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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_1 |  | Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.  Question 1:  A. maintain\underline{ed}  B. promot\underline{ed}  C. requir\underline{ed}  D. argu\underline{ed} | B |  | Kiến thức: Phát âm đuôi “ed” Giải thích: A. maintained /meɪn'teɪnd/ B. promoted /prə'məʊtɪd/ C. required /rɪ'kwaɪə(r)d/ D. argued /'ɑ:gju:d/ Cách phát âm đuôi “ed”: + Đuôi “ed” được phát âm là /t/ khi động từ có phát âm kết thúc là /tʃ/, /θ/, /ʃ/, /s/, /k/, /p/, /f/ + Đuôi “ed” được phát âm là /ɪd/ khi động từ có phát âm kết thúc là /t/, /d/ + Đuôi “ed” được phát âm là /d/ với các trường hợp còn lại Phương án B phần gạch chân phát âm là /ɪd/, còn lại phát âm là /d/ Chọn đáp án B. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_2 |  | Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.  Question 2:  A. t argu\underline{a}ll  B. l\underline{a}te  C. s\underline{a}fe  D. s\underline{a}me | A |  | Kiến thức: Phát âm “ba” Giải thích: A. tall /tɔ:1/ B. late /leɪt/ C. safe /seɪf/ D. same /seɪm/ Phương án A phần gạch chân phát âm là /ɔ:/, còn lại phát âm là /eɪ/ Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_3 |  | Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions. Question 3:  A. achieve  B. supply  C. insist  D. offer | D |  | Kiến thức: Trọng âm từ có 2 âm tiết Giải thích: A. achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ B. supply /sə'plaɪ/ C. insist /ɪn'sɪst/ D. offer /'ɒfə(r)/ Phương án D trọng âm rơi vào âm thứ 1, còn lại âm thứ 2. Chọn đáp án D. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_4 |  | Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.  Question 4:  A. tradition  B. candidate  C. industry  D. customer | A |  | Kiến thức: Trọng âm từ có 3 âm tiết Giải thích: A. tradition /trə'dɪʃn/ B. candidate /'kændɪdət/ C. industry /'ɪndəstri/ D. customer /'kʌstəmə(r)/ Phương án A trọng âm rơi vào âm thứ 2, còn lại âm thứ 1. Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_5 |  | Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. Question 5: He’s American,….? A. won’t he  B. didn’t he  C. doesn’t he  D. isn’t he | D |  | Kiến thức: Câu hỏi đuôi Giải thích: Động từ trong mệnh đề chính là “is”, chủ ngữ là “He” => Câu hỏi đuôi dạng phủ định “isn't he”. Tạm dịch: Anh ấy là người Mỹ, phải vậy không? Chọn đáp án D. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_6 |  | Question 6: The flood victims……with food and clean water by the volunteers. A. provided  B. were provided  C. were providing  D. provide | B |  | Kiến thức: Bị động thì quá khứ đơn Giải thích: Chủ ngữ là “The flood victims” – “Những nạn nhân lũ lụt”, động từ “provide” – “cung cấp” => câu mang nghĩa bị động Cấu trúc câu bị động thì quá khứ đơn: S + was/ were + Vp2 (by + O). Tạm dịch: Những nạn nhân lũ lụt được cung cấp đồ ăn và nước sạch bởi những tình nguyện viên. Chọn đáp án B. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_7 |  | Question 7: Many students are worried…..the coming exam. A. about  B. on  C. from  D. to | A |  | Kiến thức: Giới từ Giải thích: Cấu trúc tobe worried about something: lo lắng về việc gì Tạm dịch: Nhiều học sinh lo lắng về kỳ thi sắp tới. Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_8 |  | Question 8: ……it is, the more uncomfortable we feel. A. Hotter  B. The hotter  C. Hottest  D. The hottest | B |  | Kiến thức: So sánh lũy tiến Giải thích: Cấu trúc câu so sánh lũy tiến: The + tính từ so sánh hơn + S + V, the + tính từ so sánh hơn + S + Dạng so sánh hơn của tính từ “hot” là “hotter” Tạm dịch: Trời càng nóng, chúng tôi càng cảm thấy khó chịu. Chọn đáp án B. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_9 |  | Question 9: He was fascinated by the…..car at the exhibition. A. red German old  B. German old red  C. old red German  D. old German red | C |  | Kiến thức: Trật tự tính từ Giải thích: Khi có nhiều tính từ cùng đứng trước 1 danh từ, sắp xếp chúng theo thứ tự: OSASCOMP + N. Trong đó: O- opinion: quan điểm S – size: kích thước A – age: độ tuổi (mới, cũ, trẻ, già,...) S – shape: hình dạng C – color: màu sắc O – origin: nguồn gốc M – material: chất liệu P - purpose: mục đích N – noun: danh từ Nếu có số thứ tự => đứng trước tính từ & danh từ. => Trật tự tính từ: “old” – chỉ độ tuổi + “red” – chỉ màu sắc, + “German” – chỉ nguồn gốc. Tạm dịch: Anh đã bị mê hoặc bởi chiếc xe ô tô cũ màu đỏ của người Đức tại triển lãm. Chọn đáp án C. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_10 |  | Question 10: Mike…..his favourite program on TV when the lights went out. A. was watching  B. is watching  C. watched  D. watches | A |  | Kiến thức: Sự phối hợp về thì của động từ Giải thích: Thì quá khứ đơn và quá khứ tiếp diễn kết hợp trong câu: Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ thì một hành động khác xen vào, hành động đang xảy ra chi thì quá khứ tiếp diễn, hành động xen vào chia thì quá khứ đơn Cấu trúc: S + was/ were + V\_ing + when + S + Ved/bqt Tạm dịch: Mike đang xem chương trình yêu thích của anh ấy trên tivi thì đèn tắt. Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_11 |  | Question 11: My uncle lives a happy life …..his disability. A. because of  B. because  C. though  D. in spite of | D |  | Kiến thức: Liên từ / Mệnh đề nhượng bộ Giải thích: Dấu hiệu: sau chỗ trống là một cụm danh từ “his disability”. A. because of + N/V-ing: bởi vì B. because + S + V: bởi vì => loại C. though + S + V: mặc dù => loại D. in spite of + N/V-ing: mặc cho, mặc dù Xét về nghĩa câu => D phù hợp nhất. Tạm dịch: Chú tôi sống một cuộc sống vui vẻ mặc dù chú bị khuyết tật. Chọn đáp án D. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_12 |  | Question 12: Mrs Brown will have worked at this school for 30 years…… A. by the time she retires  B. when she retired C. as soon as she had retired  D. after she had retired | A |  | Kiến thức: Mệnh đề chỉ thời gian / Sự hòa hợp thì trong mệnh đề Giải thích: Mệnh đề chính chia thì tương lai => động từ trong mệnh đề chỉ thời gian chia thì hiện tại (hiện tại đơn, hiện tại hoàn thành). Loại luôn được các phương án B, C, D do sai thì. by the time: cho đến khi when: khi as soon as: ngay khi after: sau khi Tạm dịch: Bà Brown sẽ đã làm việc được ở ngôi trường này được 30 năm cho đến khi bà ấy nghỉ hưu. Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_13 |  | Question 13: ……the report to the manager, she decided to take a rest. A. Having handed in  B. Handed in  C. To hand in  D. Being handed in | A |  | Kiến thức: Mệnh đề phân tử / Rút gọn mệnh đề đồng ngữ Giải thích: Khi 2 mệnh đề có cùng chủ ngữ (she) thì có thể rút gọn 1 trong 2 mệnh đề về dạng: - V-ing / Having P2: nếu mệnh đề được rút gọn mang nghĩa chủ động - P2 (quá khứ phân từ): nếu mệnh đề được rút gọn mang nghĩa bị động Chủ ngữ “she” có thể làm chủ (tự thực hiện hành động “hand in” (nộp) => nghĩa chủ động. Tạm dịch: Nộp xong báo cáo cho giám đốc, cô quyết định đi nghỉ. Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_14 |  | Question 14: This restaurant is with those who like Vietnamese food. A. popular  B. popularly  C. popularise  D. popularity | A |  | Kiến thức: Từ loại Giải thích: Dấu hiệu sau tobe “s” cần dùng một tính từ. A. popular (adj): phổ biến B. popularly (adv): một cách phổ biến C. popularize (v): truyền bá, phổ cập cho phổ biến D. popularity (n): sự phổ biến Cấu trúc: be popular with sb/sth: được ưa chuộng, phổ biến với ai/cái gì. Tạm dịch: Nhà hàng này được ưa chuộng với những người thích đồ ăn Việt Nam. Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_15 |  | Question 15: Tom’s brother asked him to…..the music so that he could sleep. A. close down  B. go up  C. turn down  D. stand up | C |  | Kiến thức: Cụm động từ Giải thích: A. close down: đóng cửa B. go up: đi lên, tăng C. turn down: từ chối; giảm (âm thanh) xuống D. stand up: đứng lên Tạm dịch: Anh trai của Tom đã yêu cầu cậu ấy cho nhỏ nhạc xuống để anh ấy còn ngủ. Chọn đáp án C. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_16 |  | Question 16: When Linda was little, her mother used to…..her a bedtime story every night. A. tell  B. speak  C. say  D. talk | A |  | Kiến thức: Sự kết hợp từ Giải thích: tell + story: kể chuyện Tạm dịch: Khi Linda còn nhỏ, mẹ cô ấy từng kể cho cô nghe những câu chuyện trước khi đi ngủ mỗi tối. Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_17 |  | Question 17: Students from other schools have to pay a small to join the club. A. fee  B. fare  C. wage  D. salary | A |  | Kiến thức: Từ vựng Giải thích: A. fee (n): phí B. fare (n): tiền xe, tiền vé C. wage (n): tiền lương, tiền công D. salary (n): lương Tạm dịch: Sinh viên từ các trường khác sẽ phải trả một khoản phí nhỏ để tham gia câu lạc bộ. Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_18 |  | Question 18: As the season turns from spring to summer, some people feel a bit under the….. and can’t concentrate fully on their work. A. storm  B. weather  C. climate  D. rain | B |  | Kiến thức: Thành ngữ Giải thích: under the weather (idiom): không khỏe, ốm Các phương án khác không kết hợp với “under the” để tạo thành thành ngữ trên. A. storm (n): bão C. climate (n): khí hậu D. rain (n): mưa Tạm dịch: Khi chuyển mùa từ xuân sang hè, một số người sẽ thấy không khỏe và không thể tập trung hoàn toàn vào công việc của họ. Chọn đáp án B. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_19 |  | Question 19: James had a cosy birthday party at home last Friday in the…..of his close friends. A. company  B. business  C. atmosphere  D. residence | A |  | Kiến thức: Từ vựng/Cụm từ Giải thích: A. company (n): sự đi cùng, sự cùng ở => in the company of sb = with sb: với ai đó B. business (n): sự kinh doanh, doanh nghiệp => be in the business of doing something: coi một hoạt động nào đó là một phần thiết yếu của những gì bạn làm C. atmosphere (n): không khí D. residence (n): sự cư trú => in residence: có một vị trí chính thức ở một nơi cụ thể như trường cao đẳng hoặc đại học Tạm dịch: James đã có một bữa tiệc sinh nhật ấm áp tại nhà vào thứ Sáu tuần trước với những người bạn thân thiết của anh ấy. Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_20 |  | Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.  Question 20: It’s great to go out on such a \underline{lovely} day. A. ugly  B. beautiful  C. old  D. modern | B |  | Kiến thức: Từ vựng – từ đồng nghĩa Giải thích: A. ugly (adj): xấu xí B. beautiful (adj): đẹp C. old (adj): già, cũ D. modern (adj): hiện đại => lovely (adj): đẹp, đáng yêu, thú vị... = beautiful Tạm dịch: Thật tuyệt để đi ra ngoài vào một ngày đẹp trời như thế này. Chọn đáp án B. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_21 |  | Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions. Question 21: Josh’s \underline{ambition} is to become a successful businessman like his father. A. dream  B. doubt  C. pleasure  D. patience | A |  | Kiến thức: Từ đồng nghĩa Giải thích: A. dream (n): mơ ước, hi vọng B. doubt (n): sự nghi ngờ C. pleasure (n): niềm vui thích, ý muốn D. patience (n): sự kiên nhẫn ambition (n): hoài bão, tham vọng => ambition = dream Tạm dịch: Hoài bão của John là trở thành một doanh nhân thành đạt như bố của anh ấy. Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_22 |  | 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. Question 22: You should dress \underline{neatly} for the interview to make a good impression on the interviewers. A. untidily  B. formally   C. unfairly  D. comfortably | A |  | Kiến thức: Từ trái nghĩa Giải thích: A. untidily (adv): một cách không gọn gàng B. formally (adv): một cách trang trọng C. unfairly (adv): một cách không công bằng D. comfortably (adv): một cách thoải mái neatly (adv): một cách gọn gàng, ngăn nắp => neatly >< untidily Tạm dịch: Bạn nên ăn mặc một cách gọn gàng cho buổi phỏng vấn để tạo được ấn tượng tốt với người phỏng vấn. Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_23 |  | 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. Question 23: The Covid-19 pandemic has \underline{taken} \underline{a} \underline{heavy} \underline{toll} on the country’s aviation industry due to international travel restrictions. A. considerably benefited  B. negatively changed C. severely damaged  D. completely replaced | A |  | Kiến thức: Từ trái nghĩa Giải thích: A. considerably benefited: được hưởng lợi đáng kể B. negatively changed: thay đổi tiêu cực C. severely damaged: bị hư hỏng nặng D. completely replaced: thay thế hoàn toàn take a heavy toll on someone/ something: có ảnh hưởng xấu, thiệt hại nghiêm trọng lên ai/ cái gì => take a heavy toll on >< considerably benefited Tạm dịch: Đại dịch Covid-19 đã gây thiệt hại nặng nề cho ngành hàng không của đất nước do hạn chế đi lại quốc tế. Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_24 |  | Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.  Question 24: Tim is talking to Peter, his new classmate, in the classroom.  ~ Tim: “How far is it from your house to school, Peter?”  ~ Peter:“……….” A. About five kilometres  B. A bit too old  C. Not too expensive  D. Five hours ago | A |  | Kiến thức: Ngôn ngữ giao tiếp Giải thích: Tim: “Từ nhà bạn đến trường học cách bao xa. Peter?” - Peter: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” A. Khoảng 5 cây số B. Hơi già => không phù hợp nghĩa C. Không quá đắt => không phù hợp nghĩa D. 5 tiếng trước => không phù hợp nghĩa Tạm dịch: Tim: “Từ nhà bạn đến trường học cách bao xa. Peter?” - Peter: “Khoảng 5 cây số” Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_25 |  | Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.  Question 25: Jack and David are talking about taking a gap year.  ~ Jack: “I think taking a gap year is a waste of time.”  ~ David: “……. It gives gap-year takers a lot of valuable experiences.” A. I agree with you  B. I don’t quite agree  C. It’s right  D. My pleasure | B |  | Kiến thức: Ngôn ngữ giao tiếp Giải thích: - Jack: “Tôi nghĩ việc nghỉ một năm trước đại học thật tốn thời gian.” - David: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Nó cho những người nghỉ một năm đó rất nhiều trải nghiệm đáng giá.” A. Tôi đồng ý với bạn => không phù hợp nghĩa B. Tôi không đồng ý lắm C. Đúng vậy => không phù hợp nghĩa D. Hân hạnh của tôi => không phù hợp nghĩa Tạm dịch: - Jack: “Tôi nghĩ việc nghỉ một năm trước đại học thật tốn thời gian.” - David: “Tôi không đồng ý lắm. Nó cho những người nghỉ một năm đó rất nhiều trải nghiệm đáng giá.” Chọn đáp án B. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_26 |  | Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that bestfits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.  THE BEST STUDENTS  According to most professors, mature students are ideal students because they are hard-working and become actively involved in all aspects of the learning process. The majority of mature students have a poor educational (26)…..but they manage to do exceptionally well at tertiary level. (27)…..many of them have a job and children to raise, they are always present at seminars and lectures and always hand in essays on time. They like studying and writing essays and they enjoy the class discussions (28)…..take place. Consequently, they achieve excellent results. In fact, as they have experienced many of life’s pleasures, they are content with their lives and this has a positive effect on their attitude, making them eager to learn.  On the other hand, despite their enthusiasm and commitment, mature students suffer from anxiety. The fact that they have made (29)…..sacrifices to get into university puts extra pressure on them to succeed. Nevertheless, completing a degree gives mature students a sense of achievement, (30)…..their confidence and improves their job prospects.  (Adapted from Use of English for All Exams by E. Moutsou)  Question 26:  A. development  B. background  C. basement  D. institution | B |  | Kiến thức: Từ vựng Giải thích: A. development (n): sự phát triển B. background (n): nền, bối cảnh C. basement (n): nền móng, tầng hầm D. institution (n): sự thành lập The majority of mature students have a poor educational (26) background but they manage to do exceptionally well at tertiary level. Tạm dịch: Đa số học sinh trưởng thành có nền học vấn kém nhưng họ học giỏi một cách đặc biệt ở cấp đại học. Chọn đáp án B. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_27 |  | Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that bestfits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.  THE BEST STUDENTS  According to most professors, mature students are ideal students because they are hard-working and become actively involved in all aspects of the learning process. The majority of mature students have a poor educational (26)…..but they manage to do exceptionally well at tertiary level. (27)…..many of them have a job and children to raise, they are always present at seminars and lectures and always hand in essays on time. They like studying and writing essays and they enjoy the class discussions (28)…..take place. Consequently, they achieve excellent results. In fact, as they have experienced many of life’s pleasures, they are content with their lives and this has a positive effect on their attitude, making them eager to learn.  