

ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA TP.HCM

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH SAU ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT I NĂM 2012

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH – PHẦN VIẾT

Bậc đào tạo: THẠC SỸ

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

(Đề thi có 08 trang)

Họ và tên thí sinh:

Số báo danh:

Mã đề thi: 438

- Ghi chú:** (1) Thí sinh không được phép sử dụng từ điển và tài liệu các loại.
(2) Thí sinh làm bài trên phiếu trả lời.

PART I VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (Questions 1-20)

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each of the following sentences:

1. She has to _____ if she wanted to go to college or get a job.
A. examine B. decide C. assume D. regard
2. John _____ to go to a quiet restaurant rather than a noisy club.
A. refuses B. regrets C. prefers D. prepares
3. High winds swept through the area, _____ a trail of devastation.
A. left B. leave C. leaving D. to leave
4. A: Have you seen Diana's new friend?
B: You mean the _____ businessman?
A. English tall blue-eyed B. blue-eyed English tall
C. tall blue-eyed English D. tall English blue-eyed
5. A: Does Jane have a job yet?
B: No, but several companies _____ are very interested.
A. to which she applied B. that she applied
C. which she applied D. to that she applied
6. A: Should we ask the man or the woman?
B: _____ one you want is all right with me.
A. Whoever B. Whatever C. Whomever D. Whichever
7. It was raining when they _____ up so they decided to stay home.
A. woke B. were waking C. had woken D. have woken
8. According to the rules of the strictly regulated tournament, all players _____ submit to the drug testing before participating.
A. can B. may C. should D. must

9. You can have either of these books but not _____.
 A. both B. any C. most D. all
10. The police arrived at the house just _____ to catch the burglar.
 A. in time B. on time C. about time D. at time
11. She _____ hundreds of photographs during her trip around Asia.
 A. did B. took C. made D. caught
12. It was a false start and the runners had to return to the starting _____.
 A. mark B. spot C. lane D. line
13. No one in the organization is paid; members work on a purely _____ basis.
 A. agreeable B. willing C. voluntary D. satisfactory
14. She says she's going to win, _____ how much she has to practice.
 A. no wonder B. no trouble C. no problem D. no matter
15. The Prime Minister made an excellent _____ in the House yesterday.
 A. discourse B. lecture C. speech D. talk
16. One in seven road accidents is caused by drivers falling _____ at the wheel.
 A. sleepy B. asleep C. sleepily D. sleeping
17. Everyone in the office congratulated him on being _____.
 A. advanced B. elevated C. promoted D. progressed
18. I wish I could find a way to _____ weight without giving up chocolate.
 A. lose B. stop C. fail D. fall
19. You could see the _____ getting more and more restless as he waited to be interviewed.
 A. accountant B. applicant C. assistant D. attendant
20. You just missed the bus, but there'll be _____ one in half an hour.
 A. an other B. other C. the other D. another

PART II CLOZE TEST (Questions 21-40)

Read the following passages and decide which word or phrase (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Passage 1

The Early Cinema

In the first two decades of its existence, the cinema developed rapidly. In the early days, films were little more than moving photographs, hardly one minute in length. By 1905, however, films were about five to ten minutes long and used changes of scene and camera position to ____ (21) ____ a story with actors ____ (22) ____ character parts. The period of the cinema ____ (23) ____

the 1880s to the 1910s is sometimes called the "pre-Hollywood" cinema, (24) it was after this period that almost (25) films which were sold or rented to distributors came from Los-Angeles, Hollywood. In the early 1910s audiences were able to (26) the first "feature-length" films, but it was not until 1915 (27) the cinema really (28) an established industry.

From that time, film makers were prepared to (29) more changes and built special places where only films were (30).

