

Mã đề thi: 134

SBD: ..... Họ và tên thí sinh: .....

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of others in each of the following questions.

Câu 1: A. ancient B. educate C. stranger D. transfer

Câu 2: A. none B. phone C. zone D. stone

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose stress is placed differently from that of others in each of the following questions.

Câu 3: A. drawback B. greenhouse C. overload D. mindset

Câu 4: A. confide B. maintain C. reject D. gather

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet that completes each of the following questions.

Câu 5: Was it really necessary that I \_\_\_\_\_ there watching you the entire time you were rehearsing for the play? It was really boring watching you repeat the scenes over and over again.

A. am sitting B. be sitting C. being sitting D. sitting

Câu 6: We would have sent him a Christmas card if we \_\_\_\_\_ his address last year.

A. know B. have known C. knew D. had known

Câu 7: Whatever we expect from \_\_\_\_\_ future, it is noted that progress has never moved in straight lines.

A. a B. the C. some D. an

Câu 8: While talking with others, if one's posture is straight but relaxed, he or she is expressing confidence and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. friendly B. friendship C. friendlier D. friendliness

Câu 9: My brother \_\_\_\_\_ at the road when he \_\_\_\_\_ into a hole.

A. didn't look - has fallen B. wasn't looking - was falling  
C. won't look - fall D. wasn't looking - fell

Câu 10: Overpopulation in urban areas tends to create unfavorable conditions, which may result in \_\_\_\_\_ of food in developing countries.

A. damages B. supplies C. failures D. shortages

Câu 11: After a hard-working day, I went to \_\_\_\_\_ bed and had \_\_\_\_\_ most beautiful dream ever.

A. the-the B. a-the C. a-a D. Ø-the

Câu 12: In order to \_\_\_\_\_ others' attention, we can use either verbal or non-verbal form of communication.

A. draw B. ocus C. pay D. give

Câu 13: The world's first computer \_\_\_\_\_ by the University of Pennsylvania in 1946.

A. was built B. is built C. has built D. were built

Câu 14: Martin Luther King devoted his life to the \_\_\_\_\_ of voting right for black people.

A. performance B. achievement C. realization D. effort

Câu 15: They hope to \_\_\_\_\_ a cure for the disease.

A. come up with B. catch up on C. fill up with D. go out with

Câu 16: Mark Zuckerberg's enormous success has taken a lot of hard work and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. reputation B. dedication C. indifference D. loyalty

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

Câu 17: Two friends Diana and Anne are talking about their friend Bob's new hairstyle.

- Diana: "Bob looks so impressive with his new hairstyle, Anne."

- Anne: “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Thank you so much

B. You can't believe it!

C. Yes, he looks so different

D. Fine. I guess

**Câu 18:** Mary is talking to her professor in his office.

- Professor: “Congratulations on your award.”

- Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I can't agree more with yours

B. I like it that you understand

C. I do appreciate your supervision

D. I feel so sorry for you, professor.

*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.*

**Câu 19:** Industrial emissions, together with littering, is causing many problems in our large, industrial cities today.

A. with

B. is

C. many

D. large, industrial cities

**Câu 20:** Few of us would deny that we like to get things for free, or most people don't cross the line and steal the items.

A. for free

B. Few

C. the line

D. or

**Câu 21:** Climbing down the tree, one of the eggs was broken so he decided to throw it away.

A. it

B. so

C. one

D. Climbing down

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) SIMILAR in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.*

**Câu 22:** English language proficiency requirements for undergraduate courses are considerably demanding.

A. fitness

B. competence

C. understanding

D. applicability

**Câu 23:** Mobile libraries brings books to children in many small communities. These libraries travel from towns to towns in cars, vans, or trucks.

A. Moving from place to place

B. Changing shape or expression easily and frequently

C. Being bent easily and quickly

D. Staying in one place

*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.*

**Câu 24:** I am at a loss to how you are going to pass your subjects without studying. All you do is to play video games all day.

A. try to understand

B. lose the game

C. feel like a stranger

D. know a lot

**Câu 25:** A lot of people think that Angelina Jolie is really hot.

A. cool

B. unattractive

C. memorable

D. beautiful

*Read the passage and mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the blanks.*

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may be recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States. In the family, traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually (26) \_\_\_\_\_ as leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

(27) \_\_\_\_\_ of the common belief that leaders are people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of “natural leaders”. It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have (28) \_\_\_\_\_ common; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Furthermore, although it is commonly supposed that social groups have a single leader, research suggests that there are (29) \_\_\_\_\_ two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership emphasizes the completion of tasks by a social group. Group members look to instrumental leaders to “get things done”. Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership (30) \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes the collective well-being of a social group’s members.

