

VĂN HÓA ANH- VĂN HÓA ANH-VĂN HÓA ANH- VĂN HÓA ANH-

<b>Câu 1</b>	The British Isles are lying off.....
A)	the southeast Asia
B)	the east coast of Europe
C)	the north-west coast of Europe
D)	the Mediterranean Sea
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 2</b>	The Republic of Ireland is also called.....
A)	Eric
B)	Isles
C)	Ire
D)	Eire
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 3</b>	The climate of Britain has.....
A)	notable extremes
B)	a notable lack of extremes
C)	long cold winters
D)	very hot summers
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 4</b>	In the British Isles, the largest island is called....., and the other larger one is called.....
A)	England.....Wales
B)	Great Britain.....Ireland
C)	Great Britain.....Scotland
D)	Ireland..... England
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 5</b>	The normal adjective, when talking about something to do with the UK, is.....
A)	British
B)	English
C)	The United Kingdom
D)	Britannia
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 6</b>	People in the Celtic areas spoke.....
A)	Irish languages

	<p><b>B)</b> Germanic dialects</p> <p><b>C)</b> Celtic languages</p> <p><b>D)</b> Scottish Gaelic</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> C</p>
<b>Câu 7</b>	England is only one of the..... of the British Isles.
	<p><b>A)</b> four nations</p> <p><b>B)</b> two nations</p> <p><b>C)</b> largest islands</p> <p><b>D)</b> most popular islands</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> A</p>
<b>Câu 8</b>	Britain has mountains,.....
	<p><b>A)</b> but none of them are very high</p> <p><b>B)</b> and the highest mountain is the Pennine</p> <p><b>C)</b> but there are no volcanoes</p> <p><b>D)</b> and most of them are in the south</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> A</p>
<b>Câu 9</b>	The.....in London is famous for its many theatres, cinemas and expensive shops.
	<p><b>A)</b> West End</p> <p><b>B)</b> East End</p> <p><b>C)</b> square mile</p> <p><b>D)</b> Greater London area</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> A</p>
<b>Câu 10</b>	London is the home of.....and in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century large numbers of immigrants have settled there.
	<p><b>A)</b> the Caledonia</p> <p><b>B)</b> the Cambria</p> <p><b>C)</b> the Hibernia</p> <p><b>D)</b> the Cockney</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> D</p>
<b>Câu 11</b>	The ..... is known as the poorer residential area of central London.
	<p><b>A)</b> square mile</p> <p><b>B)</b> West End</p> <p><b>C)</b> East End</p>

<b>D)</b>	Greater London
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 12</b>	The area surrounding the outer suburbs of London has the following features EXCEPT .....
<b>A)</b>	There are many flat plains
<b>B)</b>	Some parts here are famous for the growing of wheat and other arable crops
<b>C)</b>	It has the reputation of being “commuter land”
<b>D)</b>	It has been famous for its detached houses
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 13</b>	About 1/5 of the total population of the UK lives in the.....area.
<b>A)</b>	Greater London
<b>B)</b>	square mile
<b>C)</b>	Westminster
<b>D)</b>	Central London
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 14</b>	The region in Southern England known as the “West Country” .....
<b>A)</b>	is famous for its cold climate
<b>B)</b>	has too much pollution
<b>C)</b>	has an attractive image of rural beauty in British people’s minds
<b>D)</b>	includes numerous small islands off the west coast
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 15</b>	The pattern of settlement in the north of England is .....
<b>A)</b>	fairly big
<b>B)</b>	always far away from its cities and towns
<b>C)</b>	more widespread than it is in most other regions
<b>D)</b>	often different from that in the south
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 16</b>	.....is home to the country’s main financial organizations, territory of the stereotypical English “city gent”.
<b>A)</b>	Greater London
<b>B)</b>	The square mile
<b>C)</b>	Westminster
<b>D)</b>	Central London
<b>Đáp án</b>	B

<b>Câu 17</b>	The county of Kent, which you pass through when traveling from Dover or Channel tunnel to London,.....
<b>A)</b>	lies between Edinburgh and Manchester city
<b>B)</b>	is well-known for its heavy industry
<b>C)</b>	is known as “the garden of England”
<b>D)</b>	has large numbers of immigrants
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 18</b>	East Anglia is the only region in Britain where .....
<b>A)</b>	the majority of Londoners live
<b>B)</b>	there are large expanses of uniformly flat land
<b>C)</b>	there are some high mountains, so this is a popular area for climbing and camping
<b>D)</b>	there is some industry and one large city – Bristol
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 19</b>	The south-west peninsula, with its rocky coast, numerous bays and....., is the most popular holiday area in Britain.
<b>A)</b>	the southern side of Downs
<b>B)</b>	the East Midlands such as Derby, Leicester and Nottingham
<b>C)</b>	the Pennine mountains
<b>D)</b>	wild moorlands such as Exmoor and Dartmoor
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 20</b>	The place which is considered “the English Riviera” is in .....
<b>A)</b>	London
<b>B)</b>	southern England
<b>C)</b>	the midlands
<b>D)</b>	northern England
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 21</b>	Which of the following does NOT describe London?
<b>A)</b>	Athens of Europe
<b>B)</b>	The headquarters of all government departments
<b>C)</b>	The country’s business and banking center
<b>D)</b>	The most densely-populated area in Great Britain
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 22</b>	London is everything EXCEPT.....
<b>A)</b>	business and banking center

	<p><b>B)</b> the transport network center</p> <p><b>C)</b> television networks and all the national newspapers</p> <p><b>D)</b> <b>the industrial center</b></p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> D</p>
<b>Câu 23</b>	The original walled city of London is known colloquially today as “.....”
	<p><b>A)</b> Times Square</p> <p><b>B)</b> the square mile</p> <p><b>C)</b> Trafalgar Square</p> <p><b>D)</b> Wall Street</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> B</p>
<b>Câu 24</b>	Where in London does a quarter of a million people work, but fewer than 10,000 people actually live during the daytime?
	<p><b>A)</b> Westminster.</p> <p><b>B)</b> The West End.</p> <p><b>C)</b> The square mile.</p> <p><b>D)</b> The East End.</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> C</p>
<b>Câu 25</b>	Although all of British cities have....., the variety is by far the greatest in London.
	<p><b>A)</b> some commercial centers</p> <p><b>B)</b> a lot of tourist attractions</p> <p><b>C)</b> some degree of cultural and racial variety</p> <p><b>D)</b> good accommodations for tourists</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> C</p>
<b>Câu 26</b>	Millions of inhabitants in..... travel into London to work every day.
	<p><b>A)</b> northern England</p> <p><b>B)</b> Wales</p> <p><b>C)</b> Scotland</p> <p><b>D)</b> southern England</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> D</p>
<b>Câu 27</b>	London is about seven times larger than any other.....
	<p><b>A)</b> city in Britain</p> <p><b>B)</b> city in the world</p> <p><b>C)</b> capital in Europe</p>

