

ENTRANCE TEST 2016**Duration: 90 minutes****PART I. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (30 scores)**

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

1. _____ an average of 471 inches of rain a year, Mount Waialeale in Hawaii is the wettest spot in the world.
A. It receives B. To receive C. Receiving D. Received
2. Amber is a hard, yellowish-brown _____ from the resin of pine trees that lived millions of year ago.
A. to form a substance B. substance formed
C. substance has formed D. forming a substance
3. Small sailboats can easily capsize _____ they are not handled carefully.
A. but B. which C. so D. if
4. _____ they are tropical birds, parrots can live in temperate or even cold climates.
A. Even though B. Despite C. Nevertheless D. But
5. _____ added to a liquid, antifreeze lowers the freezing temperature of that liquid.
A. When B. That C. As is D. It is
6. _____ advertising is so widespread in the United States, it has had an enormous effect on American life.
A. Why B. Since C. The reason D. On account of
7. _____ toward shore, its shape is changed by its collision with the shallow sea bottom.
A. During a wave rolls B. A wave rolls
C. As a wave rolls D. A wave's rolling
8. _____ are increasingly linked over long distances by electronic communications, but many of them still prefer face-to-face encounters
A. Today people B. Although
C. Despite D. The fact that people
9. _____ together in one place, they form a community.
A. When people who live B. When people living
C. Whenever people live D. Whenever living people
10. _____ managed by an independent governor and board of directors, the Bank of Canada is owned by the Canadian government.
A. And yet B. In spite of it C. It is D. Although
11. The chairman said his _____ would continue his strategies.
A. success B. successive C. successful D. successor
12. This region _____ as the costliest place to do business.
A. is often referred to B. often is referred
C. is often referred D. is referred often to
13. Since 1990, our customers _____ with our service.
A. are satisfied B. have satisfied
C. have been satisfying D. have been satisfied
14. People either don't have the money _____ they aren't willing to spend it.
A. and B. neither C. or D. although
15. The group is composed _____ five companies.
A. in B. of C. up D. from

16. In order to make more money, Mr. Garcia has decided to _____ a second job.
 A. take off B. take out C. take from D. take on
17. A survey of the _____ shows they are satisfied with their jobs.
 A. employment B. employs C. employees D. employing
18. _____ the bad location, the management is confident of success.
 A. Despite B. Since C. With D. As
19. Company officials must disclose their own _____ affairs.
 A. finance B. financing C. financial D. financed
20. The new business has _____ incorporated.
 A. already B. once C. yet D. still
21. Ambition, talent, _____ desire are ingredients for success.
 A. never B. yet C. and D. or
22. Only five year ago, there _____ a shortage of computer specialists.
 A. were B. was C. has been D. have been
23. The board reported that more funds _____ for training.
 A. should be given B. was given C. could have given D. is given
24. Some employees get their paychecks automatically _____ in their bank accounts.
 A. depositing B. deposited C. are deposited D. deposit
25. Costs should be cut; _____, the number of staff positions will be reduced.
 A. meanwhile B. but C. however D. therefore
26. Office branches are located _____ the metropolitan area.
 A. about B. throughout C. on D. at
27. The company offers a _____ plan for its workers.
 A. retire B. retired C. retirement D. retiring
28. _____ Mr. Smith finished the job interview, he felt relieved.
 A. During B. After C. While D. Because of
29. Ms. Lopez has _____ learned to create zip files.
 A. already B. certain C. yet D. ever
30. The paychecks will be delivered _____ they arrive from the accounting department.
 A. soon B. when C. before D. during

PART II. STRUCTURE (20 scores)

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

31. Mr. John was a design, an architect, an inventor, and an engineer.
 A B C D
32. Neither humans or dogs can hear as well as cats.
 A B C D
33. The astronomer George Hale was a pioneer in the art of photograph the Sun.
 A B C D
34. Almost lemons grown in the United States come from farms in Florida and California.
 A B C D
35. Hair is made of the same basic material as both the nails, claws, and hooves of mammals are made of.
 A B C D

36. Not until geologists began to study exposed rocks in ravines and on mountainsides they did
 discover many of the earth's secrets.
 A B C D
37. Modern motorcycles are lighter, faster, and specialized than motorcycles of twenty-five years ago.
 A B C D
38. Many people who live near the ocean depend on it as a source of food, recreation, and to have economic opportunities.
 A B C D
39. Large commercial fishing vessels are equipped to clean, packaging, and freeze the fish that they catch at sea.
 A B C D
40. As a breed, golden retrievers are intelligent, loyally, and friendly dogs.
 A B C D
41. Mathematics can be considered a language, an art, a science, a tool, or playing a game.
 A B C D
42. Commercial bakeries can make thousands of loaves of bread on one time by using automated equipment.
 A B C D
43. North America is a third-largest of the seven continents.
 A B C D
44. The water of the Gulf Stream may be as much as 20 percentage warmer than the surrounding water.
 A B C D
45. Married customs differ greatly from society to society.
 A B C D
46. Benthic organisms are those that live on or in a bottom of a body of water.
 A B C D
47. It has been known since the eighteenth century that the adrenal glands are essential of life.
 A B C D
48. Mathematics have taken centuries to develop the methods that we now use in arithmetic.
 A B C D
49. One of the most beautiful botanical gardens in the United States is the wildly and lovely Magnolia Gardens near Charleston, South Carolina.
 A B C D
50. The making of leather goods from animal skins is one of the soonest accomplishments of humankind.
 A B C D

PART III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 scores)

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.