On the other hand, despite their enthusiasm and commitment, mature students suffer from anxiety. The fact that they have made (29)…..sacrifices to get into university puts extra pressure on them to succeed. Nevertheless, completing a degree gives mature students a sense of achievement, (30)…..their confidence and improves their job prospects.  (Adapted from Use of English for All Exams by E. Moutsou) Question 27:  A. Although  B. But  C. So  D. And | A |  | Kiến thức: Từ nối Giải thích: A. Although: mặc dù B. But: nhưng C. So: vậy cho nên D. And: và Cấu trúc: Although + S + V, S + V..: Mặc dù, ... (27) Although many of them have a job and children to raise, they are always present at seminars and lectures and always hand in essays on time. Tạm dịch: Mặc dù nhiều người trong số họ có công việc và con cái phải nuôi nấng, nhưng họ luôn có mặt tại các buổi hội thảo, diễn thuyết và luôn nộp bài đúng hạn. Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_28 |  | Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that bestfits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.  THE BEST STUDENTS  According to most professors, mature students are ideal students because they are hard-working and become actively involved in all aspects of the learning process. The majority of mature students have a poor educational (26)…..but they manage to do exceptionally well at tertiary level. (27)…..many of them have a job and children to raise, they are always present at seminars and lectures and always hand in essays on time. They like studying and writing essays and they enjoy the class discussions (28)…..take place. Consequently, they achieve excellent results. In fact, as they have experienced many of life’s pleasures, they are content with their lives and this has a positive effect on their attitude, making them eager to learn.  On the other hand, despite their enthusiasm and commitment, mature students suffer from anxiety. The fact that they have made (29)…..sacrifices to get into university puts extra pressure on them to succeed. Nevertheless, completing a degree gives mature students a sense of achievement, (30)…..their confidence and improves their job prospects.  (Adapted from Use of English for All Exams by E. Moutsou) Question 28:  A. whom  B. which  C. where  D. when | B |  | Kiến thức: Đại từ quan hệ Giải thích: A. whom: chỉ người B. which: chỉ vật C. where: chỉ nơi chốn D. when: chỉ thời gian Trước chỗ trống là danh từ chỉ vật “class discussions” – “thảo luận trong lớp học” They like studying and writing essays and they enjoy the class discussions (28) which take place. Tạm dịch: Họ thích học và viết tiểu luận và họ thích các cuộc thảo luận trong lớp diễn ra. Chọn đáp án B. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_29 |  | Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that bestfits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.  THE BEST STUDENTS  According to most professors, mature students are ideal students because they are hard-working and become actively involved in all aspects of the learning process. The majority of mature students have a poor educational (26)…..but they manage to do exceptionally well at tertiary level. (27)…..many of them have a job and children to raise, they are always present at seminars and lectures and always hand in essays on time. They like studying and writing essays and they enjoy the class discussions (28)…..take place. Consequently, they achieve excellent results. In fact, as they have experienced many of life’s pleasures, they are content with their lives and this has a positive effect on their attitude, making them eager to learn.  On the other hand, despite their enthusiasm and commitment, mature students suffer from anxiety. The fact that they have made (29)…..sacrifices to get into university puts extra pressure on them to succeed. Nevertheless, completing a degree gives mature students a sense of achievement, (30)…..their confidence and improves their job prospects.  (Adapted from Use of English for All Exams by E. Moutsou) Question 29:  A. every  B. another  C. much  D. many | D |  | Kiến thức: Lượng từ Giải thích: A. every + danh từ đếm được số ít: mọi B. another + danh từ đếm được số ít: cái khác C. much + danh từ không đếm được: nhiều D. many + danh từ đếm được số nhiều: nhiều Sau chỗ trống là danh từ đếm được số nhiều “sacrifices” = “hi sinh” The fact that they have made (29) many sacrifices to get into university puts extra pressure on them to succeed. Tạm dịch: Thực tế việc họ phải hy sinh rất nhiều để được vào đại học thì gây thêm áp lực cho họ để thành công Chọn đáp án D. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_30 |  | Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that bestfits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.  THE BEST STUDENTS  According to most professors, mature students are ideal students because they are hard-working and become actively involved in all aspects of the learning process. The majority of mature students have a poor educational (26)…..but they manage to do exceptionally well at tertiary level. (27)…..many of them have a job and children to raise, they are always present at seminars and lectures and always hand in essays on time. They like studying and writing essays and they enjoy the class discussions (28)…..take place. Consequently, they achieve excellent results. In fact, as they have experienced many of life’s pleasures, they are content with their lives and this has a positive effect on their attitude, making them eager to learn.  On the other hand, despite their enthusiasm and commitment, mature students suffer from anxiety. The fact that they have made (29)…..sacrifices to get into university puts extra pressure on them to succeed. Nevertheless, completing a degree gives mature students a sense of achievement, (30)…..their confidence and improves their job prospects.  (Adapted from Use of English for All Exams by E. Moutsou) Question 30:  A. arises  B. boosts  C. mounts  D. surges | B |  | Kiến thức: Từ vựng Giải thích: arise (v): xuất hiện, nảy sinh ra boost (n): nâng lên, đẩy mạnh mount (v): leo, trèo lên surge (v): dâng, tràn Nevertheless, completing a degree gives mature students a sense of achievement, (30) boosts their confidence and improves their job prospects. Tạm dịch: Tuy nhiên, hoàn thành bằng cấp mang lại cho sinh viên trưởng thành cảm giác đạt được thành tích, nâng cao sự tự tin và cải thiện triển vọng việc làm của họ. Chọn đáp án B. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_31 |  | 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 from 31 to 35.   Marcel Bich, a French manufacturer of traditional ink pens, was the man turning the ballpoint pen into an item that today almost anyone can afford. Bich was shocked at the poor quality of the ballpoint pens that were available, and also at their high cost. However, he recognised that the ballpoint was a firmly established invention, and he decided to design a cheap pen that worked well and would be commercially successful.  Bich went to the Biro brothers and asked them if he could use the design of their original invention in one of his own pens. In return, he offered to pay them every time he sold a pen. Then, for two years, Bich studied the detailed construction of every ballpoint pen that was being sold, often working with a microscope.  By 1950, he was ready to introduce his new wonder: a plastic pen with a clear barrel that wrote smoothly, did not leak and only cost a few cents. He called it the ‘Bic Cristal’. The ballpoint pen had finally become a \underline{practical} writing instrument. The public liked it immediately, and today it is as common as the pencil. In Britain, they are still called Biros, and many Bic models also say ‘Biro’ on the side of the pen, to remind people of their original inventors.   Bich became extremely wealthy thanks to his invention, \underline{which} had worldwide appeal. Over the next 60 years his company, Societe Bic, opened factories all over the world and expanded its range of inexpensive products. Today, Bic is as famous for its lighters and razors as it is for its pens, and you can even buy a Bic mobile phone.  (Adapted from Complete IELTS Workbook by Rawdon Wyatt)  Question 31: What could be the best title for the passage? A. From Mobile Devices to Ballpoint Pens B. From a Luxury Item to an Everyday Object C. Ballpoint Pen’s New Design - For Better or Worse? D. Biros - A Business Model in Britain | B |  | Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu Giải thích: Cái nào có thể là tiêu đề hay nhất cho bài đọc? A. Từ các thiết bị di động đến bút bi B. Từ món đồ xa xỉ thành vật dụng hàng ngày C. Thiết kế mới của bút bi – tốt hơn hay tệ hơn? D. Biros – Một doanh nhân mẫu ở Anh Thông tin: Marcel Bich, a French manufacturer of traditional ink pens, was the man who turned the ballpoint pen into an item that today almost anyone can afford. Tạm dịch: Marcel Bich, một nhà sản xuất bút mực truyền thống của Pháp, là người đã biến chiếc bút bi thành một vật dụng mà ngày nay hầu như ai cũng có thể mua được. Chọn đáp án B. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_32 |  | 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 from 31 to 35.   Marcel Bich, a French manufacturer of traditional ink pens, was the man turning the ballpoint pen into an item that today almost anyone can afford. Bich was shocked at the poor quality of the ballpoint pens that were available, and also at their high cost. However, he recognised that the ballpoint was a firmly established invention, and he decided to design a cheap pen that worked well and would be commercially successful.  Bich went to the Biro brothers and asked them if he could use the design of their original invention in one of his own pens. In return, he offered to pay them every time he sold a pen. Then, for two years, Bich studied the detailed construction of every ballpoint pen that was being sold, often working with a microscope.  By 1950, he was ready to introduce his new wonder: a plastic pen with a clear barrel that wrote smoothly, did not leak and only cost a few cents. He called it the ‘Bic Cristal’. The ballpoint pen had finally become a \underline{practical} writing instrument. The public liked it immediately, and today it is as common as the pencil. In Britain, they are still called Biros, and many Bic models also say ‘Biro’ on the side of the pen, to remind people of their original inventors.   Bich became extremely wealthy thanks to his invention, \underline{which} had worldwide appeal. Over the next 60 years his company, Societe Bic, opened factories all over the world and expanded its range of inexpensive products. Today, Bic is as famous for its lighters and razors as it is for its pens, and you can even buy a Bic mobile phone.  (Adapted from Complete IELTS Workbook by Rawdon Wyatt) Question 32: According to paragraph 1, Marcel Bich was shocked because…... A. a cheap pen could be designed with great commercial success B. a firm was not established to produce high-quality ballpoint pens C. most people could not afford such a firmly established invention D. the ballpoint pens available were expensive despite their poor quality | D |  | Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu Giải thích: Theo đoạn 1, Marcel Bich đã bị sốc bởi vì \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. một chiếc bút máy rẻ có thể được thiết kế với thành công thương mại lớn B. một công ty/hãng không được thành lập để sản xuất bút bi chất lượng cao C. hầu hết mọi người không thể mua được một phát minh vững chắc như vậy D. bút bi hiện có lúc đó thì thật là đắt mặc cho chất lượng của chúng thật tệ Thông tin: Bich was appalled at the poor quality of the ballpoint pens that were available, and was also shocked at their high cost. Tạm dịch: Bich kinh ngạc trước chất lượng kém của những chiếc bút bi hiện có, đồng thời cũng bị sốc với giá thành cao của chúng. Chọn đáp án D. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_33 |  | 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 from 31 to 35.   Marcel Bich, a French manufacturer of traditional ink pens, was the man turning the ballpoint pen into an item that today almost anyone can afford. Bich was shocked at the poor quality of the ballpoint pens that were available, and also at their high cost. However, he recognised that the ballpoint was a firmly established invention, and he decided to design a cheap pen that worked well and would be commercially successful.  Bich went to the Biro brothers and asked them if he could use the design of their original invention in one of his own pens. In return, he offered to pay them every time he sold a pen. Then, for two years, Bich studied the detailed construction of every ballpoint pen that was being sold, often working with a microscope.  By 1950, he was ready to introduce his new wonder: a plastic pen with a clear barrel that wrote smoothly, did not leak and only cost a few cents. He called it the ‘Bic Cristal’. The ballpoint pen had finally become a \underline{practical} writing instrument. The public liked it immediately, and today it is as common as the pencil. In Britain, they are still called Biros, and many Bic models also say ‘Biro’ on the side of the pen, to remind people of their original inventors.   Bich became extremely wealthy thanks to his invention, \underline{which} had worldwide appeal. Over the next 60 years his company, Societe Bic, opened factories all over the world and expanded its range of inexpensive products. Today, Bic is as famous for its lighters and razors as it is for its pens, and you can even buy a Bic mobile phone.  (Adapted from Complete IELTS Workbook by Rawdon Wyatt) Question 33: The word “practical” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to…… A. accurate  B. traditional  C. sharp  D. useful | D |  | Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu Giải thích: Từ “practical” trong đoạn 3 thì có gần nghĩa nhất với \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. accurate (adj): chính xác B. traditional (adj): truyền thống C. sharp (adj): sắc bén D. useful (adj): hữu ích => practical (adj): thiết thực, có ích = useful Thông tin: The ballpoint pen had finally become a practical writing instrument. Tạm dịch: Bút bi cuối cùng đã trở thành một công cụ viết thiết thực. Chọn đáp án D. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_34 |  | 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 from 31 to 35.   Marcel Bich, a French manufacturer of traditional ink pens, was the man turning the ballpoint pen into an item that today almost anyone can afford. Bich was shocked at the poor quality of the ballpoint pens that were available, and also at their high cost. However, he recognised that the ballpoint was a firmly established invention, and he decided to design a cheap pen that worked well and would be commercially successful.  Bich went to the Biro brothers and asked them if he could use the design of their original invention in one of his own pens. In return, he offered to pay them every time he sold a pen. Then, for two years, Bich studied the detailed construction of every ballpoint pen that was being sold, often working with a microscope.  By 1950, he was ready to introduce his new wonder: a plastic pen with a clear barrel that wrote smoothly, did not leak and only cost a few cents. He called it the ‘Bic Cristal’. The ballpoint pen had finally become a \underline{practical} writing instrument. The public liked it immediately, and today it is as common as the pencil. In Britain, they are still called Biros, and many Bic models also say ‘Biro’ on the side of the pen, to remind people of their original inventors.   Bich became extremely wealthy thanks to his invention, \underline{which} had worldwide appeal. Over the next 60 years his company, Societe Bic, opened factories all over the world and expanded its range of inexpensive products. Today, Bic is as famous for its lighters and razors as it is for its pens, and you can even buy a Bic mobile phone.  (Adapted from Complete IELTS Workbook by Rawdon Wyatt) Question 34: The word “which” in paragraph 4 refers to……. A. factories  B. company  C. invention  D. range | C |  | Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu Giải thích: Từ “which” trong đoạn 4 đề cập đến \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. factories (n): các nhà máy B. company (n): công ty C. invention (n): phát minh D. range (n): loại => which thay thế cho danh từ đứng ngay trước nó là “invention”. Thông tin: Bich became extremely wealthy thanks to his invention, which had worldwide appeal. Tạm dịch: Bich trở nên cực kỳ giàu có nhờ phát minh của mình, cái mà đã có sức hút trên toàn thế giới. Chọn đáp án C. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_35 |  | 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 from 31 to 35.   Marcel Bich, a French manufacturer of traditional ink pens, was the man turning the ballpoint pen into an item that today almost anyone can afford. Bich was shocked at the poor quality of the ballpoint pens that were available, and also at their high cost. However, he recognised that the ballpoint was a firmly established invention, and he decided to design a cheap pen that worked well and would be commercially successful.  Bich went to the Biro brothers and asked them if he could use the design of their original invention in one of his own pens. In return, he offered to pay them every time he sold a pen. Then, for two years, Bich studied the detailed construction of every ballpoint pen that was being sold, often working with a microscope.  By 1950, he was ready to introduce his new wonder: a plastic pen with a clear barrel that wrote smoothly, did not leak and only cost a few cents. He called it the ‘Bic Cristal’. The ballpoint pen had finally become a \underline{practical} writing instrument. The public liked it immediately, and today it is as common as the pencil. In Britain, they are still called Biros, and many Bic models also say ‘Biro’ on the side of the pen, to remind people of their original inventors.   Bich became extremely wealthy thanks to his invention, \underline{which} had worldwide appeal. Over the next 60 years his company, Societe Bic, opened factories all over the world and expanded its range of inexpensive products. Today, Bic is as famous for its lighters and razors as it is for its pens, and you can even buy a Bic mobile phone.  (Adapted from Complete IELTS Workbook by Rawdon Wyatt) Question 35: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as products of Bich’s company? A. mobile phones  B. lighters  C. pencils  D. razors | C |  | Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu Giải thích: Theo bài đọc, cái nào trong số những cái dưới đây không được nhắc đến như là sản phẩm của công ty Bich? A. mobile phones: điện thoại di động B. lighters: bật lửa C. pencils: bút chì D. razors: dao cạo râu Thông tin: Today, Bich is as famous for its lighters and razors as it is for its pens, and you can even buy a Bic mobile phone. Tạm dịch: Ngày nay, Bic nổi tiếng với bật lửa và dao cạo râu cũng như bút viết, và bạn thậm chí có thể mua một chiếc điện thoại di động Bic. => không nhắc đến bút chì. Chọn đáp án C. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_36 |  | 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 from 36 to 42.  A study was set up to examine the old marriage advice about whether it’s more important to be happy or to be right. Couples therapists sometimes suggest that in an attempt to avoid constant arguments, spouses weigh up whether pressing the point is worth the misery of marital \underline{discord}. The researchers from the University of Auckland noticed that many of their patients were adding stress to their lives by insisting on being right, even when it worked against their well-being.   The researchers then found a couple who were willing to record their quality of life on a scale of 1 to 10. They told the man, who wanted to be happy more than right, about the purpose of the study and asked him to agree with every opinion and request his wife had without complaint, even when he profoundly didn’t agree. The wife was not informed of the purpose of the study and just asked to record her quality of life.  Things went rapidly downhill for the couple. The man’s quality-of-life scores fell, from 7 to 3, over the course of the experiment. The wife’s scores rose modestly, from 8 to 8.5, before she became hostile to the idea of recording the scores. Rather than creating harmony, the husband’s agreeableness led to the wife becoming increasingly \underline{critical} of what he did and said (in the husband’s opinion). After 12 days he broke down, and the study was called off because of “severe adverse outcomes.”  The researchers concluded, shockingly, that humans need to be right and acknowledged as right, at least some of the time, to be happy. \underline{They} also noted this was further proof that if given too much power, humans tend to “assume the alpha position and, as with chimpanzees, they become very aggressive and dangerous.” It is often said that there can be no peace without justice, and that’s true of domestic sphere.  Obviously the results are to be taken with extreme caution, since this was just one couple with who-knows-what underlying issues beforehand. But the study’s chief author, Dr. Bruce Arroll, maintains that the question of happiness vs. rightness, theoretically, could be settled by scientific inquiry with a wider sample. “This would include a randomized controlled trial,” he says. “However, we would be reluctant to do the definitive study because of the concern about divorce.” (Adapted from https://healthland.time.com) Question 36: Which best serves as the title for the passage? A. Expert Advice: It Pays to be Kind rather than to be Right B. It’s Worth Listening to Experts for a Happy Marriage C. Marriage Experiment: It’s Better to be Right than Happy D. It Makes Sense to Avoid Marriage Conflicts | C |  | Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu Giải thích: Câu nào làm tiêu đề hay nhất cho đoạn văn? A. Lời khuyên của chuyên gia: Tử tế hơn là đúng sai => không có thông tin về sự “tử tế” trong bài B. Thật đáng để lắng nghe các chuyên gia cho một cuộc hôn nhân hạnh phúc => chỉ có câu đầu nhắc đến “advice” nhưng không có chi tiết nào khác nói đến việc chuyên gia chia sẻ về hôn nhân hạnh phúc C. Thử nghiệm trong hôn nhân: Thà đúng hơn là hạnh phúc D. Có ý nghĩa để tránh xung đột trong hôn nhân => chỉ là chi tiết nhỏ của đoạn 1 Chọn đáp án C. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_37 |  | 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 from 36 to 42.  A study was set up to examine the old marriage advice about whether it’s more important to be happy or to be right. Couples therapists sometimes suggest that in an attempt to avoid constant arguments, spouses weigh up whether pressing the point is worth the misery of marital \underline{discord}. The researchers from the University of Auckland noticed that many of their patients were adding stress to their lives by insisting on being right, even when it worked against their well-being.   The researchers then found a couple who were willing to record their quality of life on a scale of 1 to 10. They told the man, who wanted to be happy more than right, about the purpose of the study and asked him to agree with every opinion and request his wife had without complaint, even when he profoundly didn’t agree. The wife was not informed of the purpose of the study and just asked to record her quality of life.  Things went rapidly downhill for the couple. The man’s quality-of-life scores fell, from 7 to 3, over the course of the experiment. The wife’s scores rose modestly, from 8 to 8.5, before she became hostile to the idea of recording the scores. Rather than creating harmony, the husband’s agreeableness led to the wife becoming increasingly \underline{critical} of what he did and said (in the husband’s opinion). After 12 days he broke down, and the study was called off because of “severe adverse outcomes.”  The researchers concluded, shockingly, that humans need to be right and acknowledged as right, at least some of the time, to be happy. \underline{They} also noted this was further proof that if given too much power, humans tend to “assume the alpha position and, as with chimpanzees, they become very aggressive and dangerous.” It is often said that there can be no peace without justice, and that’s true of domestic sphere.  