<b>D)</b>	capital in the world
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 28</b>	The majority of “Londoners” live in its.....
<b>A)</b>	Downtown
<b>B)</b>	Centre
<b>C)</b>	Suburbs
<b>D)</b>	East End
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 29</b>	The Downs, a series of hills in a horseshoe shape to the south of London, are used for.....
<b>A)</b>	sheep farming
<b>B)</b>	horse racing
<b>C)</b>	skiing in the winter
<b>D)</b>	car racing
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 30</b>	The southern side of the Downs reaches the sea in many places and forms.....
<b>A)</b>	the white waves of the south coast
<b>B)</b>	the white cliffs of the south coast
<b>C)</b>	the great storms ashore
<b>D)</b>	the flat sandy beaches
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 31</b>	.....in the “West Country” is more widespread than it is in most other regions.
<b>A)</b>	Coal mining
<b>B)</b>	Automobile manufacturing
<b>C)</b>	Farming
<b>D)</b>	Winemaking
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 32</b>	The tourist industry in the south-west peninsula has coined the phrase “.....”
<b>A)</b>	the English Haiti
<b>B)</b>	the English Renaissance
<b>C)</b>	the English River
<b>D)</b>	the English Riviera
<b>Đáp án</b>	D

<b>Câu 33</b>	....., to the north-east of London, is comparatively rural.
A)	East Anglia
B)	The West Midlands
C)	Glasgow
D)	Cardiff
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 34</b>	The Norfolk Broads....., so this is a popular area for boating holidays.
A)	are criss-crossed by hundreds of waterways
B)	are well-known for swift rivers
C)	have a lot of large lakes
D)	have beautiful beaches
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 35</b>	.....run up the middle of northern England like a spine.
A)	Alps mountains
B)	Pennine mountains
C)	The River Thames
D)	Wuthering Heights
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 36</b>	..... is known as “the garden of England” because of many kinds of fruit and vegetables grown there.
A)	The county of Kent
B)	The Midlands
C)	The Black Country
D)	Nottingham
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 37</b>	..... is the most popular holiday area in Britain.
A)	The Black Country
B)	The south-west peninsula
C)	Derby
D)	Leicester
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 38</b>	In the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, Sheffield became a centre for the production of .....
A)	Cotton
B)	steel goods

	<p>C) agricultural products</p> <p>D) electronic equipment</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> B</p>
<b>Câu 39</b>	Further away from the main industrial areas, the north of England.....
	<p>A) has a lot of big cities</p> <p>B) is extremely crowded</p> <p>C) has several wild moorlands such as Exmoor and Dartmoor</p> <p>D) is sparsely populated</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> D</p>
<b>Câu 40</b>	The Romantic poets of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey (the “Lake Poets”), lived in..... and wrote about its beauty.
	<p>A) the Great Lakes</p> <p>B) Salt Lake city</p> <p>C) the Lake District</p> <p>D) Lakewood</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> C</p>
<b>Câu 41</b>	There are many examples of supposedly typical British habits .....
	<p>A) which are simply not typical any more</p> <p>B) which are bad for children</p> <p>C) which students have to learn by heart</p> <p>D) which the tourists must learn when they visit Britain</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> A</p>
<b>Câu 42</b>	Most British people do not feel welcomed if, on being invited to somebody’s house,.....
	<p>A) they find the hosts in smart clothes and a grand table set for them</p> <p>B) the hosts don’t prepare gifts for them</p> <p>C) they don’t find the hosts in smart clothes and a grand table set for them</p> <p>D) the hosts ask them to “help yourselves”</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> A</p>
<b>Câu 43</b>	Which group in society still never kisses when meeting each other?
	<p>A) Women and women</p> <p>B) Men and men</p> <p>C) Men and women</p> <p>D) Parents and their children</p>



<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 44</b>	Research in the early 1990s suggested that little or no sex education was taking place in nearly half of the schools in Britain because .....
<b>A)</b> it was not really an important subject <b>B)</b> people didn't have a positive or open attitude to sex <b>C)</b> teachers simply felt too embarrassed to tackle the subject <b>D)</b> it was harmful to students' morality	
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 45</b>	Being friendly in Britain often involves showing that you are not bothering with the .....
<b>A)</b> Formality <b>B)</b> Formalities <b>C)</b> Informality <b>D)</b> Informalities	
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 46</b>	Revelations about extra-marital affairs or other deviations from what is considered normal in private life, in the past,.....
<b>A)</b> been protected by law <b>B)</b> reinforced the careers of many public figures <b>C)</b> ruined the careers of many public figures <b>D)</b> received sympathy from the public in many cases	
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 47</b>	Which of the following does NOT belong to the "conservatism" of the British?
<b>A)</b> Their Christmas cards usually depict scenes from the past centuries. <b>B)</b> They like their pubs to look old. <b>C)</b> The stereotyped image of the London "city gent" includes the wearing of a bowler hat. <b>D)</b> They have a sentimental attachment to older, supposedly safer, times.	
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 48</b>	Male politicians are keen to get themselves photographed NOT wearing a tie when "officially" on holiday, to show that.....
<b>A)</b> they are really friendly <b>B)</b> they are really ordinary people <b>C)</b> they are on duty	

<b>D)</b>	they are very important
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 49</b>	Most people would .....only when being introduced to a stranger or when meeting an acquaintance (not a friend) after a long time.
<b>A)</b>	shake hands
<b>B)</b>	kiss
<b>C)</b>	hug
<b>D)</b>	pat on their backs
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 50</b>	Friendship is symbolized by.....
<b>A)</b>	behaving as casually as possible
<b>B)</b>	kissing when meeting a friend
<b>C)</b>	giving a hug
<b>D)</b>	saying as many sweet words as possible
<b>Đáp án</b>	A

## VĂN HOÁ ANH

**Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi ô trống từ {<1>} đến {<10>}**

Because English culture dominates the \_\_\_ **CULTURES** \_\_\_ of the other three nations of the British Isles, everyday habits, attitudes and values among the peoples of the four \_\_\_ **NATIONS** \_\_\_ are very similar. However, they are not \_\_\_ **IDENTICAL** \_\_\_, and what is often regarded as typically British may in fact be only typically \_\_\_ **ENGLISH** \_\_\_. This is especially true with regard to one notable characteristic - \_\_\_ **ANTI-INTELLECTUALISM** \_\_\_. Among many people in Britain, there exists \_\_\_ **A SUSPICION** \_\_\_ of intelligence, education and 'high culture'. Teachers and academic staff, although respected, do not have as high a \_\_\_ **STATUS** \_\_\_ as they do in most other countries. Nobody normally proclaims their academic qualifications or title to the world at large. No \_\_\_ **PROFESSOR** \_\_\_ would expect, or want, to be addressed as "Professor" on any but the most formal occasion. There are large sections of both the upper and working \_\_\_ **CLASSES** \_\_\_ in Britain who, traditionally at least, have not encouraged their children to go to university. This lack of \_\_\_ **ENTHUSIASM** \_\_\_ for education is certainly decreasing now.