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|-----|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 21. | A. tell | B. speak | C. talk | D. say |
| 22. | A. doing | B. being | C. playing | D. making |
| 23. | A. among | B. from | C. in | D. between |
| 24. | A. because | B. when | C. although | D. while |
| 25. | A. whole | B. both | C. full | D. all |
| 26. | A. like | B. enjoy | C. love | D. want |
| 27. | A. since | B. so | C. as | D. that |
| 28. | A. got | B. became | C. developed | D. turned |
| 29. | A. hold | B. put | C. make | D. take |
| 30. | A. shown | B. displayed | C. held | D. demonstrated |

Passage 2

The Need for Bigger Planes

The big issue for plane-makers planning for the future is size, not speed. With the skies already full of air traffic, the important questions for the designers are how many passengers they can (31) into the new super-planes and who will be able to build them first. (32) yourself ten years from now in a packed airport departure lounge. Eight hundred passengers are waiting with you for their first flight on one of a remarkable range of super-planes, and the check-in time (33) have been as much as four hours before take-off to (34) for the extra people. Designs for these planes are already stored on computer at the world's stop aircraft manufacturers, waiting to be turned (35) reality. The airlines badly need the new jets to (36) with future increases in passenger numbers. A billion passengers a year are currently carried by air, but that figure is (37) to double by the year 2010. The only practical way of avoiding making the skies even busier is to build much bigger planes. The (38) to build the new jets is the hottest contest in the airliner business. Manufacturers are working (39) with the major airlines to produce designs that will please airlines and passengers (40).

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|-----|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 31. | A. fit | B. contain | C. hold | D. sit |
| 32. | A. Consider | B. Suppose | C. Regard | D. Imagine |
| 33. | A. can | B. need | C. must | D. may |
| 34. | A. watch | B. allow | C. look | D. permit |
| 35. | A. as | B. by | C. into | D. for |
| 36. | A. deal | B. treat | C. manage | D. succeed |
| 37. | A. expected | B. adapted | C. increased | D. changed |
| 38. | A. game | B. sport | C. match | D. race |
| 39. | A. tightly | B. strongly | C. closely | D. firmly |
| 40. | A. equally | B. similarly | C. alike | D. the same |

PART III READING COMPREHENSION (Questions 41-60)

A. Read the following passage carefully. For questions 41-45, choose the best answer to each of the questions. Mark your choice in the answer sheet.

- 1 Children who appear intelligent and have normal sight and hearing may nevertheless have learning disabilities such as dyslexia, difficulty in reading; dysgraphia, difficulty in writing; dyscalculia, difficulty with numbers; and auditory-memory problems that prevent the child from remembering what has just been said. Considered an "invisible" handicap,
- 5 such learning disabilities can be detected by alert parents before the child goes to school. If the child at about thirty months is not developing normal language skills, something is amiss. A child who cannot do puzzles or put pegs in holes lacks perceptual-motor skills. Kindergartners should recognize the *ABCs*. First-graders may commonly reverse their letters, writing a *d* for a *b*, but if they are still doing this at the start of second grade, they
- 10 should be tested for learning disabilities. Proper and early treatment is essential.

41. A child who reads from right to left may have _____.
A. dyslexia B. poor vision
C. inadequate teachers D. a poor diet
42. The selection would most likely appear in a _____.
A. health book B. parents' magazine
C. medical journal D. college yearbook
43. A child who cannot remember a long question might have _____.
A. dyslexia B. dysgraphia
C. auditory-memory problems D. hyperactivity
44. The author emphasizes the need for _____.
A. listening to children
B. more learning centers to help the disabled
C. trained personnel to prevent learning disabilities
D. early detection of learning disabilities
45. The author's intent in this selection is to _____.
A. warn parents of the signs of learning disabilities
B. explain why some children have dyslexia
C. describe the various types of learning disabilities
D. describe kindergartners' skills

B. Read the following passage carefully. For questions 46-50, choose the best answer to each of the questions. Mark your choice in the answer sheet.

- 1 The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists found. This period was divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Ages. During the first period, (2 million to 8000 B.C.) the fist hatchet and use of fire for
- 5 heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years into the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing, and develop new tools.

During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C.) people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs hunting, and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the
10 fourteenth century A.D.

The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C.) saw humankind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle, being less nomadic than in previous eras, establishing permanent settlements, and creating governments.

46. Into how many periods was the Stone Age divided?
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
47. Which of the following was developed earliest?
A. The fish hook B. pottery C. The fist hatchet D. the bow and arrow
48. Which of the following developments is NOT related to the conditions of the Ice Age?
A. farming B. clothing C. living indoors D. using fire
49. Which of the following periods saw people develop a more communal form of living?
A. Paleolithic B. Ice Age C. Mesolithic D. Neolithic
50. The author states that the Stone Age was so named because _____.
A. it was very durable B. the tools and weapons were made of stone
C. there was little vegetation D. the people lived in caves

C. Read the following passage carefully. For questions 51-55, choose the best answer to each of the questions. Mark your choice in the answer sheet.