Obviously the results are to be taken with extreme caution, since this was just one couple with who-knows-what underlying issues beforehand. But the study’s chief author, Dr. Bruce Arroll, maintains that the question of happiness vs. rightness, theoretically, could be settled by scientific inquiry with a wider sample. “This would include a randomized controlled trial,” he says. “However, we would be reluctant to do the definitive study because of the concern about divorce.” (Adapted from )  Question 37: The word “discord” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to…... A. disagreement  B. status  C. understanding  D. disloyalty | A |  | Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu Giải thích: Từ “discord” (tranh cãi, bất hòa) trong đoạn 1 thì gần nghĩa nhất với \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. disagreement (n): sự không đồng ý B. status (n): địa vị, trạng thái C. understanding (n): sự hiểu biết, thấu hiểu D. disloyalty (n): sự không trung thành Thông tin: Couples therapists sometimes suggest that in a bid to avoid constant arguments, spouses weigh up whether pressing the point is worth the misery of marital discord. Tạm dịch: Các chuyên gia trị liệu cho các cặp đôi đôi khi gợi ý rằng để tránh những cuộc tranh cãi triền miên, vợ chồng hãy cân nhắc xem liệu việc nhấn mạnh vấn đề có đáng với sự khổ sở vì bất hòa trong hôn nhân hay không. Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_38 |  | 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 from 36 to 42.  A study was set up to examine the old marriage advice about whether it’s more important to be happy or to be right. Couples therapists sometimes suggest that in an attempt to avoid constant arguments, spouses weigh up whether pressing the point is worth the misery of marital \underline{discord}. The researchers from the University of Auckland noticed that many of their patients were adding stress to their lives by insisting on being right, even when it worked against their well-being.   The researchers then found a couple who were willing to record their quality of life on a scale of 1 to 10. They told the man, who wanted to be happy more than right, about the purpose of the study and asked him to agree with every opinion and request his wife had without complaint, even when he profoundly didn’t agree. The wife was not informed of the purpose of the study and just asked to record her quality of life.  Things went rapidly downhill for the couple. The man’s quality-of-life scores fell, from 7 to 3, over the course of the experiment. The wife’s scores rose modestly, from 8 to 8.5, before she became hostile to the idea of recording the scores. Rather than creating harmony, the husband’s agreeableness led to the wife becoming increasingly \underline{critical} of what he did and said (in the husband’s opinion). After 12 days he broke down, and the study was called off because of “severe adverse outcomes.”  The researchers concluded, shockingly, that humans need to be right and acknowledged as right, at least some of the time, to be happy. \underline{They} also noted this was further proof that if given too much power, humans tend to “assume the alpha position and, as with chimpanzees, they become very aggressive and dangerous.” It is often said that there can be no peace without justice, and that’s true of domestic sphere.  Obviously the results are to be taken with extreme caution, since this was just one couple with who-knows-what underlying issues beforehand. But the study’s chief author, Dr. Bruce Arroll, maintains that the question of happiness vs. rightness, theoretically, could be settled by scientific inquiry with a wider sample. “This would include a randomized controlled trial,” he says. “However, we would be reluctant to do the definitive study because of the concern about divorce.” (Adapted from ) Question 38: In paragraph 1, the study was conducted in order to…… A. illustrate how to live a happier life  B. test an old piece of advice on marriage C. find out the best advice for couples  D. see if people are happy in their marriage | B |  | Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu Giải thích: Trong đoạn 1, nghiên cứu được tiến hành nhằm mục đích \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. minh họa cách sống hạnh phúc hơn B. thử nghiệm một lời khuyên cũ về hôn nhân C. tìm ra lời khuyên tốt nhất cho các cặp vợ chồng D. xem mọi người có hạnh phúc trong hôn nhân của họ không Thông tin: A study was set up to examine the old marriage advice about whether it's more important to be happy or to be right. Tạm dịch: Một nghiên cứu đã được thiết lập để xem xét lời khuyên trong hôn nhân cũ về việc hạnh phúc hay sự đúng sai là quan trọng hơn. Chọn đáp án B. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_39 |  | 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 from 36 to 42.  A study was set up to examine the old marriage advice about whether it’s more important to be happy or to be right. Couples therapists sometimes suggest that in an attempt to avoid constant arguments, spouses weigh up whether pressing the point is worth the misery of marital \underline{discord}. The researchers from the University of Auckland noticed that many of their patients were adding stress to their lives by insisting on being right, even when it worked against their well-being.   The researchers then found a couple who were willing to record their quality of life on a scale of 1 to 10. They told the man, who wanted to be happy more than right, about the purpose of the study and asked him to agree with every opinion and request his wife had without complaint, even when he profoundly didn’t agree. The wife was not informed of the purpose of the study and just asked to record her quality of life.  Things went rapidly downhill for the couple. The man’s quality-of-life scores fell, from 7 to 3, over the course of the experiment. The wife’s scores rose modestly, from 8 to 8.5, before she became hostile to the idea of recording the scores. Rather than creating harmony, the husband’s agreeableness led to the wife becoming increasingly \underline{critical} of what he did and said (in the husband’s opinion). After 12 days he broke down, and the study was called off because of “severe adverse outcomes.”  The researchers concluded, shockingly, that humans need to be right and acknowledged as right, at least some of the time, to be happy. \underline{They} also noted this was further proof that if given too much power, humans tend to “assume the alpha position and, as with chimpanzees, they become very aggressive and dangerous.” It is often said that there can be no peace without justice, and that’s true of domestic sphere.  Obviously the results are to be taken with extreme caution, since this was just one couple with who-knows-what underlying issues beforehand. But the study’s chief author, Dr. Bruce Arroll, maintains that the question of happiness vs. rightness, theoretically, could be settled by scientific inquiry with a wider sample. “This would include a randomized controlled trial,” he says. “However, we would be reluctant to do the definitive study because of the concern about divorce.” (Adapted from ) Question 39: The word “critical” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to…… A. agreeable  B. disapproving  C. unequal  D. encouraging | B |  | Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu Giải thích: Từ "critical" (chỉ trích) trong đoạn 3 gần nghĩa nhất với \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. agreeable (adj): đồng ý B. disapproving (adj): không tán thành C. unequal (adj): không bình đẳng D. encouraging (adj): có tính khuyến khích, cổ vũ Thông tin: Rather than causing harmony, the husband's agreeableness led to the wife becoming increasingly critical of what he did and said (in the husband's opinion). Tạm dịch: Thay vì dẫn đến sự hòa hợp, sự dễ chịu của người chồng khiến người vợ ngày càng chỉ trích những gì anh ta làm và nói (theo ý kiến của người chồng). Chọn đáp án B. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_40 |  | 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 from 36 to 42.  A study was set up to examine the old marriage advice about whether it’s more important to be happy or to be right. Couples therapists sometimes suggest that in an attempt to avoid constant arguments, spouses weigh up whether pressing the point is worth the misery of marital \underline{discord}. The researchers from the University of Auckland noticed that many of their patients were adding stress to their lives by insisting on being right, even when it worked against their well-being.   The researchers then found a couple who were willing to record their quality of life on a scale of 1 to 10. They told the man, who wanted to be happy more than right, about the purpose of the study and asked him to agree with every opinion and request his wife had without complaint, even when he profoundly didn’t agree. The wife was not informed of the purpose of the study and just asked to record her quality of life.  