## VH ANH-BAI 2

**Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi ô trống từ {<1>} đến {<10>}**

Rossendale Pet Cemetery in Lancashire is just one example of an animal \_\_\_ **GRAVEYARD** \_\_\_ in Britain. It was started by a local farmer who ran over his dog with a tractor. He was so \_\_\_ **UPSET** \_\_\_ that he put up a headstone in memory of his dog. Now, Rossendale has thousands of \_\_\_ graves \_\_\_ and plots for caskets of ashes, with facilities for every kind of \_\_\_ **ANIMALS** \_\_\_, from a budgie to a lioness. Many people are prepared to pay quite large \_\_\_ **SUMS** \_\_\_ of money to give their pets a decent burial (a trait they share with many Americans). As this example shows, the British tend to have a sentimental \_\_\_ **ATTITUDE** \_\_\_ to animals. Nearly half of the households in Britain keep at least one \_\_\_ **DOMESTIC** \_\_\_ pet. Most of them do not bother with such grand arrangements when their pets \_\_\_ **DIE** \_\_\_, but there are millions of informal graves in people's back gardens. Moreover, the status of pets is taken seriously. It is, for example, \_\_\_ **ILLEGAL** \_\_\_ to run over a dog in your car and then keep on \_\_\_ **DRIVING** \_\_\_. You have to stop and inform the owner.

***Câu 50*** Friendship is symbolized by.....

- A) behaving as casually as possible**
- B)** kissing when meeting a friend
- C)** giving a hug
- D)** saying as many sweet words as possible

**Đáp án** A

**Câu 51** It is probably true that the British, especially the English, are more .....than the people of many other countries.

- A)** artistic
- B) reserved**
- C)** careful
- D)** easy-going

**Đáp án** B

**Câu 52** The English language has .....that are in common use than any other languages do.

- A)** more saying and proverbs
- B) fewer saying and proverbs**
- C)** more letters
- D)** fewer collocations and phrasal verbs

**Đáp án** B

**Câu 53** Most British people do not feel welcomed if, on being invited to somebody's house, .....

- A)** the hosts ask them to help prepare the party
- B)** the hosts don't offer gifts to them
- C) they find the hosts in smart clothes and a grand table set for them**
- D)** they find the hosts in casual clothes and the house messed

**Đáp án** C

**Câu 54** Which of the world's largest and most well-known charities did NOT begin in Britain?

- A)** Oxfam
- B)** Amnesty International
- C)** Save the Children
- D) Bill & Marie's Fund**

**Đáp án** D

**Câu 55** Each year, the country blood transfusion service collects over two million

**donations of blood from.....**

- A) college students
- B) office workers
- C) athletes
- D) unpaid volunteers**

**Đáp án** D

**Câu 56** The cabinet meets once a week and **does everything EXCEPT**

- A) takes decisions about new policies
- B) implements the existing policies
- C) runs the various government departments
- D) starts an argument**

**Đáp án** D

**Câu 57** The position of a British Prime Minister (PM) is.....

- A) in direct contrast to that of the monarch**
- B) not as important as the Queen in running the complicated machinery of a modern government
- C) only from the Labor party
- D) only in the House of Lords

**Đáp án** A

**Câu 58** Which of the following is NOT in the principle floor plan of the Palace of Westminster?

- A) Public Speaking Hall**
- B) Clock-tower (Big Ben)
- C) “No” Division Lobby
- D) “Aye” Division Lobby

**Đáp án** A

**Câu 59** The functions of..... are to run a business communicating network, to keep ministers in touch with each other and to draw up the agendas for cabinets meetings.

- A) the Cabinet Committees
- B) the Privy Council
- C) members in the Cabinet
- D) the Cabinet Office**

**Đáp án** D

**Câu 60** Unlike members of “the government” itself, the people on the cabinet committees.....

- A) are from the House of Lords
- B) are not necessarily politicians**
- C) are in the Privy Council
- D) must be senior politicians

**Đáp án** B

**Câu 61** The strength of the PM’s power of patronage is apparent from the phenomenon known as his/her“ .....”

- A) cabinet office
- B) cabinet reshuffle**
- C) cabinet committee
- D) first among equals

**Đáp án** B

**Câu 62** The cabinet meets.....and takes decisions about new policies, the implementation of existing policies and the running of the various government departments.

- A) once a week**
- B) three times a week
- C) once a year
- D) once a month

**Đáp án** A

**Câu 63** To help run the complicated machinery of a modern government, there is an organization called.....

- A) the cabinet office**
- B) the government office
- C) the ministers office
- D) the central office

**Đáp án** A

**Câu 64** There are just .....rows of benches facing each other in the meeting room of the House of Commons.

- A) six
- B) four**

C) **two**

D) eight

**Đáp án** C

**Câu 65** The House of Commons has .....for the MPs.

A) a lot of desks

B) enough desks

C) **no desks**

D) a few desks

**Đáp án** C

**Câu 66** British Parliament works in a large building called.....

A) the House of Commons

B) **the Palace of Westminster**

C) the House of Lords

D) the Palace of Buckingham

**Đáp án** B

**Câu 67** Cabinet committees usually report directly to....., not to the cabinet as a whole.

A) the Queen

B) the minister

C) **the Prime Minister**

D) the Permanent Secretary

**Đáp án** C

**Câu 68** All ministers come from the ranks of Parliament, most of them from.....

A) the House of Lords

B) the Cabinet

C) **the House of Commons**

D) the government

**Đáp án** C

**Câu 69** From the evidence of written law only, the Queen has almost absolute power, and it all seems very.....

A) democratic

B) **undemocratic**



- C) popular
- D) unpopular

**Đáp án** B

**Câu 70** Every autumn, at the state opening of Parliament,....., who became Queen in 1952, makes a speech.

- A) Estonia II
- B) Elizabeth II**
- C) Cleopatra II
- D) Margaret III

**Đáp án** B

**Câu 71** Officially speaking, the ministers and the Prime Minister are all “.....”

- A) servants of the Crown**
- B) servants of the country
- C) servants of the people
- D) servants of the flag

**Đáp án** A

**Câu 72** Nothing that Parliament has decided can become law until .....

- A) the Prime Minister has agreed to it
- B) the government has conducted a poll
- C) the Queen has assented to it**
- D) the House of Lords has approved it

**Đáp án** C

**Câu 73** Everybody in the country can recognize....., while many cannot put a name to the faces of the other ministers.