- Câu 26:** A. happen                      B. show                      C. emerge                      D. occur  
**Câu 27:** A. Whereas                      B. Although                      C. In spite                      D. Despite  
**Câu 28:** A. on                      B. in                      C. by                      D. at  
**Câu 29:** A. typically                      B. typified                      C. types                      D. typical  
**Câu 30:** A. which                      B. who                      C. what                      D. those

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

- Câu 31:** Mr. Smith first met his partner in 2011.  
A. Mr. Smith has known his partner since 2011.    B. Mr. Smith hasn’t known his partner before.  
C. Mr. Smith hasn’t met his partner for 6 years.    D. Mr. Smith has met his partner for 6 years.
- Câu 32:** “Congratulations, you’ve been offered the job,” Mr. Jones said.  
A. Mr. Jones congratulated me on getting the job offer.  
B. Mr. Jones said his congratulations because he offered me a job.  
C. Mr. Jones wanted me to get the job and congratulated me.  
D. Mr. Jones congratulated me for my job offer.
- Câu 33:** I should have finished the essay last night, but I was exhausted.  
A. I finished the essay last night because I was extremely bored.  
B. I finished the essay last night because there was nothing else to do.  
C. I couldn’t finish the essay last night because I was very tired.  
D. I tried to finish it last night, but the essay was too tiring.

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.**

- Câu 34:** Her living conditions were not good. However, she studied very well.  
A. She studied very well just because she lived in difficult conditions.  
B. Difficult as her living conditions were, she studied very well.  
C. Living in difficult conditions forced she to study very well.  
D. Living in difficult conditions, she had no choice but to study well.
- Câu 35:** Most of the people recovered quickly. They were injured in the crash.  
A. The people who were injured in the crash, most of them recovered quickly.  
B. Most of the people who recovered quickly were injured in the crash.  
C. Most of the people recovered quickly after the crash.  
D. Most of the people injured in the crash recovered quickly.

**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 that follow.**

Under certain circumstances, the human body must cope with gases at greater-than-normal atmospheric pressure. For example, gas pressures increase rapidly during a drive made with scuba gear because the breathing equipment allows divers to stay underwater longer and dive deeper. The pressure exerted on the human body increases by 1 atmosphere for every 10 meters of depth in seawater, so that at 39 meters in seawater a diver is exposed to pressure of about 4 atmospheres. The pressure of the gases being breathed must equal the external pressure applied to the body, otherwise breathing is very difficult. Therefore all of the gases in the air breathed by a scuba diver at 40 meter are present at five times their usual pressure. Nitrogen, which composes 80 percent of the air we breathe, usually causes a balmy feeling of well-being at this pressure. At a depth of 5 atmospheres, nitrogen causes symptoms resembling alcohol intoxication,

known as nitrogen narcosis. Nitrogen narcosis apparently results from a direct effect on the brain of the large amounts of nitrogen dissolved in the blood. Deep dives are less dangerous if helium is substituted for nitrogen, because under these pressures helium does not **exert** a similar narcotic effect.

As a scuba diver descends, the pressure of nitrogen on the lungs increases. Nitrogen then diffuses from the lungs to the blood, and from the blood to body tissues. Nitrogen then diffuses from the lungs to the blood, and from the blood to body tissues. The reverse occurs when the diver surfaces, the nitrogen pressure in the lungs falls and the nitrogen diffuses from the tissues into the blood, and from the blood into the lungs. If the return to the surface is too rapid, nitrogen in the tissues and blood cannot diffuse out rapidly enough and nitrogen bubbles are formed. **They** can cause severe pains, particularly around the joints.

Another complication may result if the breath is held during ascent. During ascent from a depth of 10 meters, the volume of air in the lungs will double because the air pressure at the surface is only half of what it was at 10 meters. This change in volume may cause the lungs to distend and even **rupture**. This condition is called air embolism.

To avoid this event, a diver must ascend slowly, never at a rate exceeding the rise of the exhaled air bubbles, and must exhale during ascent.

