Humans have struggled against weeds since the beginnings of agriculture. Marrying our gardens is one of the milder effects of weeds – any plants that thrive where they are unwanted. They clog waterways, destroy wildlife habitats, and impede farming. Their spread eliminates grazing areas and accounts for one-third of all crop loss. They compete for sunlight, nutrients, and water with useful plants.

The global need for weed control had been answered mainly by the chemical industry. Its herbicides are effective and sometimes necessary, but some pose serious problems, particularly if misused. Toxic compounds threaten animal and public health when they accumulate in food plants, groundwater, and drinking water. They also harm workers who apply them.

In recent years, the chemical industry has introduced several herbicides that are more ecologically sound. Yet new chemicals alone cannot solve the world’s weed problems. Hence, scientists are exploring the innate weed-killing powers of living organisms, primarily insects and microorganisms.

The biological agents now in use are environmentally benign and are harmless to humans. They can be chosen for their ability to attack selected targets and leave crops and other plants untouched. In contrast, some of the most effective chemicals kill virtually all the plants they come in contact with, sparing only those that are naturally resistant or have been genetically modified for resistance. Furthermore, a number of biological agents can be administered only once, after which no added applications are needed. Chemicals typically must be used several times per growing season.

1: With what topic does this passage primarily deal?
   A. The dangers of toxic chemicals.
   B. A proposal to ban the use of all herbicides.
   C. The importance of the chemical industry.
   D. Advantages of biological agents over chemical ones.

2: The word ‘marring’ in bold is closest in meaning to
   A. planting
   B. spoiling
   C. dividing
   D. replacing

3: The word ‘clog’ in bold is closest in meaning to
   A. drain
   B. grow along
   C. obstruct
   D. float on

4: Which of the following terms does the author define in the first paragraph?
   A. grazing area
   B. weeds
   C. nutrients
   D. wildlife habitats

5: Which of the following statements about the use of chemical agents as herbicides would the author most likely agree?
   A. It has become more dangerous recently.
   B. It is occasionally required.
   C. It is safe but inefficient.
   D. It should be increased.

6: Which of the following is NOT given as an advantage of using biological agents over chemical herbicides?
   A. They are less likely to destroy desirable plants.
   B. They are more easily available.
   C. They do not have to be used as often.
   D. They are safer for workers.

7: The word ‘innate’ in bold is closest in meaning to
   A. effective
   B. natural
   C. active
   D. organic
8: According to the passage, biological agents mainly consist of
   A. insects and microorganisms  B. herbicides
   C. useful plants  D. weeds

9: The word ‘applications’ in bold could best be replaced by which of the following?
   A. treatments  B. Requests
   C. special purposes  D. qualifications

10: Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
   A. Two possible causes of a phenomenon are compared.
   B. A problem is described and possible solutions are discussed.
   C. A general idea is introduced and several specific examples are given.
   D. A recommendation is analysed and rejected.

II. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs
     correction in each of the following questions.

11: [A] The best way to eliminate a pest is [B] to controlling the [C] food accessible to [D] it.
12: If [A] protect, a [B] solar cell [C] lasts for a long time and is a good [D] source of energy.
13: The oxygen content of Mars is not [A] sufficient enough [B] to support life [C] as we know [D] it.
14: The color of the Red Sea is due to [A] a minute alga, or [B] sea plant, [C] whose [D] forms
     huge patches of a blood red tint.
15: The Alaskan malamute,[A] used extensively[B] for pulling sleds, is [C] closely related [D] about
     the wolf.

III. Mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is
     closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

16: This tapestry has a very complicated pattern.
   A. obsolete  B. intricate  C. ultimate  D. appropriate
17: During the Great Depression, there were many wanderers who traveled on the railroads and
     camped along the tracks.
   A. veterans  B. tyros  C. vagabonds  D. zealots
18: We decided to pay for the furniture on the installment plan.
   A. monthly payment  B. cash and carry
   C. credit card  D. piece by piece
19: The last week of classes is always very busy because students are taking examinations,
     making applications to the University, and extending their visas.
   A. hectic  B. eccentric  C. fanatic  D. prolific
20: The drought was finally over as the fall brought in some welcome rain.
   A. heatware  B. harvest  C. summer  D. aridity

IV. Choose A,B,C, or D that best combines the two sentences

21: We started out for California. It started to rain right after that.
   A. No sooner did we start out for California than it started to rain.
   B. No sooner had we started out for California when it started to rain.
   C. No sooner had it started to rain than we started out for California.
   D. No sooner had we started out for California than it started to rain.
22: I whispered. I didn’t want anybody else to hear our conversation.
   A. I whispered so nobody could hear our conversation.
   B. I whispered so that somebody could not hear our conversation.
   C. I whispered so that nobody could not hear our conversation.
   D. I whispered so that nobody could hear our conversation.
23: The girl is talking to a man with a ponytail. She is my friend.
   A. The girl who is talking to a man with a ponytail is my friend.
   B. The girl, whom a man with a ponytail is talking to, is my friend.
   C. My friend is the girl, who is talking to a man with a ponytail.
   D. The girl, who is talking to a man with a ponytail, is my friend.

24: She doesn’t want to go to their party. We don’t want to go either.
   A. Neither she nor we don’t want to go to their party.
   B. Neither we nor she wants to go to their party.
   C. Either we or she doesn’t want to go to their party.
   D. Neither we nor she want to go to their party.

25: We have been friends for years. It is quite easy to share secrets between us.
   A. Having been friends for years, we find quite easy to share secrets between us.
   B. We have been friends for years so that it is quite easy to share secrets between us.
   C. Being friends for years, we find it quite easy to share secrets between us.
   D. We find it quite easy to share secrets, being friends.

V. Read the text below and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on you answer sheet to indicate the
correct word for each of the blanks.

Social Problems
Ask most people for their list of Top ten fears, and you’ll be sure to find (26) ------- burgled fairly
high on the list. An informal survey I carried out among friends at a party last week revealed that
eight of them had had their homes broken into more than twice, and two had been burgled five times.
To put the record straight, (27) ------- of my friends owns valuable paintings or a sideboard full of
family silverware. Three of them are students, in fact. The most typical (28) -------, it seems,
involves the (29) ------- of easily transportable items – the television, the video, even food from the
freezer. This may have something to do with the fact that the average burglar is in his (or her ) late
teens, and probably wouldn’t know what to do with a Picasso, whereas selling a Walkman or a
vacuum cleaner is a much easier (30) -------. They are perhaps not so (31) --------- professional
criminals, as hard-up young people who need a few pounds and some excitement. Not that this makes
having your house turned upside down and your favourite things stolen any easier to (32) ---------.
In most cases, the police have no luck (33) --------- any of the stolen goods. Unless there is any
definite evidence, they are probably unable to do anything at all. And alarms or special locks don’t
seem to help either. The only advice my friends could (34) ----------- was “Never live on the ground
floor” and “ Keep two or three very fierce dogs”, which reminded me of a case I read about, where
the burglars’ (35) ----------- included the family’s pet poodle.