- A) the members of Parliament
- B) the Speaker
- C) the Chancellor of Exchequer
- D) the Prime Minister**

**Đáp án** D

**Câu 74** There are more than 650 of MPs, but there is seating for .....

- A) less than 100
- B) more than 700**

C) **less than 400**

D) more than 1000

**Đáp án** C

**Câu 75** Which of the following is NOT in the House of Commons room?

A) Speaker's chair

B) **Prime Minister's desk**

C) Galleries for visitors

D) Press gallery

**Đáp án** B

**Câu 76** By convention, any member of the government who criticizes government policy in public must.....

A) apologize

B) **resign**

C) be punished

D) be dismissed

**Đáp án** B

**Câu 77** .....do not normally have formal homework to do.

A) High-school students

B) University students

C) **Primary schoolchildren**

D) Mid-school pupils

**Đáp án** C

**Câu 78** Until the last quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, people with poor academic records were sometimes accepted as students.....

A) because they were from the upper and upper-middle classes

B) **because of their sporting prowess or records**

C) because they were rich

D) because physical education was given higher priority

**Đáp án** B

**Câu 79** The British government was.....

A) **one of the last governments in Europe to organize education for everybody**

B) to prepare the national curriculum

- C) criticized by the public because of their lack of education
- D) one of the earliest governments in Europe to organize education for everybody

**Đáp án** A

**Câu 80** The British government.....

- A) attached little importance to education until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- B) paid much attention to education before the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- C) was the first country in Europe to organize education for everyone
- D) didn't bring their education to other countries until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century

**Đáp án** A

**Câu 81** The term “national curriculum” in education means.....

- A) national universities
- B) national examinations
- C) a national specification of learning objectives
- D) a national program for human resource development

**Đáp án** C

**Câu 82** Among the most famous public schools are.....

- A) Eton, Harrow, Cambridge, and Oxford
- B) Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Cambridge
- C) Eton, Rugby, Winchester, and Oxford
- D) Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester

**Đáp án** D

**Câu 83** Compulsory education in Britain means everything EXCEPT....

- A) free of charge
- B) up to the middle teenage years
- C) free of charge, but parents may spend their money on educating their children privately if they want to
- D) free of charge for all levels of education

**Đáp án** D

**Câu 84** There are three recognized stages in the British educational system, and the third one which is “further” education at university or college is called.....

- A) Tertiary
- B) Secondary

- C) Primary
- D) upper-intermediate

**Đáp án** A

**Câu 85** When talking about “stereotypical public schools”, which of the following is NOT included?

- A) This system was to create educational equals for all.
- B) They place great emphasis on team sports.
- C) They enforce their rules with the use of physical punishment.
- D) They are not all luxurious or comfortable.

**Đáp án** A

**Câu 86** When talking about the “stereotypical public schools”, which of the following is NOT included?

- A) They have a reputation for a relatively great amount of homosexual activity.
- B) They are boarding schools.
- C) They are for boys and girls from the age of six onwards, most of whom attended a “prep” school beforehand.
- D) They are divided into “houses”, each “house” is being looked after by a “housemaster”.

**Đáp án** C

**Câu 87** In Britain, schools funded by the government, either directly or via local education authorities, are called “.....”

- A) independent schools
- B) private schools
- C) state schools
- D) community schools

**Đáp án** C

**Câu 88** Among European countries, education in Britain is compulsory for .....

- A) the fewest years and the school year is the longest
- B) the most years and the school year is the longest
- C) the most years and the school year is the shortest
- D) the fewest years and the school year is the shortest

**Đáp án** B

**Câu 89** In primary schools, the children are mostly taught.....

- A) by different teachers for different subjects
- B) how to keep fit and healthy
- C) by a class teacher who teaches all subjects**
- D) foreign languages and social sciences

**Đáp án** C

**Câu 90** The academic year begins at the end of .....

- A) Autumn
- B) Spring
- C) Winter
- D) Summer**

**Đáp án** D

**Câu 91** Universities, although financed by the government, have even more .....

- A) automation
- B) autonomy**
- C) authority
- D) anatomy

**Đáp án** B

**Câu 92** British schools and universities have tended to give such a high priority to.....

- A) Sport**
- B) Business
- C) Culture
- D) Arts

**Đáp án** A

**Câu 93** There is no countrywide system of.....

- A) nursery schools**
- B) primary schools
- C) secondary schools
- D) tertiary schools

**Đáp án** A

**Câu 94** There is no unified .....

- A) school-leaving exam**

- B) full-time attendance policy
- C) school-leaving certificate
- D) school-leaving exam and certificate

**Đáp án** D

**Câu 95** Universities normally select students.....

- A) on the basis of IELTS results
- B) if they have a good academic record at high school
- C) on the basis of A-level results and an interview
- D) who have good financial conditions

**Đáp án** C

**Câu 96** The other term to express the skilled manual workers is “.....”

- A) white-collar workers
- B) blue-collar workers
- C) non-manual technicians
- D) specialized office workers

**Đáp án** B

**Câu 97** The area in town where the local shops are concentrated is known as .....

- A) the downtown
- B) the boutique shops
- C) the centre town
- D) the high street

**Đáp án** D

**Câu 98** Classical music in Britain is .....

- A) often regarded as not quite part of “the arts” at all
- B) connected with particular intellectual movements
- C) much admired by the public
- D) a minority interest

**Đáp án** D

**Câu 99** .....is the most important prize in Britain for a work of fiction.

- A) The Booker Prize
- B) The Pulitzer Prize
- C) The Nobel Prize

**D)** The Best-Selling Book Prize

**Đáp án** A

**Câu 100** .....are the world-famous auction houses.

**A)** Mills and Boon

**B)** Sotheby's and Christie's

**C)** Agatha Christie and Ruth Rendell

**D)** Standards and Poor

**Đáp án** B

## VĂN HÓA MỸ- VĂN HÓA MỸ-VĂN HÓA MỸ-VĂN HÓA MỸ-

<b>Câu 1</b>	How many states are there in the U.S.A?
<b>A)</b>	52
<b>B)</b>	49
<b>C)</b>	50
<b>D)</b>	51
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 2</b>	The United States has.....population in the world.
<b>A)</b>	the largest
<b>B)</b>	the second-largest
<b>C)</b>	<b>the third-largest</b>
<b>D)</b>	the fourth-largest
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 3</b>	The first people on the American continent came from.....
<b>A)</b>	Africa
<b>B)</b>	<b>Asia</b>
<b>C)</b>	Europe
<b>D)</b>	India
<b>Đáp án</b>	B