Things went rapidly downhill for the couple. The man’s quality-of-life scores fell, from 7 to 3, over the course of the experiment. The wife’s scores rose modestly, from 8 to 8.5, before she became hostile to the idea of recording the scores. Rather than creating harmony, the husband’s agreeableness led to the wife becoming increasingly \underline{critical} of what he did and said (in the husband’s opinion). After 12 days he broke down, and the study was called off because of “severe adverse outcomes.”  The researchers concluded, shockingly, that humans need to be right and acknowledged as right, at least some of the time, to be happy. \underline{They} also noted this was further proof that if given too much power, humans tend to “assume the alpha position and, as with chimpanzees, they become very aggressive and dangerous.” It is often said that there can be no peace without justice, and that’s true of domestic sphere.  Obviously the results are to be taken with extreme caution, since this was just one couple with who-knows-what underlying issues beforehand. But the study’s chief author, Dr. Bruce Arroll, maintains that the question of happiness vs. rightness, theoretically, could be settled by scientific inquiry with a wider sample. “This would include a randomized controlled trial,” he says. “However, we would be reluctant to do the definitive study because of the concern about divorce.” (Adapted from ) Question 40: The word “They” in paragraph 4 refers to…… A. researchers  B. results  C. chimpanzees  D. humans | A |  | Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu Giải thích: Từ “They” trong đoạn 4 đề cập đến \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. researchers: các nhà nghiên cứu B. results: các kết quả C. chimpanzees: các con tinh tinh D. humans: con người Thông tin: The researchers concluded, shockingly, that humans need to be right and acknowledged as right, at least some of the time, to be happy. They also noted this was further proof that... Tạm dịch: Các nhà nghiên cứu đã kết luận một cách đáng kinh ngạc rằng con người cần phải đúng và được thừa nhận là đúng, ít nhất là trong một số thời điểm, để được hạnh phúc. Họ cũng lưu ý rằng đây là bằng chứng thêm rằng... Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_41 |  | 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 from 36 to 42.  A study was set up to examine the old marriage advice about whether it’s more important to be happy or to be right. Couples therapists sometimes suggest that in an attempt to avoid constant arguments, spouses weigh up whether pressing the point is worth the misery of marital \underline{discord}. The researchers from the University of Auckland noticed that many of their patients were adding stress to their lives by insisting on being right, even when it worked against their well-being.   The researchers then found a couple who were willing to record their quality of life on a scale of 1 to 10. They told the man, who wanted to be happy more than right, about the purpose of the study and asked him to agree with every opinion and request his wife had without complaint, even when he profoundly didn’t agree. The wife was not informed of the purpose of the study and just asked to record her quality of life.  Things went rapidly downhill for the couple. The man’s quality-of-life scores fell, from 7 to 3, over the course of the experiment. The wife’s scores rose modestly, from 8 to 8.5, before she became hostile to the idea of recording the scores. Rather than creating harmony, the husband’s agreeableness led to the wife becoming increasingly \underline{critical} of what he did and said (in the husband’s opinion). After 12 days he broke down, and the study was called off because of “severe adverse outcomes.”  The researchers concluded, shockingly, that humans need to be right and acknowledged as right, at least some of the time, to be happy. \underline{They} also noted this was further proof that if given too much power, humans tend to “assume the alpha position and, as with chimpanzees, they become very aggressive and dangerous.” It is often said that there can be no peace without justice, and that’s true of domestic sphere.  Obviously the results are to be taken with extreme caution, since this was just one couple with who-knows-what underlying issues beforehand. But the study’s chief author, Dr. Bruce Arroll, maintains that the question of happiness vs. rightness, theoretically, could be settled by scientific inquiry with a wider sample. “This would include a randomized controlled trial,” he says. “However, we would be reluctant to do the definitive study because of the concern about divorce.” (Adapted from ) Question 41: Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage? A. The woman in the study was kept in the dark about its aim. B. It was anticipated that people need to be regarded as right to be happy. C. Having too much power in hand may lead to aggression among people. D. In domestic sphere, peace can hardly be maintained without justice. | B |  | Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu Giải thích: Điều nào sau đây KHÔNG đúng, theo đoạn văn? A. Người phụ nữ trong nghiên cứu được giấu kín về mục đích của cuộc nghiên cứu. B. Người ta đã đoán trước rằng mọi người cần được coi là đúng để được hạnh phúc. C. Có quá nhiều quyền lực trong tay có thể dẫn đến sự hiếu chiến giữa mọi người. D. Trong phạm vi đối nội, hòa bình khó có thể được duy trì nếu không có công lý. Thông tin: - The wife was not informed of the purpose of the study and just asked to record her quality of life. - ... if given too much power, humans tend to “assume the alpha position and, as with chimpanzees, they become very aggressive and dangerous.” - It is often said that there can be no peace without justice, and that's true of domestic sphere. Tạm dịch: - Người vợ không được thông báo về mục đích của cuộc nghiên cứu và chỉ yêu cầu ghi lại chất lượng cuộc sống của mình. => A đúng -... nếu được trao quá nhiều quyền lực, con người có xu hướng "đảm nhận vị trí alpha và cũng như với tinh tinh, chúng trở nên rất hung dữ và nguy hiểm." => C đúng - Người ta thường nói rằng không thể có hòa bình nếu không có công lý, và điều đó đúng với phạm vi nội bộ. => D đúng Chọn đáp án B. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_42 |  | 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 from 36 to 42.  A study was set up to examine the old marriage advice about whether it’s more important to be happy or to be right. Couples therapists sometimes suggest that in an attempt to avoid constant arguments, spouses weigh up whether pressing the point is worth the misery of marital \underline{discord}. The researchers from the University of Auckland noticed that many of their patients were adding stress to their lives by insisting on being right, even when it worked against their well-being.   The researchers then found a couple who were willing to record their quality of life on a scale of 1 to 10. They told the man, who wanted to be happy more than right, about the purpose of the study and asked him to agree with every opinion and request his wife had without complaint, even when he profoundly didn’t agree. The wife was not informed of the purpose of the study and just asked to record her quality of life.  Things went rapidly downhill for the couple. The man’s quality-of-life scores fell, from 7 to 3, over the course of the experiment. The wife’s scores rose modestly, from 8 to 8.5, before she became hostile to the idea of recording the scores. Rather than creating harmony, the husband’s agreeableness led to the wife becoming increasingly \underline{critical} of what he did and said (in the husband’s opinion). After 12 days he broke down, and the study was called off because of “severe adverse outcomes.”  The researchers concluded, shockingly, that humans need to be right and acknowledged as right, at least some of the time, to be happy. \underline{They} also noted this was further proof that if given too much power, humans tend to “assume the alpha position and, as with chimpanzees, they become very aggressive and dangerous.” It is often said that there can be no peace without justice, and that’s true of domestic sphere.  