PART 1: VOCABULARY AND READING COMPREHENSION

SECTION 1: VOCABULARY (15 Điểm)

Instruction: Choose the best word / phrase in the box below to complete the sentences that follow. Each word / phrase can be used ONE ONLY.

| on listening long designed listen short | picked out out of order revised violent clean out of work | pollutes chimney environment a well place moon | catch go comfortable a while a sea blend | invented opponent foreign languages children gets home |

1. Some farmers have to dig........................................ to get water.
2. Air, water, and soil are all part of our ................................... .
3. Dirty water from rivers in big cities .................................. the ocean.
4. A swimming pool can be a dangerous............................ for small children.
5. University students are not.............. .They are adults.
6. We had to use our neighbour's telephone because ours was .........................
7. Children usually pick up................................. very quickly.
8. Tom was ..................... of money, so he borrowed $200 from me.
9. When Mary gets home she likes to listen to music for .........................
10. Sometimes I watch TV or ...................... out with friends after dinner.
11. The dictionary was ................. and then published in a more expensive edition .
12. When some animals are not fed on time they become very ..................
13. The chess player underestimated his ..................... and lost.
14. The colours of the rainbow ....................... into one another.
15. I can't stand ......................... to his complaints any longer.

SECTION 2: READING COMPREHENSION (30 Điểm)

Instruction: The reading consists of four passages. Read each passage carefully and the answer the questions that follow. Write your answer in the provided space.

PASSAGE 1

During the teenage years, many young people can at times be difficult to talk to. They
often seem to dislike being questioned. They may seem unwilling to talk about their work in school. This is a normal development at this age, though it can be very hard for parents to understand. It is part of becoming independent of teenagers trying to be adult while they are still growing up. Young people are usually more willing to talk if they believe that questions are asked out of real interest and not because people are trying to check up on them.

Parents should do their best to talk to their sons and daughters about school work and future plan but should not push them to talk if they don’t want to. Parents should also watch for the danger signs: some young people trying to be adult may experiment with sex, drugs, alcohol or smoking. Parents need to watch for any signs of unusual behaviour which may be connected with these and get help if necessary.

1. Why do adults sometimes find teenagers difficult to talk to?

2. Why do some teenagers experiment with drinking and smoking?

3. What does the word “behaviour” in the passage mean?

4. When can we expect young people to be more talkative than usual?

5. How should parents deal with their teenage children?

PASSAGE 2

Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of educating them; our purpose is to fit them for life. As soon as we realize this fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a system of education which will really prepare children for life.

In fact, when we say that all of us must be educated to fit us for life, it means that we must be educated in such a way that, firstly, each of us can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability, and, secondly, that we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society.

1. Is education an end or means to an end?
2. What is the purpose of education?

3. What kind of system of education should we choose?

4. What does the writer think we must be educated for?

5. What kinds of jobs should we do?

PASSAGE 3

Lucy Irvine answered the advertisement and made a dream come true. She went to live on a tropical island from May 1981 to June 1982. The dream was more romantic than the reality. They took only provisions and so in order to survive, they fished and hunted for food. They used to live in a small tent, and at night they would retire into it, otherwise they were attacked by all kinds of insects. Here they used to entertain each other with stories of their childhood, but they would argue about how to organize their life on the island. Lucy used to like going for long walks, while G, who was often ill, had to stay near the camp.

1. Did Lucy use to live alone on a tropical island from 1981 to June 1982?

2. Who did she live there with?

3. What would happen if they didn’t live in their tent at night?

4. How did they use to entertain each other?

5. Why did they often argue with each other?

PASSAGE 4

It is necessary that we learn English, which is the international language. The English language enables us to complete our higher education. The students who want to specialize in science, economics, medicine, law…should know English, because most of the text-books in these fields are written in English. It also helps us to improve our knowledge when we read newspapers and magazines written in English.