1 The early expansion of the sugar industry was based on cane transported from two different parts of the Orient, first from India and second from the islands of the Southwest Pacific. From India, sugar cane was carried through the western regions of Asia into Arabia and later into the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It was established in Sicily in
5 about A.D. 703 and was carried to Spain about A.D. 755. As early as A.D. 1150, Spain had at least 75,000 acres of cane. During this early period sugar cane was grown largely to supply local wants. The Crusades were partly responsible for the further expansion and improvement of the sugar industry and for interesting Europeans in the use of sugar.

51. From this selection, it appears that sugar cane was first grown in _____.
A. Europe B. the Orient C. Arabia D. Sicily
52. Sugar cane was first introduced into Spain in _____.
A. A.D. 703 B. A.D. 755 C. A.D. 1150 D. A.D. 1419
53. In the twelfth century, most cane was grown _____.
A. for exportation B. for industrial uses
C. for sale in the large market cities D. for local use
54. One thing that caused the sugar industry to shift westward was _____.
A. the favourable climate in the Orient
B. better means of transportation
C. the Crusades
D. that cane came from different parts of the Orient
55. Cane was transported _____.
A. from India to Asia into Arabia, and then to the countries on the border of the Mediterranean

- B. from the islands of the Southwest Pacific, to the western regions of Asia, and then to the countries near the Mediterranean
- C. from India to the islands of the Southwest Pacific, to Asia, into Arabia, and then to the countries bordering the Mediterranean
- D. from the islands of the Southwest Pacific, to India, to Asia, to Arabia, and then to Spain

D. Read the following passage carefully. For questions 56-60, choose the best answer to each of the questions. Mark your choice in the answer sheet.

- 1 Just two months after the flight of *Apollo 10*, the *Apollo 11* astronauts made their historic landing on the surface of the Moon. This momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the
- 5 Moon as well as to draw inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.

- The Moon soil that came back on *Apollo 11* contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks when meteors impacted with the surface of the Moon. The bits of glass are spherical in shape and constitute approximately half of the
- 10 Moon soil. Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.

- In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: basalt and breccia. Basalt is a cooled and hardened volcanic lava common to the Earth. Since basalt is formed under extremely high temperatures, the presence of this type of rock is an indication that the temperature of the Moon was once
- 15 extremely hot. Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface of the Moon. This second type of rock consists of small pieces of rock compressed together by the force of impact. Gases such as hydrogen and helium were found in some of the rocks, and scientists believe that these gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly
- 20 emitted by the Sun.

56. What is the subject of this passage?

- A. The *Apollo* astronauts
- B. Soil on the Moon
- C. What the Moon is made of
- D. Basalt and breccia

57. According to the passage, what does Moon soil consist of?

- A. Hydrogen and helium
- B. Large chunks of volcanic lava
- C. Tiny pieces of stones and glass
- D. Streams of gases

58. Which of the following was NOT brought back to the Earth by the astronauts?

- A. Basalt
- B. Soil
- C. Breccia
- D. Plant life

59. According to the passage, breccia was formed _____.

- A. from the interaction of helium and hydrogen
- B. from volcanic lava
- C. when streams of gases hit the surface of the Moon
- D. when objects struck the Moon

60. It is implied in the passage that scientists believe that the gases found in the Moon rocks
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. were not originally from the Moon | B. were created inside the rocks |
| C. travelled from the Moon to the Sun | D. caused the Moon's temperature to rise |

PART IV SENTENCE STRUCTURE (Questions 61-70)

A. For questions 61-65, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which has the nearest meaning to each of the given sentences.

61. *I'd love to be able to go with you to the seaside.*
A. I wish I could go with you to the seaside.
B. I wish I would be able to go with you to the seaside.
C. I wish I could be able to go with you to the seaside.
D. I wish I would love to be able to go with you to the seaside.
62. *He last had his eyes tested ten months ago.*
A. He had tested his eyes ten months ago.
B. He had not tested his eyes for ten months then.
C. He didn't have any test on his eyes in ten months.
D. He hasn't had his eyes tested for ten months.
63. *Tom told his girlfriend, "Let me tell him if you can't".*
A. Tom volunteered to tell him if his girlfriend couldn't.
B. Tom advised his girlfriend to tell him if you couldn't.
C. Tom suggested that I should tell him if his girlfriend couldn't.
D. Tom asked his girlfriend to tell him if you couldn't.
64. *My boss works better when he's pressed for time.*
A. The more hurried my boss is, the worse he works.
B. The more hurried my boss is, the worst he works.
C. The less hurried my boss is, the worse he works.
D. The less hurried my boss is, the better he works.
65. *Give me a call only if you have to buy gas for the car.*
A. Unless you don't run out of gas, call me.
B. Unless you run out of gas, don't call me.
C. Unless you don't run out of gas, don't call me.
D. Unless you run out of gas, call me.