<b>Câu 4</b>	The most distinctive characteristic of the US is its.....
<b>A)</b>	<b>people</b>
<b>B)</b>	territory
<b>C)</b>	culture
<b>D)</b>	modernity
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 5</b>	.....are people of Spanish or Spanish American origin.
<b>A)</b>	Native Americans
<b>B)</b>	African-Americans
<b>C)</b>	Asian-Americans
<b>D)</b>	<b>Hispanic-Americans</b>
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 6</b>	..... – especially California, Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico – have the largest Indian populations.
<b>A)</b>	Pacific Northeast
<b>B)</b>	Eastern states
<b>C)</b>	<b>Western states</b>
<b>D)</b>	The Mid-Atlantic regions
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 7</b>	The United States.....established the country's political system and is the basis for its laws.
<b>A)</b>	Congress
<b>B)</b>	<b>Constitution</b>
<b>C)</b>	Declaration
<b>D)</b>	Anthem
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 8</b>	The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution gave.....the right to vote.
<b>A)</b>	<b>black Americans</b>
<b>B)</b>	Women
<b>C)</b>	Asian-Americans
<b>D)</b>	Hispanics
<b>Đáp án</b>	A



<b>Câu 9</b>	The Nineteenth Amendment of the Constitution gave .....the right to vote.
<b>A)</b>	black Americans
<b>B)</b>	Women
<b>C)</b>	Asian-Americans
<b>D)</b>	Hispanics
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 10</b>	The United States has a.....system.
<b>A)</b>	direct democratic
<b>B)</b>	Federalist
<b>C)</b>	modern government
<b>D)</b>	republic and independent
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 11</b>	Only the.....can print money.
<b>A)</b>	Treasury
<b>B)</b>	national government
<b>C)</b>	state government
<b>D)</b>	State Department
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 12</b>	Today any citizen who is at least.....can vote.
<b>A)</b>	17 years old
<b>B)</b>	18 years old
<b>C)</b>	16 years old
<b>D)</b>	20 years old
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 13</b>	Within the national government, power is divided among three branches:
<b>A)</b>	the democratic, executive, and judicial branches
<b>B)</b>	the republican, legislative, and executive branches
<b>C)</b>	the legislative, executive, and judicial branches
<b>D)</b>	the democratic, republican, and judicial branches
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 14</b>	In general, the Republicans tend to.....

	<p>A) be more conservative and to have more support among the upper classes</p> <p>B) be more liberal</p> <p>C) have more support among the working classes and the poor</p> <p>D) Both B and C are correct.</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> -A</p>
<b>Câu 15</b>	The Civil War, in the....., ended slavery and established equal rights for black Americans.
	<p>A) 1660s</p> <p>B) 1760s</p> <p>C) 1860s</p> <p>D) 1960s</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> C</p>
<b>Câu 16</b>	To this day,..... influence is obvious in Midwestern foods and festivals.
	<p>A) Italian and African</p> <p>B) German and Scandinavian</p> <p>C) Chinese and Canadian</p> <p>D) Indian and Bolivian</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> B</p>
<b>Câu 17</b>	In the 1920s discrimination and prejudice in the United States led to its law limiting.....
	<p>A) Immigration</p> <p>B) human resources in factories</p> <p>C) Elections</p> <p>D) people's possession rights</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> A</p>
<b>Câu 18</b>	In the beginning, only.....could vote.
	<p>A) white people</p> <p>B) the rich</p> <p>C) people who were at least 18 years old</p> <p>D) white men with property</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> D</p>
<b>Câu 19</b>	When was the United States Constitution written?

<b>A)</b>	In 1776
<b>B)</b>	In 1820
<b>C)</b>	In 1620
<b>D)</b>	In 1787
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 20</b>	Congress's main function is.....
<b>A)</b>	to make laws
<b>B)</b>	to print money
<b>C)</b>	to collect taxes
<b>D)</b>	to supervise other governments
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 21</b>	.....is the head of the executive branch and the country.
<b>A)</b>	The Senator
<b>B)</b>	The House of Representative
<b>C)</b>	The President
<b>D)</b>	The Supreme Court
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 22</b>	There are.....in federal courts, in which the most important one is the Supreme.
<b>A)</b>	different levels
<b>B)</b>	legal steps
<b>C)</b>	different judges
<b>D)</b>	Juries
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 23</b>	The United States has.....main political party/parties.
<b>A)</b>	Two
<b>B)</b>	One
<b>C)</b>	Three
<b>D)</b>	more than three
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 24</b>	About 94% of Americans who identify with a religion are.....

<b>A)</b>	Catholics
<b>B)</b>	Christians
<b>C)</b>	Protestants
<b>D)</b>	Buddhists
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 25</b>	Which of the following does the term “ <i>reconstituted family</i> ” refer to?
<b>A)</b>	The family in which both the husband and the wife must earn money
<b>B)</b>	The family in which there are children from previous marriages as well as from the present marriage
<b>C)</b>	Both husbands and wives are equal by sharing the housework.
<b>D)</b>	The family in which different generations live together
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 26</b>	How many basic levels are there in the US educational system?
<b>A)</b>	None
<b>B)</b>	12
<b>C)</b>	2
<b>D)</b>	3
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 27</b>	Most high schools are.....
<b>A)</b>	specialized schools
<b>B)</b>	public schools
<b>C)</b>	general schools
<b>D)</b>	private schools
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 28</b>	Colleges and universities have four-year programs leading to a.....
<b>A)</b>	Bachelor’s degree
<b>B)</b>	Certificate of Completion
<b>C)</b>	Master’s degree
<b>D)</b>	Doctor of Philosophy degree
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 29</b>	Community colleges, also known as ....., offer two-year

	programs.
<b>A)</b>	junior colleges
<b>B)</b>	public colleges
<b>C)</b>	private colleges
<b>D)</b>	senior colleges
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 30</b>	.....is the most common leisure activity in America.
<b>A)</b>	Car travel
<b>B)</b>	Airplane travel
<b>C)</b>	Safari
<b>D)</b>	Cruising
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 31</b>	Which of the following is NOT an official holiday in the US?
<b>A)</b>	Memorial Day
<b>B)</b>	Labor Day
<b>C)</b>	Columbus Day
<b>D)</b>	Halloween
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 32</b>	Which of the following is the most important American holiday?
<b>A)</b>	Independence Day
<b>B)</b>	Presidents' Day
<b>C)</b>	New Year's Day
<b>D)</b>	Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 33</b>	Which of the following places is sometimes called the birthplace of American intellectual life?
<b>A)</b>	Washington, D.C.
<b>B)</b>	Philadelphia
<b>C)</b>	Dover
<b>D)</b>	Cambridge
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 34</b>	Where is the M.I.T (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) located?
<b>A)</b>	Seattle