26: A. having
   B. out
   C. been
   D. being

27: A. some
   B. none
   C. few
   D. all

28: A. burglary
   B. one
   C. item
   D. invariably

29: A. example
   B. robbing
   C. theft
   D. carrying

30: A. price
   B. matter
   C. event
   D. one

31: A. many
   B. that
   C. rarely
   D. much

32: A. attempt
   B. believe
   C. do
   D. accept

33: A. taking
   B. about
   C. recovering
   D. tracking

34: A. come up with
   B. bring up with
   C. put in with
   D. get by with

35: A. profit
   B. takings
   C. receipts
   D. loot

VI. 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 addition to the great ridges and volcanic chains, the oceans conceal another form of undersea
mountains: the strange guyot, or flat-topped seamount. No marine geologist even suspected the
existence of these isolated mountains until they were discovered by geologist Harry H. Hess in 1946.
He was serving at the time as a naval officer on a ship equipped with a fathometer. Hess named these truncated peaks for the nineteenth-century Swiss-born geologist Arnold Guyot, who had served on the faculty of Princeton University for thirty years. Since then, hundreds of guyots have been discovered in every ocean but the Arctic. Like offshore canyons, guyots present a challenge to oceanographic theory. They are believed to be extinct volcanoes. Their flat tops indicate that they once stood above or just below the surface, where the action of waves leveled off their peaks. Yet today, by definition, their summits are at least 600 feet below the surface, and some are as deep as 8,200 feet. Most lie between 3,200 feet and 6,500 feet. Their tops are not really flat but slope upward to a low pinnacle at the center. Dredging from the tops of guyots has recovered basalt and coral rubble, and that would be expected from the eroded tops of what were once islands. Some of this material is over 80 million years old. Geologists think the drowning of guyots involved two processes: The great weight of the volcanic mountains depressed the sea floor beneath them, and the level of the sea rose a number of times, especially when the last Ice Age ended, some 8,000 to 11,000 years ago.

36: What is the author’s main purpose in writing this passage?
A. To describe one feature of the undersea world
B. To trace the career of Arnold Guyot
C. To present the results of recent geologic research
D. To discuss underwater ridges and volcano chains

37: The word “conceal” is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A. Hide
B. Create
C. Erode
D. Contain

38: The passage implies that guyots were first detected by means of
A. a deep-sea diving expedition
B. computer analysis
C. research submarines
D. a fathometer

39: The author indicates that Arnold Guyot
A. invented the fathometer
B. taught at Princeton University
C. was Harry Hess’s instructor
D. named the guyot after himself

40: What does the passage say about the Arctic Ocean?
A. The first guyot was discovered there.
B. It is impossible that guyots were ever formed there.
C. There are more guyots there than any other ocean.
D. No guyots have ever been found there.

41: The author states that offshore canyons and guyots have which of the following characteristic in common?
A. Both are found on the ocean floor near continental shelves.
B. Both were formed by volcanic activity.
C. Both were, at one time, above the surface of the sea.
D. Both present oceanographers with a mystery.

42: According to the passage, most guyots are found at a depth of
A. between 600 and 3,200 feet
B. more than 8,200 feet
C. less than 600 feet
D. between 3,200 and 6,500 feet

43: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “rubble”?
A. Mixture
B. Fragments
C. Core
D. Columns

44: According to the passage, which of the following two processes were involved in the submersion of guyots?
A. Erosion and volcanic activity
B. The sinking of the sea floor and the rising of sea level
C. High tides and earthquakes
D. Mountain building and the actions of ocean currents
45: According to the passage when did sea level significantly rise?
A. From 8,000 to 11,000 years ago
B. In the nineteenth century
C. In 1946
D. 80 million years ago

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

46: Your ------------ for advancement in this company are many.
A. hopes
B. purposes
C. prospects
D. perspective

47: ------------ the crying baby into my arms, he mumbled his thanks and dashed off.
A. Delivering
B. Thrusting
C. Squeezing
D. Putting

48: The ------------ of the human body towards the elements and disease is one of the miracles of all time.
A. sensitivity
B. sensibility
C. resistance
D. resilience

49: You are basing your story on mere ------------ which is a dangerous thing to do.
A. induction
B. production
C. deduction
D. supposition

50: Thank you very much. I haven’t been to ------------ party for ages.
A. so enjoyable
B. a so enjoyable
C. the so enjoyable
D. so enjoyable a

51: ------------ for the defence made an application for more time to discuss matters with his client.
A. Judge
B. Counsel
C. Legislation
D. Lawyer

52: Narcissus bulbs ------------ at least three inches apart and covered with about four inches of well-drained soil.
A. must plant
B. should be planted
C. should have been planted
D. should be planting