**Câu 36:** The word “**exert**” in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cause                      B. permit                      C. change                      D. need

**Câu 37:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. How to prepare for a deep dive  
B. The effect of pressure on gases in the human body.  
C. The equipment divers use  
D. The symptoms of nitrogen bubbles in the bloodstream

**Câu 38:** The word “**they**” in bold in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tissues                      B. joints                      C. bubbles                      D. pains

**Câu 39:** What happens to nitrogen in body tissues if a diver ascends too quickly?

- A. It forms bubbles                      B. It is reabsorbed by the lungs  
C. It goes directly to the brain                      D. It has a narcotic effect

**Câu 40:** It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following presents the greatest danger to a diver?

- A. Pressurized helium                      B. Nitrogen diffusion                      C. An air embolism                      D. Nitrogen bubbles

**Câu 41:** The word “**rupture**” in bold in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hurt                      B. shrink                      C. burst                      D. stop

**Câu 42:** What should a diver do when ascending?

- A. Relax completely                      B. Breathe helium                      C. Breathe faster                      D. Rise slowly

*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 that follow.*

Music can bring us to tears or to our feet, drive us into battle or lull us to sleep. Music is indeed remarkable in its power over all humankind, and perhaps for that very reason, no human culture on earth has ever lived without it. From discoveries made in France and Slovenia, even Neanderthal man, as long as 53,000 years ago, had developed surprisingly **sophisticated**, sweet-sounding flutes carved from animal bones. It is perhaps then, no accident that music should strike such a chord with the limbic system – an ancient part of our brain, evolutionarily speaking, and one that we share with much of the animal kingdom. Some researchers even propose that music came into this world long before the human race ever did. For example, the fact that whale and human music have so much in common even though our evolutionary paths have not intersected for nearly 60 million years suggests that music may predate humans. They assert that rather than being the inventors of music, we are latecomers to the musical scene.

Humpback whale composers employ many of the same tricks that human songwriters do. In addition to using similar rhythms, humpbacks keep musical phrases to a few seconds, creating themes out of several phrases before singing the next one. Whale songs in general are no longer than symphony movements, perhaps because they have a similar attention span. Even though **they** can sing over a range

of seven octaves, the whales typically sing in key, spreading adjacent notes no farther apart than a scale. They mix percussive and pure tones in pretty much the same ratios as human composers – and follow their ABA form, in which a theme is presented, elaborated on and then revisited in a slightly modified form. Perhaps most amazing, humpback whale songs include repeating **refrains** that rhyme. It has been suggested that whales might use rhymes for exactly the same reasons that we do: as devices to help them remember. Whale songs can also be rather catchy. When a few humpbacks from the Indian Ocean strayed into the Pacific, some of the whales they met there quickly changed their tunes – singing the new whales' songs within three short years. Some scientists are even tempted to speculate that a universal music awaits discovery.

**Câu 43:** Why did the author write the passage?

- A. To suggest that music is independent of life forms that use it
- B. To illustrate the importance of music to whales
- C. To describe the music for some animals, including humans
- D. To show that music is not a human or even modern invention

**Câu 44:** According to the passage, which of the following is true of humpback whales?

- A. they do not use rhyme, unlike humans.
- B. their tunes are distinctively different from human tunes.
- C. whale songs of a particular group cannot be learned by other whales.
- D. they can sing over a range of seven octaves.

**Câu 45:** The underlined word “**they**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. whole songs
- B. whales
- C. octaves
- D. human composers

**Câu 46:** Which of the following is NOT true about humpback whale music?

- A. It uses similar patterns to human songs.
- B. It's in a form of creating a theme, elaborating and revisiting in rhyming refrains.
- C. It's easy to learn by other whales.
- D. It's comparative in length to symphony movements.

**Câu 47:** The underlined word “**refrains**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sounds
- B. notes
- C. words
- D. tunes

**Câu 48:** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Music may have an influence on the whale brain.
- B. The earliest human beings came from France and Slovenia.
- C. The research of musical brain always leads to a discovery of a universal music.
- D. Humpback whales imitate the way human composers work in creating their own music.

**Câu 49:** The underlined word “**sophisticated**” in paragraph 1 can be best replaced by\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. well-trained
- B. difficult
- C. well-developed
- D. experienced

**Câu 50:** Which of the following concepts is defined in the passage?

- A. symphony movements
- B. attention span
- C. the limbic system
- D. the animal kingdom

----- **HẾT** -----

Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu. Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.