It is commonly believed that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today **children interrupt their education to go to school**. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and **all-inclusive** than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on the tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist.

Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, **education quite often produces surprises**. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People receive education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term; it is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The pieces of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of governments, have been limited by the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that **they** are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their society or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are clear and undoubted conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

51. This passage is mainly aimed at _____
- A. listing and discussing several educational problems.
 - B. telling the difference between the meaning of two related words.
 - C. telling a story about excellent teachers.
 - D. giving examples of different schools.
52. In the passage, the expression “**children interrupt their education to go to school**” mostly implies that _____
- A. schooling prevents people discovering things.
 - B. schooling takes place everywhere.
 - C. all of life is an education.
 - D. education is totally ruined by schooling.
53. The word “**all-inclusive**” in the passage mostly means _____
- A. including every thing or everyone.
 - B. going in many directions.
 - C. involving many school subjects.
 - D. allowing no exceptions
54. According to the passage, the doers of education are _____
- A. only respected grandparents.
 - B. mainly politicians.
 - C. mostly famous scientists.
 - D. almost all people.
55. What does the writer mean by saying “**education quite often produces surprises**”?
- A. It's surprising that we know little about other religions.
 - B. Educators often produce surprises.
 - C. Informal learning often brings about unexpected results.
 - D. Success of informal learning is predictable.
56. Which of the following would the writer support?
- A. Our education system needs to be changed as soon as possible.
 - B. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
 - C. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.
 - D. Without formal education, people won't be able to read and write.
57. The word “**they**” in the last paragraph refers to _____
- A. newest filmmakers.
 - B. political problems
 - C. workings of governments
 - D. high school students
58. Because the general pattern of schooling varies little from one setting to the next, school children throughout the country _____
- A. are taught by the same teachers.
 - B. have similar study conditions.
 - C. do similar things.
 - D. have the same abilities.
59. From the passage, we can infer that a high school teacher _____
- A. is free to choose anything to teach.
 - B. is not allowed to teach political issues.
 - C. is bound to teach programmed subjects.
 - D. has to teach social issues to all classes.

60. Which of the following is TRUE according to passage?
- A. Education and schooling are quite different experience.
 - B. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.
 - C. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.
 - D. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.

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.

In the West, cartoons are used chiefly to make people laugh. The important feature of all these cartoons is the joke and the element of surprise which is contained. Even though it is very funny, a good cartoon is always based on close observation of a particular feature of life and usually has a serious purpose.

Cartoons in the West have been associated with political and social matters for many years. In wartime, for example, they proved to be an excellent way of spreading propaganda. Nowadays cartoons are often used to make short, sharp comments on politics and governments as well as on a variety of social matters. In this way, the modern cartoon has become a very powerful force in influencing people in Europe and the United States.

Unlike most American and European cartoons, however, many Chinese cartoon drawings in the past have also attempted to educate people, especially those who could not read and write. Such cartoons about the lives and sayings of great men in China have proved extremely useful in bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China. Confucius, Mencius and Laozi have all appeared in very interesting stories presented in the form of cartoons. The cartoons themselves have thus served to illustrate the teachings of the Chinese sages in a very attractive way.

In this sense, many Chinese cartoons are different from Western cartoons in so far as they do not depend chiefly on telling jokes. Often, there is nothing to laugh at when you see Chinese cartoons. **This** is not their primary aim. In addition to commenting on serious political and social matters, Chinese cartoons have aimed at spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people.

Today, however, Chinese cartoons have an added part to play in spreading knowledge. They offer a very attractive and useful way of reaching people throughout the world, regardless of the particular country in which they live. Thus, through cartoons, the thoughts and teachings of the old Chinese philosophers and sages can now reach people who live in such countries as Britain, France, America, Japan, Malaysia or Australia and who are unfamiliar with the Chinese culture.

Until recently, the transfer of knowledge and culture has been overwhelmingly from the West to the East and not vice versa. By means of cartoons, however, publishing companies in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are now having success in correcting this **imbalance** between the East and the West.

Cartoons can overcome language barriers in all foreign countries. The vast increase in the popularity of these cartoons serves to illustrate the truth of Confucius's famous saying "One picture is worth a thousand words."