53: He was advised to ------------ from excessive smoking and consumption of alcohol.
A. recoil
B. abstain
C. renounce
D. reject

54: Mr Jensen is of single ------------.
A. gender
B. rank
C. form
D. status

55: When I met Tom yesterday, it was the first time I ------------ him since Christmas.
A. saw
B. see
C. had seen
D. have seen

56: Who was the first person ------------ the South Pole?
A. to reach
B. who reaches
C. reached
D. reaching

57: The bullet missed me by ------------.
A. a hair’s breadth
B. the breadth of a hair
C. a breadth of a hair
D. the hair’s breadth

58: Despite its wide range of styles and instrumentation, country music has certain common features ------------ its own special character.
A. give it that
B. give which
C. that gives it to
D. that give it

59: The ------------ value of wheat germ is very high.
A. edible
B. health
C. nutritional
D. edible

60: The fraction 3/5 is pronounced ------------.
A. third- fives
B. three-five
C. three over fifth
D. three-fifths

61: The housekeeper’s ------------ have been built adjoining the bungalow.
A. barracks
B. quarters
C. cubicles
D. units

62: ------------, I still was able to get to the top of the mountain.
A. Even though unfit
B. Unfit as I was
C. While ever out of condition
D. Much as I’m unfit

63: The steep ------------ of the land makes cultivation difficult.
A. ascent
B. elevation
C. rise
D. slope

64: You’re putting the cart before the ------------ of you work on Project B before Project A because the former is a sequel to the latter.
A. horse
B. dog
C. buffalo
D. ox
65: he was lazy, he failed the exam.
A. So B. Consequently C. Thus D. Now that
66: you read the instructions carefully, you will understand what to do.
A. As far as B. As well as C. Provided D. As soon as
67: they are poisonous.
A. inept B. inedible C. contagious D. infectious
68: The ancient Egyptians cats.
A. worshipped B. were worshipping C. worship D. had worshipped
69: he shielded his head with his arms to the blow.
A. denounce B. deny C. deflect D. deflect
70: With this type of insurance, you’re buying of mind.
A. peace B. satisfaction C. calmness D. contentment
71: That little joke really got me into deep water.
A. That little joke really caused a lot of trouble for me.
B. That little joke really brought me a lot of pleasure.
C. That little joke really made me fall into the water.
D. That little joke really made me enjoy being in the water.
72: the trees were uprooted.
A. So strong were the winds that the trees were uprooted.
B. The winds were strong that the trees were uprooted.
C. So were the winds strong that the trees were uprooted.
D. So strong the winds were that the trees were uprooted.
73: He not only has a first-class brain but is also a tremendously hard worker.
A. Not only he has a first-class brain but is also a tremendously hard worker.
B. Not only does he have a first-class brain but also a tremendously hard worker.
C. Not only does he have a first-class brain but he is also a tremendously hard worker.
D. Not only does he have a first-class brain but is also a tremendously hard worker.
74: the shops wouldn’t have been open.
A. If it were Sunday the shops wouldn’t have been open
B. Unless it were Sunday, the shops wouldn’t be open.
C. If it were Sunday, the shops wouldn’t be open.
D. If it were not Sunday, the shops wouldn’t be open.
75: The match was cancelled because of the heavy rain.
A. If it didn’t rain, the match wouldn’t be cancelled.
B. Despite the heavy rain the match was cancelled.
C. If it hadn’t been for the heavy rain, the match wouldn’t have been cancelled.
D. The match was cancelled because it rained heavy.
76: A. trigonometry B. immediately C. explanatory D. democracy
77: A. payroll B. photograph C. regretful D. accent
78: A. majority B. Astronomy C. Ceremony D. investiture
79: A. repository B. mistake C. legislature D. magnificent
80: A. psychological B. hypersensitive C. contributory D. argumentative
Đáp án:

80. C