B. For questions 66-70, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which corresponds to the best sentence that can be created from the given words or phrases.

66. *French philosopher Voltaire/ greatly respect/ he / spend/ almost/ a year/ imprison/ in the Bastille.*
A. The French philosopher Voltaire was greatly respected, yet he spent almost a year imprisoned in the Bastille.

- B. The French philosopher Voltaire was greatly respected, then he spent almost a year imprisoned in the Bastille.
- C. The French philosopher Voltaire was greatly respected, even he spent almost a year imprisoned in the Bastille.
- D. The French philosopher Voltaire was greatly respected, and he spent almost a year imprisoned in the Bastille.
67. *Scientists/ say/ forests/ destroy/ air pollution.*
- A. Scientists say forests are being destroyed by air pollution.
- B. Scientists say forests are destroying by air pollution.
- C. Scientists say forests destroy air pollution.
- D. Scientists say forests are destroying air pollution.
68. *He/ turn/radio/ he/ want/ hear/ news*
- A. He turned off the radio because he wanted to hear the news.
- B. He turned in the radio because he wanted to hear the news.
- C. He turned down the radio because he wanted to hear the news.
- D. He turned on the radio because he wanted to hear the news.
69. *Sarah/ drive/ cabin/ several times a year/ she/ be/ often/ nervous/ finding her way.*
- A. Although Sarah drives to the cabin several times a year but she is often nervous at finding her way.
- B. Although Sarah drives to the cabin several times a year, but she is often nervous about finding her way.
- C. Although Sarah drives to the cabin several times a year, she is often nervous about finding her way.
- D. Although Sarah drives to the cabin several times a year, she is often nervous of finding her way.
70. *Lila/ not/ feel well/ she/ decide/ stay/ home from work.*
- A. Lila wasn't feeling well. Anyway, she decided to stay home from work.
- B. Lila wasn't feeling well. Meanwhile, she decided to stay home from work.
- C. Lila wasn't feeling well. Therefore, she decided to stay home from work.
- D. Lila wasn't feeling well. However, she decided to stay home from work.

End-of-test.

Họ và tên thí sinh:

Số báo danh:

- Ghi chú:**
- (1) Thí sinh không được phép sử dụng từ điển và tài liệu các loại.
 - (2) Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.
 - (3) Thí sinh làm bài trên phiếu trả lời.

PART I (Questions 71-75)

Listen to Jenny asking Mark about school holiday activities. Listen carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to each of the following questions. You will hear the recording twice. Mark the answer choice on your answer sheet.

71. The show begins at _____.
A. 2:00
B. 1:15
C. 3:30
72. A child's ticket costs _____.
A. 75p
B. 25p
C. £1.50
73. The holiday reading course is for _____.
A. 6 weeks
B. 4 weeks
C. 10 weeks
74. This year from the library, children can win _____.
A. a school bag
B. a pen
C. a book
75. Jenny should meet Mark again _____.
A. tomorrow
B. next week
C. today

PART II (Questions 76-80)

You will hear a man called John Dalin talking about the travel programmes he makes for television. Listen carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to each of the following questions. You will hear the recording twice. Mark your answer choice on the answer sheet.

76. For his most recent television programme, John _____.
A. filmed relaxing beach holidays
B. drove from the north to the south pole
C. went to the Pacific Ocean for a year
77. John is giving up very long trips because _____.
A. they're too tiring
B. he's too old now
C. he's been everywhere
78. John says his next television series might be about _____.
A. old ruins in Wales
B. farms in Scotland
C. cycling tours in France
79. Why does John want to spend more time near home?
A. His wife misses him.
B. His family might need him.
C. He has very young children.
80. John has already written some _____.
A. newspaper articles
B. travel books
C. poems

*This is the end of the **Listening** section.*