61. Which of the following clearly characterizes Western cartoons?
- A. Seriousness, propaganda, and attractiveness.
 - B. Enjoyment, liveliness, and carefulness.
 - C. Humour, unexpectedness, and criticism.
 - D. Originality, freshness, and astonishment.
62. Chinese cartoons have been useful as an important means of _____
- A. amusing people all the time.
 - B. educating ordinary people.
 - C. spreading Western ideas.
 - D. political propaganda in wartime.
63. The major differences between Chinese cartoons and Western cartoons come from their _____
- A. purposes.
 - B. values.
 - C. nationalities.
 - D. styles.

64. The pronoun “**this**” in paragraph 4 mostly refers to _____
 A. a propaganda campaign. B. a funny element.
 C. a piece of art. D. an educational purpose.
65. The passage is intended to present _____
 A. a description of cartoons of all kinds the world over.
 B. an opinion about how cartoons entertain people.
 C. an outline of Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons.
 D. a contrast between Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons.
66. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?
 A. An Excellent Way of Spreading Propaganda.
 B. A Very Powerful Force in Influencing People.
 C. Chinese Cartoons and Western Cartoons.
 D. Cartoons as a Way of Educating People.
67. In general, Chinese cartoons are now aiming at _____
 A. spreading the Chinese ideas and cultural values throughout the world.
 B. bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people in the world.
 C. illustrating the truth of Chinese great men's famous sayings.
 D. disseminating traditional practices in China and throughout the world.
68. The word “**imbalance**” in paragraph 6 refers to _____
 A. the influence of the East cartoons over the West cartoons.
 B. the dominant cultural influence of the West over the East.
 C. the discrimination between the West culture and the East culture.
 D. the mismatch between the East cartoons and the West cartoons.
69. Which of the following is most likely the traditional subject of Chinese cartoons?
 A. The philosophies and sayings of ancient Chinese thinkers.
 B. The stories and features of the lives of great men the world over.
 C. The illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China.
 D. Jokes and other kinds of humour in political and social matters.
70. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 A. Language barriers restricted cartoons.
 B. Cartoons will replace other forms of writing.
 C. Western cartoons always have a serious purpose.
 D. Cartoons can serve various purposes.

PART IV. TRANSLATION (30 scores)

Translate the following paragraph into Vietnamese. Dictionaries are not allowed.

Our demand for water is constantly increasing. Every year there are more and more people in the world. Factories turn out more and more products and need more and more water. We live in a world of water. But almost all of it – about 97% – is in the oceans. This water is too salty to be used for drinking, farming, and manufacturing. Only about 3% of the world’s water is fresh. Most of this water is not easily available to man because it is locked in glaciers and icecaps.

There is as much water on earth today as there ever was or will ever be. Most of the water we use finds its way to the oceans. There, it is evaporated by the sun. It then falls back to the earth as rain. Rain does not fall evenly over the earth. Some regions are always too dry, and others too wet. A region that usually gets enough rain may suddenly have a serious dry spell and another region may be flooded with too much rain.

— THE END —

Answers:

Part I : 1c, 2b, 3d, 4a, 5a, 6b, 7c, 8ac, 9c, 10d, 11d, 12a, 13d, 14c, 15b, 16b, 17c, 18a, 19c, 20a, 21c, 22b, 23a, 24b, 25d, 26b, 27c, 28b, 29a, 30b.

Part II : 31a, 32a, 33d, 34a, 35b, 36d, 37c, 38d, 39b, 40c, 41d, 42c, 43a, 44b, 45a, 46c, 47d, 48a, 49c, 50d.

Part III : 51b, 52c, 53a, 54d, 55c, 56b, 57d, 58b, 59c, 60a, 61c, 62b, 63a, 64b, 65d, 66c, 67a, 68b, 69a, 70d.

Part IV

Nhu cầu về nước của chúng ta không ngừng gia tăng [2đ]. Mỗi năm con người trên thế giới càng đông thêm [2đ]. Các nhà máy càng làm ra nhiều sản phẩm, càng cần nhiều nước hơn [2đ]. Chúng ta sống trên một địa cầu nước [2đ], nhưng hầu hết – khoảng 97% – là nước biển [2đ]. Nước biển thì mặn không dùng để uống, tưới tiêu và sản xuất [2đ]. Chỉ khoảng 3% nước trên địa cầu là nước ngọt [2đ]. Phần lớn lượng nước ngọt này lại không dễ dàng để con người sử dụng ngay bởi vì chúng bị đóng băng [2đ].

Lượng nước dồi dào trên địa cầu ngày nay so với trước đây hay tương lai cũng như nhau [2đ]. Hầu hết nước chúng ta dùng tìm đường chảy ra biển [2đ]. Ở đó, nước bốc hơi do mặt trời, rồi lại đổ mưa xuống mặt đất [2đ]. Mưa không đồng đều trên trái đất [2đ]. Một số vùng quá khô hạn, những nơi khác lại quá nhiều mưa [2đ]. Có chỗ đang đều đặn có mưa, đột nhiên xảy ra hạn hán nghiêm trọng [2đ] và chỗ khác lại có thể bị ngập lụt do mưa quá nhiều [2đ].