In the field of international trade, the English language enables us to transact business with businessmen from other countries.

1. Why do we need to learn English?
2. What does English enable us to complete?

3. Why should the students who want to specialize in science know English?

4. Why should we read newspapers and magazines written in English?

5. What does English help us to do in the field of international trade?

SECTION 3: READING CLOZE (10 Điểm)
Instruction: Complete the following passage with the missing words. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word only.

In a village on the east coast of Scotland, people were waiting anxiously for news. Two of their fishing-boat...........(1) been caught in the storm which had blown up during the night. In the cottages round the harbour people stood..........(2) their door, too worried to talk.

The rest of the fishing fleet had ..........(3) the harbour before dark, and the men from these ships waited and watched with the wives and families of ..........(4) missing men. Some had brought thick blankets and some hot drinks, knowing that the men.........(5) be cold and tired. As dawn began to break over in the east, a small point of light was seen ........(6) the darkness of water and a few minutes later, ......(7) was a shout. Before long, the two boats ..........(8) turning in, past the lighthouse, to the inside of the harbour. The men ........(9) helped out of their boats, and although they were stiff..........(10) cold and tiredness, they were all safe.

PART 2: WRITING

SECTION 1: SENTENCE BUILDING (15 Điểm)
Instruction: Make all changes and additions necessary to produce correct sentences from the following sets of words and phrases.

1. If farmers use / hybrid seeds, they would / larger crops.

2. He uses / electric shaver because he get / a faster shave.

3. He had such / lot / work / not go / the movies.

4. The major says / the new post office will / open / next week.

5. The man / you saw behind / counter / the butcher.

6. Mary/ not speak/ me/ today/ yesterday/ I / say/ she/ stupid.

7. It / take / them / half / an hour / go / factory.
8. Accident/happen/while/drive/highway.

9. When I/to station/train/already left.

10. She/never/apologize/own mistakes.

SECTION 2: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (15 Điểm)

Instruction: Use the words given to rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the original sentence.

EXAMPLE: I haven’t enjoyed myself so much for years.

ANSWER: It’s years since I enjoyed myself so much.

1. He didn’t hurry, so he missed the train.
   If

2. I asked my mother to wake me up at 6 o’clock the following morning.
   “Please…”

3. The garage is going to repair the car for us next week.
   We are going

4. Although his leg was broken, he managed to get out of the car.
   In spite of

5. I can’t cook as well as my mother does.
   My mother

6. Unless you water these plants every day, they will die.
   If

7. The fire has destroyed many houses.
   Many houses

8. She won’t visit me again.
   I wish

9. He wrote the letter in two hours.
   It took

10. It was such a hot tea that I couldn’t drink it.
    The tea

SECTION 3: TRANSLATION (15 Điểm)

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Máy tính là một trong những phát minh quan trọng nhất của thế kỷ 20. Ngày nay máy tính đóng vai trò rất quan trọng trong khoa học, công nghiệp, thương mại, y học và giáo dục.
2. Nhiều người Việt Nam và khách nước ngoài cho rằng trường Đại Học Nha Trang là một trong những trường đại học đẹp nhất Việt Nam.

3. Học ngoại ngữ không khó nếu chúng ta thường xuyên thực hành.


5. Hàng nhập khẩu dễ dàng dẫn đến việc dòng chảy một số nhà máy làm ăn không hiệu quả.

Translate the following sentences into Vietnamese.

1. Human memory, formerly believed to be rather inefficient, is really more sophisticated than that of a computer.

2. Two weeks before his death, Alfred Nobel created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind.

3. Scientists discuss what to do with the 30 hectares of empty land in downtown HCM city after the Ba Son Shipyard is moved to Baria – Vung Tau Province.

4. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates and nitrites, (commonly used to preserve color in metals), and other food additives, caused cancer.

5. Administrative reform is a must for HCM city to achieve sustainable growth.

This is the end of the exam paper.