	<p><b>B)</b> Cambridge</p> <p><b>C)</b> Philadelphia</p> <p><b>D)</b> New York</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> B</p>
<b>Câu 35</b>	Which of the following is the nation's oldest university?
	<p><b>A)</b> Yale</p> <p><b>B)</b> Harvard</p> <p><b>C)</b> Princeton</p> <p><b>D)</b> Stanford</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> B</p>
<b>Câu 36</b>	When was Harvard University founded?
	<p><b>A)</b> 1776</p> <p><b>B)</b> 1491</p> <p><b>C)</b> 1636</p> <p><b>D)</b> 1809</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> C</p>
<b>Câu 37</b>	The Boston Brahmins were.....
	<p><b>A)</b> Wealthy</p> <p><b>B)</b> well-educated</p> <p><b>C)</b> Exclusive</p> <p><b>D)</b> All A, B, and C are correct.</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> -D</p>
<b>Câu 38</b>	The Boston Brahmins were always.....and belonged to old Yankee families.
	<p><b>A)</b> Protestants</p> <p><b>B)</b> from highest traditional Hindu system of castes</p> <p><b>C)</b> Puritans</p> <p><b>D)</b> Catholics</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> A</p>
<b>Câu 39</b>	The New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange are both in.....
	<p><b>A)</b> Times Square</p>

<b>B)</b>	the Wall Street area
<b>C)</b>	the main street area
<b>D)</b>	the zero ground area
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 40</b>	Times Square is named after....., which for years had its headquarters there.
<b>A)</b>	the New York Times
<b>B)</b>	the New York Daily News
<b>C)</b>	the New York Post
<b>D)</b>	New York Newsday
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 41</b>	Where is Rockefeller center?
<b>A)</b>	In the Bronx
<b>B)</b>	In Queens
<b>C)</b>	In Brooklyn
<b>D)</b>	In Manhattan
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 42</b>	Broadway is famous for its.....
<b>A)</b>	shopping malls
<b>B)</b>	Parks
<b>C)</b>	sports centers
<b>D)</b>	Theaters
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 43</b>	The borough of.....is what most people think of when they think of New York.
<b>A)</b>	Brooklyn
<b>B)</b>	Queens
<b>C)</b>	Manhattan
<b>D)</b>	Staten Island
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 44</b>	The line which divides Manhattan into the East Side and the West Side is.....
<b>A)</b>	East 47 <sup>th</sup> Street

<b>B)</b>	West 47 <sup>th</sup> Street
<b>C)</b>	Fifth Avenue
<b>D)</b>	14 <sup>th</sup> Street
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 45</b>	.....has become not only a symbol of New York but also part of its history.
<b>A)</b>	The Chrysler Building
<b>B)</b>	The United Nations Building
<b>C)</b>	The Seagram Building
<b>D)</b>	The Empire State Building
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 46</b>	In which building was the King Kong movie filmed in 1933?
<b>A)</b>	The Empire State Building
<b>B)</b>	The Chrysler Building
<b>C)</b>	The World Trade Center Building
<b>D)</b>	The Seagram Building
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 47</b>	A club event you shouldn't miss in Harlem is..... Here, amateurs take their chances performing before an audience that is known for its enthusiastic applause and its equally enthusiastic boos!
<b>A)</b>	the Cotton Club
<b>B)</b>	the Apollo Theater's Talent Night
<b>C)</b>	the Somerset Club
<b>D)</b>	the Harlem Night Club
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 48</b>	In which city were the Declaration and the Constitution written?
<b>A)</b>	Washington, D.C .
<b>B)</b>	Boston
<b>C)</b>	Philadelphia
<b>D)</b>	New York
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 49</b>	..... was also a writer, philosopher, scientist, and inventor.
<b>A)</b>	Thomas Jefferson



	<p><b>B)</b> Abraham Lincoln</p> <p><b>C)</b> George Washington</p> <p><b>D)</b> Benjamin Franklin</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> D</p>
<b>Câu 50</b>	Next to Franklin, the most famous Philadelphian may be..... W.C . Fields (1880 – 1946).
	<p><b>A)</b> philosopher and writer</p> <p><b>B)</b> newspaper reporter and commentator</p> <p><b>C)</b> comedian and actor</p> <p><b>D)</b> businessman and politician</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> C</p>
<b>Câu 51</b>	Washington, D.C., the nation’s capital, is in.....
	<p><b>A)</b> the Mid-Atlantic region</p> <p><b>B)</b> the South</p> <p><b>C)</b> the Midwest</p> <p><b>D)</b> the Southwest</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> A</p>
<b>Câu 52</b>	Washington, D.C . is located on the.....
	<p><b>A)</b> Hudson river</p> <p><b>B)</b> Potomac river</p> <p><b>C)</b> Mississippi river</p> <p><b>D)</b> Delaware river</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> B</p>
<b>Câu 53</b>	When you are in Washington you can tour the White House, at.....
	<p><b>A)</b> 198 Madison Avenue</p> <p><b>B)</b> 1200 Fifth Avenue</p> <p><b>C)</b> 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue</p> <p><b>D)</b> 160 Philadelphia Avenue</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> C</p>
<b>Câu 54</b>	Of all the Smithsonian museums, the most visited – indeed, one of the most visited museums in the world – is.....

	<p>A) the National Air and Space Museum</p> <p>B) Getty Museum</p> <p>C) the Old American Navy Museum</p> <p>D) the American History Museum</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> A</p>
<b>Câu 55</b>	The American civil war lasted from .....
	<p>A) 1868 to 1872</p> <p>B) 1776 to 1780</p> <p>C) 1861 to 1865</p> <p>D) 1943 to 1947</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> C</p>
<b>Câu 56</b>	More Americans died in.....than in all other wars combined.
	<p>A) the Civil War</p> <p>B) World War I</p> <p>C) World War II</p> <p>D) the War in Iraq</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> A</p>
<b>Câu 57</b>	The most important long-term effect of the Civil War was.....
	<p>A) great advances in weapons</p> <p>B) few advances in medicine</p> <p>C) the devastated fields</p> <p>D) the end of slavery</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> D</p>
<b>Câu 58</b>	....., near Orlando, lets you experience it all: the past, the present, the future, and world of fantasy.
	<p>A) East Village</p> <p>B) Central Park</p> <p>C) Walt Disney World</p> <p>D) The Metropolitan Museum of Art</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> C</p>
<b>Câu 59</b>	Fort Lauderdale and Daytona Beach.....are favorite places for college students on their spring vacation.

	<p>A) in Florida</p> <p>B) in Minnesota</p> <p>C) in Alaska</p> <p>D) in Georgia</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> A</p>
<b>Câu 60</b>	At Cape Canaveral, you can go to.....and tour buildings where vehicles are assembled and astronauts are trained.
	<p>A) the National Air and Space Museum</p> <p>B) the Wright Brothers House</p> <p>C) the Kennedy Space Center</p> <p>D) the NASA</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> C</p>
<b>Câu 61</b>	The 1996 Olympic Games was held in.....
	<p>A) Atlanta</p> <p>B) Florida</p> <p>C) New Orleans</p> <p>D) Memphis</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> A</p>
<b>Câu 62</b>	Of all 500 largest companies in the U.S, 450 have offices in .....
	<p>A) Washington</p> <p>B) Chicago</p> <p>C) Atlanta</p> <p>D) New York</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> C</p>
<b>Câu 63</b>	In 1974, Atlanta became one of the first cities in the country.....
	<p>A) to protest a new tax</p> <p>B) to prevent any branch from having too much power</p> <p>C) to elect a black man as its mayor</p> <p>D) to pass the laws limiting immigration</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> C</p>
<b>Câu 64</b>	The headquarters of Coca-Cola company is in.....

