**PRACTICE TEST 34 (TỪ 13/4 ĐẾN 18/4)**

**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.**

1. A volcanoes B. postpones C. approaches D. prepare

2. A. particular B. superstar C. smart D. harvest

**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.**

3. A. mention B. describe C. refuse D. promote

4. A. traditional B. imperial C. original D. economic

**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.**

5. Because it was unsafe and too expensive to repair, the 70-years-old building had to be demolished.

A. unsafe B. too C. to repair D. 70-years-old

6. The test administrator ordered us not opening our books until he told us to do so.

A. test B. not openingC. until D. us to do so

7. The oxygen in the air we breathe has no tasting, smell, or color.

A. the oxygen B. the air C. tasting D. color

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

8. Pete won't get used to ………………..the night shift. He needs his sleep.

A. work B. worked C. working D. to work

9. If I won the lottery,……………….I a big house.

A would buy B. will buy C. am buying D. bought

10. Since then the situation has changed ………….

A. drama B. dramatic C. dramatics D. dramatically

11 She didn't want to go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she knew all her friends would be there.

A. wherever B. therefore C. so that D. even though

12. It is hard to get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him; he is such an aggressive man.

A. by B. on with C. into D. over to

13. A scientist who studies living things is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. biologist B. biologically C. biology D. biological

14. He bought a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cottage in the countryside.

A. stone old small B. small old stone

C. old small stone D. stone small old

15. Bob is a kind person to…………one can talk about anything.

A. who B. whom C. that D. him

16. Peter has to study this afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. has he B. does he C. doesn’t he D. hasn’t he

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges**.

17. “Congratulations on your winning”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. you are a good friend B. You are welcome.

C. Thank you D. I’m very happy.

18. How did you get there?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. I came here by train B. I came here last night

C. The train is so crowed D. Is it far from here?

**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.**

19. It’s tough being an applicant these days. Imagine the questions interviewers ask!

A. violent B. costly C. generous D. pleasant

20. Even the best invention may have drawbacks. A laptop, for example, is expensive so many people cannot afford it.

A. advantages B. disadvantages C. shortcomings D. weaknesses

**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.**

21. For nearly a hundred years, the lake was present continually, and has appeared and disappeared again several times since.

A. vanish B. exist C inhabit D. grow

22. In spite of poverty, we manage to raise our children properly.

A. give up B. go up C. make up D. bring up

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

The largest lake in the western United States is the Great Salt Lake, an inland saltwater lake in northwestern Utah, just outside the state capital of Salt Lake City. Rivers and streams feed (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Great Salt Lake, but none drain out of it; this has a major influence on both the salt content and the size of the lake. Although the Great Salt Lake is fed by freshwater streams, it is (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ saltier than the oceans of the world. The salt comes from the more than two million tons of minerals that (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the lake each year from the rivers and creeks that feed it. Sodium and chloride - the components of salt - comprise the large majority of the lake's mineral content.

The Great Salt Lake can vary tremendously from its (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ size of 1,700 square miles, depending on long-term weather conditions. During periods of heavy rains, the size of the lake can swell tremendously from the huge amounts of water flowing into the lake from its feeder

and streams; in 1980 the lake even (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a size of 2,400 square miles. During periods of dry weather, the size of the lake decreases, sometimes drastically, due to evaporation.

23. A. in B. into C. from D. for

24. A. actually B. essentially C. strictly D. accurately

25. A. flood B. stream C. locate D. flow

26. A. ordinary B. normal C. standard D. typical

27. A. came B. met C. reached D. obtained

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

 For formal ceremonies, men would have two additional items, a long gown With slits on either side, and a turban, usually in black or brown made of cotton or silk. In feudal times, there were strict dress codes. Ordinary people were not allowed to wear clothes with dyes rather than black, brown or white. Costumes in yellow were reserved for the King. Those in purple and red were reserved for high ranking court
officials, while dresses in blue were exclusively worn by petty court officials. Men's dress has gradually changed along with social development.

 The traditional set of a long gown and turban gave way to modern-looking suits while business shirts and trousers have replaced traditional long sleeved shirts and wide trousers. Traditional costumes still exist and efforts are increasingly being made to restore traditional festivals and entertainment which incorporate traditional costumes.

 For women, the outer garment is a special silk gown called an "ao tu than" which is brown or light brown in colour with four slits divided equally on its lower section. The second layer is a pink gown. When a woman wears her three gowns, she fastens the buttons on the side, and leave those on the chest unfastened so that it forms a shaped collar. This allows her to show the different colors on the upper part of the three gowns. Today, on formal occasions women wear "ao dai".

***28. In the past, the colour was used to present \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.***

A. the different between men and women B. formal ceremonies

C. the social development D. the rank in the society

***29. In the past, for formal ceremonies men wore\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.***

A. costumes in purple or yellow not like the King B. a long gown and a turban in black or brown
C. costumes made of red cotton or silk D. dresses in blue as petty court officials

***30. Traditional festivals\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.***

A. promote traditional costumes B. encourage modern-looking suits

C. replace traditional suits by business ones D. make men's dresses change

***31. All of the following are true about women's traditional costumes EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.***

A. the gowns have different colours on the upper part

B. we can see a shaped collar in the front

C. the two inner gowns cannot be seen

D. the outer gown has four equal parts on its lower section

***32. The word*** *"gown"* ***in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.***

A. a long dress worn on formal occasions

B. a woman’s dress, especially a long one

C. a long piece of clothing worn by judges

D. a piece of clothing that worn over other clothes to protect them

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest meaning to each of the given one from 33-36***

***33.Tim started playing the guitar 2 years ago.***

A. Tim has started playing the guitar for 2 years. B. Tim has playing the guitar for 2 years

C. Tim has played the guitar for 2 years. D. Tim has playing the guitar for 2 years ago.

***34.I don’t have the key , so I cannot get into the house.***

A. If I have the key, I can get into the house. C.If I had the key, I can get into the house.

B. If I had the key, I could get into the house. D. If I had the key, I couldn’t get into the house..

**35.** *You* **should invite Bill to the party.**A. Bill should be invited to the party. C. Bill should be inviting to the party.
B. Bill should be invite to the party. D. Bill should invite you to the party

**36.“Where is the post office?” he asked me.**A. He asked me where is the post office. C. He asked me where the post office was
B. He asked me where was the post office. D. He asked me where the post office is.

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best sentence built from the given words or phrases 37-40.***

***37.* I / tired / because / I / stay up /late /watching /TV.**

A. I’m tired although I stayed up late watching TV.

B. I’m tired so I stayed up late watching TV.

C. I’ m tired because of I stayed up late watching TV.

D. I was tired because I stayed up late watching TV.

***38. It/ not difficult /translate /this sentence /English.***

A. It is not difficult for translate this sentence English.

B. It is not difficult to translate this sentence in to English.

C. It is not difficult that translating this sentence in to English.

D. It is not difficult translate this sentence in to English.

***39 .Nam / spend / two / hours / do / homework / everyday.***

A. Nam spend two hours doing his homework every day.

B. Nam spends two hours  to do his homework every day.

C. Nam spends two hours doing his homework every day.

D. Nam is spent two hours doing his homework every day.

***40****.* ***Unless / you / study / harder / you / not / pass / exam.***
A. Unless you study harder, you won’t pass the exam.

B. Unless you study harder, you didn’t pass the exam.
C. Unless you study harder, you don’t pass the exam.

D. Unless you studied harder, you won’t pass the exam.