. However, family responsibilities have changed over time. Both men and women can now choose their roles within their homes. For example, the wife can be the breadwinner while the husband manages the household and cares for the children, or both can work to earn a living.

It may be complicated to describe the change. However, modern women are now actively involved in their homes as mothers, housewives, and even breadwinners.

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@ True or False?

17. Today's family roles are indistinguishable from those in the past. _____
18. Men used to be the breadwinners while women used to be housewives in the past. _____
19. Wives in families were supposed to do various household chores. _____
20. Nowadays, both men and women can work to earn a living. _____

@ Choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D)

21. Traditionally, men were the breadwinners while women were _____.
A. homemakers B. businesswomen C. breadwinners D. mothers
22. In the 1950s, men worked _____ to support their families.
A. free time B. leisure time C. part-time D. 8 hours a day

IV. Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage. (1.5 pts)

People often learn a foreign language for their jobs. If your work requires regular interaction with speakers of foreign languages, talking to them in their own (23) _____ will help you to communicate with them. It may also increase your chances of landing a new job, receiving a(n) (24) _____, being transferred abroad, or attending foreign business meetings. Many English-speaking businesses neglect to learn other languages because they assume that (25) _____ the people they do business with in foreign countries can speak English, and interpreters are available if needed. The lack of foreign language knowledge puts the English speakers at a (26) _____. For instance, during meetings, participants from the other side might discuss matters among themselves (27) _____ their native language. Furthermore, in any social interactions after the meetings, locals will likely feel more comfortable (28) _____ their own language rather than English.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 23. | A. connection | B. involvement | C. exchange | D. languages |
| 24. | A. promotion | B. advancement | C. development | D. improvement |
| 25. | A. some | B. several | C. most of | D. most |
| 26. | A. benefit | B. drawback | C. advantage | D. disadvantage |
| 27. | A. in | B. with | C. from | D. for |
| 28. | A. reading | B. writing | C. speaking | D. listening |

V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.5 pts)

29. The _____ elements in the movie, like ghosts and magic, made it so thrilling. (nature)
30. That was an _____ performance from such a young tennis player. (impress)
31. This software is much _____ than the previous version. (friendly)
32. They _____ announced the news to the reporters. (office)
33. Renewable energy sources can _____ a cleaner living environment. (generation)
34. Language barriers can lead to _____ misunderstandings for tourists. (convenience)

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VI. Look at the entry of the word "LANGUAGE" in a dictionary. Use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with two or three words. (0.5 pt.)

language *noun*

A1

OPAL W

OPAL S

/ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/



/ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/

Idioms

of a country

1 ★ A1 [countable] the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area

- *the English language*
- *It takes a long time to learn to **speak a language** well.*
- *All the children must learn a **foreign language**.*
- *German is my **native language**.*

35. My _____ is Vietnamese, but I can speak English fluently.

36. Learning _____ opens up new career opportunities.

VII. Finish each of the sentences so that it means almost the same as the one printed before it. (1.0 pt)

37. My house isn't close to the beach.

→ I wish _____.

38. "Is there a Vietnamese restaurant nearby?", Dustin asked me.

→ Dustin asked me _____.

39. The apartment has a smart garden. The smart garden helps plants grow.

→ The apartment _____.

40. He accepted the blame for the project's delay.

→ He took _____.

-THE END-