<b>A)</b>	New York
<b>B)</b>	Atlanta
<b>C)</b>	Los Angeles
<b>D)</b>	Chicago
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 65</b>	The Great Lakes – lakes..... – are the largest concentration of fresh water in the world.
<b>A)</b>	Milwaukee, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario
<b>B)</b>	Superior, Michigan, Cleveland, Erie, and Ontario
<b>C)</b>	Milwaukee, Cleveland, Michigan, Huron, and Erie
<b>D)</b>	Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 66</b>	Of the 12 mid-western states,.....touch on the Great Lakes.
<b>A)</b>	11
<b>B)</b>	4
<b>C)</b>	6
<b>D)</b>	3
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 67</b>	....., canals in the Great Lakes, handle more cargo than the Suez and Panama canals combined!
<b>A)</b>	The Soo Locks
<b>B)</b>	The St. Lawrence Seaway
<b>C)</b>	The Indianapolis
<b>D)</b>	Kansas
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 68</b>	.....in Illinois has been called the most typically American city.
<b>A)</b>	New York
<b>B)</b>	Washington, D.C.
<b>C)</b>	Chicago
<b>D)</b>	Los Angeles
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 69</b>	The Loop or Chicago's downtown area got its name

	from.....
<b>A)</b>	Chicago's elevated railway
<b>B)</b>	Chicago's financial district
<b>C)</b>	Chicago's canal systems
<b>D)</b>	Chicago's botanical garden
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 70</b>	Which building is NOT located in Chicago?
<b>A)</b>	Chrysler Building
<b>B)</b>	John Hancock Tower
<b>C)</b>	Standard Oil Building
<b>D)</b>	Sears Tower
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 71</b>	Most of the area along.....in Chicago is open to the public as beaches and parks.
<b>A)</b>	Daytona
<b>B)</b>	Waikiki beaches
<b>C)</b>	Lake Michigan
<b>D)</b>	Honolulu
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 72</b>	The city that is home to American automobile industry is.....
<b>A)</b>	Columbus
<b>B)</b>	New Orleans
<b>C)</b>	Detroit
<b>D)</b>	Miami
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 73</b>	.....was able to make his dream reality – in the shape of the Model T.
<b>A)</b>	Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac
<b>B)</b>	Henry Ford
<b>C)</b>	Chevrolet
<b>D)</b>	Buick
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 74</b>	The nickname of Detroit city is .....

<b>A)</b>	city of the Big Shoulders
<b>B)</b>	city by the Sound
<b>C)</b>	Big Apple
<b>D)</b>	Motor city
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 75</b>	Henry Ford was the first person who invented.....
<b>A)</b>	motor engine
<b>B)</b>	Cars
<b>C)</b>	the fuel injection system
<b>D)</b>	the assembly
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 76</b>	Las Vegas is.....in America.
<b>A)</b>	a commercial center
<b>B)</b>	a financial center
<b>C)</b>	the largest desert
<b>D)</b>	a center of gambling
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 77</b>	Where is Las Vegas?
<b>A)</b>	In New Mexico.
<b>B)</b>	In Nevada.
<b>C)</b>	In California.
<b>D)</b>	In Texas.
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 78</b>	Las Vegas has been nicknamed.....
<b>A)</b>	Motor city
<b>B)</b>	Big Apple
<b>C)</b>	City by the Sound
<b>D)</b>	the City of Lights
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 79</b>	Betatakin in the fascinating Navajo National area is .....
<b>A)</b>	a huge monument carved from mountains
<b>B)</b>	a 135-room structure built against the back wall of a canyon

	<p>C) the largest Indian tribe in the U.S.</p> <p>D) a large piece of land in the “ghost towns”</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> B</p>
<b>Câu 80</b>	The ancient buildings of the Southwest have naturally been preserved because of.....
	<p>A) their elaborated structure</p> <p>B) the high mountains of the southwest</p> <p>C) the Indians’ building techniques</p> <p>D) the dry air of the southwest</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> D</p>
<b>Câu 81</b>	.....is sometimes called Ski Country/USA.
	<p>A) Orlando</p> <p>B) Colorado</p> <p>C) Oregon</p> <p>D) Oklahoma</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> B</p>
<b>Câu 82</b>	Aspen is one of the .....in Colorado.
	<p>A) most beautiful beaches</p> <p>B) largest lakes</p> <p>C) oldest cities</p> <p>D) most popular ski resorts</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> D</p>
<b>Câu 83</b>	....., Washington, is often called the Emerald City, or the jewel of the Pacific Northwest.
	<p>A) Seattle</p> <p>B) Olympia</p> <p>C) Nashville</p> <p>D) Pearl Harbor</p> <p><b>Đáp án</b> A</p>
<b>Câu 84</b>	One day in 1897, a ship pulled into Seattle with news that.....
	<p>A) thousands of people had died in the earthquake in Alaska</p> <p>B) gold had been discovered in Alaska</p>

C)	Seattle would be occupied by the Northerners
D)	Mount St. Helens erupted
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 85</b>	Seattle became wealthy.....
A)	when gold was found there
B)	when the first immigrants from Asia came
C)	as a result of the gold rush
D)	because the farmers had to pay no taxes for their produce
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 86</b>	Pike Place Farmer's Market in Seattle is.....
A)	the most modern market in the US
B)	famous for exporting farming products to Europe
C)	the largest market providing produce in the US
D)	the oldest open-air market in the US
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 87</b>	If you visit Seattle, you can .....
A)	tour a Boeing factory
B)	go to the Kennedy Space Center
C)	visit Smithsonian museums
D)	visit Niagara Falls
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 88</b>	Where in Seattle are Asian influences obvious?
A)	Puget Sound
B)	The ID
C)	Pioneer Square
D)	Pike Place Farmer's Market
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 89</b>	Which state is the largest in the US?
A)	Alaska
B)	Texas
C)	California
D)	Hawaii



<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 90</b>	One-third of Alaska is above .....
<b>A)</b>	the Arctic Circle
<b>B)</b>	the Pacific
<b>C)</b>	the Atlantic
<b>D)</b>	the South Pole
<b>Đáp án</b>	A
<b>Câu 91</b>	Which state in the US has the least population?
<b>A)</b>	Alabama
<b>B)</b>	Arizona
<b>C)</b>	Arkansas
<b>D)</b>	Alaska
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 92</b>	....., the lowest spot in the U.S, is also one of the hottest and driest.
<b>A)</b>	The Lower 48
<b>B)</b>	The Rocky Mountain region
<b>C)</b>	California's Death Valley
<b>D)</b>	Arizona desert
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 93</b>	Redwood trees grow only in two places: a small area in China and an area...
<b>A)</b>	in Nevada
<b>B)</b>	in Southeast Alaska
<b>C)</b>	in the Olympic Rain Forest
<b>D)</b>	in northern California
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 94</b>	Which city in California is considered to be “a romantic city, a liberal city”?
<b>A)</b>	Santa Fe
<b>B)</b>	San Francisco
<b>C)</b>	Sacramento
<b>D)</b>	Los Angeles

<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 95</b>	The Golden Gate Bridge has become a symbol of.....
<b>A)</b>	San Diego
<b>B)</b>	San Antonio
<b>C)</b>	San Francisco
<b>D)</b>	San Jose
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 96</b>	San Francisco is famous for .....
<b>A)</b>	its skyscrapers
<b>B)</b>	its bridges, fogs, and foghorns
<b>C)</b>	the Supper Bull Contest and other contests for people
<b>D)</b>	its frequent wind storms
<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 97</b>	.....in San Francisco is the largest Chinese neighborhood outside Asia.
<b>A)</b>	Little Italy
<b>B)</b>	Japanese town
<b>C)</b>	Chinatown
<b>D)</b>	Little Saigon
<b>Đáp án</b>	C
<b>Câu 98</b>	The Los Angeles area is also.....
<b>A)</b>	the most important center of America's computer and electronics industry
<b>B)</b>	the center of the macadamia nut industry
<b>C)</b>	the leading producer of oil, natural gas, and coal
<b>D)</b>	the center of the movie industry
<b>Đáp án</b>	D
<b>Câu 99</b>	The..... neighborhood in Los Angeles is famous for its mansions and high-priced shops.
<b>A)</b>	Berkeley
<b>B)</b>	Beverly Hills
<b>C)</b>	Santa Clara valley
<b>D)</b>	Silicon Valley

<b>Đáp án</b>	B
<b>Câu 100</b>	Los Angeles has four of the five busiest.....in North America.
<b>A)</b>	Highways
<b>B)</b>	commercial centers
<b>C)</b>	Beaches
<b>D)</b>	airports
<b>Đáp án</b>	A

**Phần 2 (reading comprehension):** Từ câu số 6 đến câu số 10 thuộc Văn hóa Mỹ.

**Read the extract below and choose the best letter A, B, C, or D to fill in each gap.**

The value of land in Manhattan has turned the \_\_\_ **island** \_\_\_ into a sea of concrete. Fortunately for New York’s \_\_\_ **residents** \_\_\_, there is one major exception: \_\_\_ **Central Park** \_\_\_ .

This huge park in the middle of the city was \_\_\_ **designed** \_\_\_ in the 1850s by \_\_\_ **landscape architect** \_\_\_ Frederick Law Olmsted. Olmsted wanted the park to be \_\_\_ **a rural paradise** \_\_\_ within an urban area, a place for all –“rich and poor, young and old.” Central Park is still much as he intended.

You can take a \_\_\_ **horse** \_\_\_ and buggy ride through Central Park. You can \_\_\_ **explore** \_\_\_ the park even better by renting a bicycle. Attractions in the park include gardens, a zoo, a \_\_\_ **skating rink** \_\_\_, an old-fashioned carousel, a lake where you can row, and an \_\_\_ **outdoor** \_\_\_ theater, where events are held each summer.

**Read the extract below and choose the best letter A, B, C, or D to fill in each gap.**

The South has a warm \_\_\_ **climate** \_\_\_ and a long growing \_\_\_ **season** \_\_\_ for crops. So it’s not surprising that the South’s \_\_\_ **economy** \_\_\_ came to depend on agriculture. By the 1820s, the South produced and \_\_\_ **exported** \_\_\_ rice, sugar, and especially, cotton. The South felt no need to develop \_\_\_ **factories** \_\_\_. And it remained rural; New Orleans was its only large city.

\_\_\_ **Crops** \_\_\_ like cotton were best grown on \_\_\_ **plantations** \_\_\_ - large landholdings. They also required a large \_\_\_ **labor force** \_\_\_. For this, the old South depended on slaves, who were originally brought from \_\_\_ **Africa** \_\_\_. Slavery was the basis for the South's economy; it was also what, more than anything, made the South \_\_\_ **different** \_\_\_ from the rest of the country. (By 1820, the other states had ended slavery.)

**Read the extract below and choose the best letter A, B, C, or D to fill in each gap.**

Elvis Presley was born in 1935, in East Tupelo, Mississippi. His family was \_\_\_ **poor** \_\_\_. They moved to Memphis, Tennessee in \_\_\_ **search** \_\_\_ of better opportunities.

What \_\_\_ **influenced** \_\_\_ Elvis and his music? First, there was his mother Gladys. For his eleventh birthday, Elvis wanted a rifle. Gladys convinced him to get a \_\_\_ **guitar** \_\_\_. Then there were the revivals, or \_\_\_ **religious** \_\_\_ meetings, he went to. These revivals were highly \_\_\_ **emotional** \_\_\_, with singing as well as \_\_\_ **preaching** \_\_\_ and prayer. Elvis was influenced by the \_\_\_ **gospel** \_\_\_ music sung and by the way the preachers stirred up the crowds' emotions. Finally, there was Memphis. Memphis was a center for \_\_\_ **blues** \_\_\_ music and had a radio station that played gospel, blues, and rhythm-and-blues. Elvis often listened to this \_\_\_ **station** \_\_\_.

**Read the extract below and choose the best letter A, B, C, or D to fill in each gap.**

Abraham Lincoln grew up in \_\_\_ **rural** \_\_\_ Indiana and Illinois. He was a frontiersman and had all the frontiersman's \_\_\_ **skills** \_\_\_. He could split rails - that is, cut \_\_\_ **logs** \_\_\_ so they could be used to make fences. He could tell a good story of joke and liked going to county fairs, where he'd "stand backs" with other men to see who was \_\_\_ **taller** \_\_\_. (At 6'4", Lincoln often won.)

But Lincoln also had ambitions. He educated himself, studied law, and became a \_\_\_ **lawyer** \_\_\_ in Springfield, Illinois. In 1834, at the age of 25, he was \_\_\_ **elected** \_\_\_ to the Illinois House of Representatives.

His \_\_\_ **political** \_\_\_ career began at a time when Americans were becoming divided over the issue of slavery. Lincoln's \_\_\_ **speeches** \_\_\_ reveal his insight and his simple eloquence. Running in 1858 for U.S. \_\_\_ **senator** \_\_\_ from Illinois, he said, quoting from the Bible: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this \_\_\_ **government** \_\_\_ cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free."