Obviously the results are to be taken with extreme caution, since this was just one couple with who-knows-what underlying issues beforehand. But the study’s chief author, Dr. Bruce Arroll, maintains that the question of happiness vs. rightness, theoretically, could be settled by scientific inquiry with a wider sample. “This would include a randomized controlled trial,” he says. “However, we would be reluctant to do the definitive study because of the concern about divorce.” (Adapted from ) Question 42: Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 5? A. The findings of the study are inconclusive due to its limited sample. B. Studies of this kind will ultimately lead to divorce among the subjects. C. Further research on the issue will definitely be conducted with a larger sample. D. The researchers are willing to continue the study despite its bad influence. | A |  | Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu Giải thích: Điều nào sau đây có thể được suy ra từ đoạn 5? A. Các phát hiện của nghiên cứu là không thể kết luận do số lượng mẫu tham gia hạn chế. B. Các nghiên cứu kiểu này cuối cùng sẽ dẫn đến ly hôn giữa các đối tượng. => họ chỉ lo ngại, không khẳng định chắc chắn C. Nghiên cứu sâu hơn về vấn đề này chắc chắn sẽ được tiến hành với một mẫu lớn hơn. => mức độ chắc chắn không cao, chỉ đưa ra khả năng (could be) D. Các nhà nghiên cứu sẵn sàng tiếp tục nghiên cứu bất chấp ảnh hưởng xấu của nó. => họ miễn cưỡng thực hiện chứ không phải sẵn sàng, vì có lo ngại Thông tin: Obviously the results are to be taken with extreme caution, since this was just one couple with who knows-what underlying issues beforehand. But the study's chief author, Dr. Bruce Arroll, maintains that the question of happiness vs. rightness, theoretically, could be settled by scientific inquiry with a wider sample. “This would include a randomized controlled trial,” he says. “However we would be reluctant to do the definitive study because of the concern about divorce.” Tạm dịch: Rõ ràng là các kết quả phải được thực hiện một cách hết sức thận trọng, vì đây chỉ là một cặp với những vấn đề cơ bản mà ai-biết-gì cũng biết trước. Nhưng tác giả chính của nghiên cứu, Tiến sĩ Bruce Arroll, khẳng định rằng câu hỏi về hạnh phúc và sự đúng sai, về mặt lý thuyết, có thể được giải quyết bằng cách điều tra khoa học với một mẫu rộng hơn. Ông nói: “Điều này sẽ bao gồm một thử nghiệm ngẫu nhiên có đối chứng. Tuy nhiên, chúng tôi sẽ miễn cưỡng thực hiện nghiên cứu cuối cùng vì lo ngại về việc ly hôn." Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_43 |  | 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.  Question 43: Yesterday \underline{morning}, Joe \underline{ arrives} late for \underline{school} for the \underline{first} time. A. morning  B. arives  C. school  D. first | B |  | Kiến thức: Thì của động từ Giải thích: Dấu hiệu: “Yesterday morning” => động từ chia thì quá khứ đơn Cách dùng: diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ Cấu trúc: S + Ved/bqt + O. Sửa: “arrives” => “arrived” Tạm dịch: Sáng hôm qua, Joe đã đến trường muộn lần đầu tiên. Chọn đáp án B. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_44 |  | 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. Question 44: In \underline{different} parts \underline{of} the world, elephants \underline{are} still hunted for \underline{its} ivory tusks. A. different  B. of  C. are  D. its | D |  | Kiến thức: Tính từ sở hữu Giải thích: “elephants” là danh từ số nhiều đếm được => dùng tính từ sở hữu “their” Sửa: “its” => “their” Tạm dịch: Ở những nơi khác nhau trên thế giới, voi vẫn bị săn bắt để lấy ngà. Chọn đáp án D. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_45 |  | 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. Question 45: It is \underline{essential} to provide high school students with adequate career \underline{orientation}, so they can make more \underline{informative} decisions about their future \underline{major}. A. essential  B. orientation  C. informative  D. major | C |  | Kiến thức: Từ vựng nâng cao Giải thích: informative (adj): cung cấp nhiều thông tin, có tác dụng nâng cao kiến thức informed (adj): có nhiều kiến thức hoặc thông tin về cái gì Sửa: “informative” => (informed” Tạm dịch: Điều cần thiết là cung cấp cho học sinh trung học định hướng nghề nghiệp đầy đủ, vì vậy họ có thể đưa ra quyết định sáng suốt hơn về chuyên ngành tương lai của họ. Chọn đáp án C. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_46 |  | 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.  Question 46: She last visited her home country ten years ago. A. She hasn’t visited her home country for ten years. B. She didn’t visit her home country ten years ago. C. She has visited her home country for ten years. D. She was in her home country for ten years | A |  | Kiến thức: Thì hiện tại hoàn thành Giải thích: Cách dùng: diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ và còn tiếp diễn đến hiện tại Cấu trúc: S + last + V\_quá khứ đơn + O + khoảng thời gian + ago. = S + has/have + not + VP2 for + khoảng thời gian. Tạm dịch: Cô ấy đã về thăm nước nhà của mình lần cuối vào 10 năm trước. A. Cô ấy đã không về thăm nước nhà của mình được 10 năm rồi. B. Cô ấy đã không về thăm nước nhà của mình 10 năm trước. => Sai trạng từ chỉ thời gian C. Cô ấy đã về thăm nước nhà của mình được 10 năm. => Sai về nghĩa D. Cô ấy đã ở nước nhà của mình 10 năm. => Sai nghĩa + thì của động từ Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_47 |  | 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. Question 47: “I’ll help you with the washing-up, Mary,” he said. A. He admitted helping Mary with the washing-up. B. He denied helping Mary with the washing-up. C. He promised to help Mary with the washing-up. D. He refused to help Mary with the washing-up. | C |  | Kiến thức: Câu tường thuật Giải thích: Câu trực tiếp ở thì tương lai đơn, diễn tả một lời hứa => Câu tường thuật dùng động từ tường thuật “promise” Cấu trúc: S + promised + to V....: Ai đó đã hứa làm gì Tạm dịch: “Tôi sẽ giúp bạn giặt giũ, Mary” anh ấy đã nói A. Anh ấy thừa nhận đã giúp Mary giặt giũ. => Sai về nghĩa B. Anh ta phủ nhận việc giúp Mary giặt giũ. => Sai về nghĩa C. Anh ấy hứa sẽ giúp Mary giặt giũ. D. Anh ấy từ chối giúp Mary giặt giũ. => Sai về nghĩa Chọn đáp án C. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_48 |  | 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. Question 48: It’s necessary for you to drink enough water every day. A. You should drink enough water every day. B. You may drink enough water every day. C. You needn’t drink enough water every day. D. You mustn’t drink enough water every day. | A |  | Kiến thức: Động từ khuyết thiếu Giải thích: Cấu trúc: It's necessary for somebody to do something: Đó là cần thiết cho ai đó để làm gì = S + should + V\_nguyên thể: Ai đó nên làm gì Tạm dịch: Bạn cần uống đủ nước mỗi ngày. A. Bạn nên uống đủ nước mỗi ngày. B. Bạn có thể uống đủ nước mỗi ngày. => Sai về nghĩa C. Bạn không cần uống đủ nước mỗi ngày. => Sai về nghĩa D. Bạn không được uống đủ nước mỗi ngày. => Sai về nghĩa Chọn đáp án A. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_49 |  | 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. Question 49: His parents are away on holiday. He really needs their help now. A. As long as his parents are at home, they will be able to help him. B. He wishes his parents were at home and could help him now. C. If his parents are at home, they can help him now. D. If only his parents had been at home and could have helped him. | B |  | Kiến thức: Câu ước ở hiện tại Giải thích: Dấu hiệu: Trạng từ “now” – “ngay bây giờ” Cấu trúc câu ước với “wish” ở hiện tại: S + wish + V\_quá khứ đơn: Điều ước không có thật ở hiện tại => Loại B vì câu điều kiện loại 1 diễn tả tình huống có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai, trong khi việc bố mẹ anh ấy ở nhà không có thật ở hiện tại => Loại D vì câu giả định tình huống không có thật trong quá khứ => Loại A vì sai về nghĩa Tạm dịch: Bố mẹ anh ấy đi nghỉ. Anh ấy thực sự cần sự giúp đỡ của họ lúc này. A. Miễn là bố mẹ anh ấy ở nhà, họ sẽ có thể giúp anh ấy. B. Anh ấy ước bố mẹ anh ấy ở nhà và có thể giúp anh ấy ngay bây giờ. C. Nếu bố mẹ anh ấy ở nhà, họ có thể giúp anh ấy ngay bây giờ. D. Giá như bố mẹ anh ấy ở nhà và có thể giúp đỡ anh ấy. Chọn đáp án B. |
| MET\_Eng\_IE\_2021\_50 |  | 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. Question 50: He finally contracted the disease. He was aware of the importance of preventive measures only then. A. But for his awareness of the importance of preventive measures, he could have contracted the disease. B. Hardly had he been aware that preventive measures were essential when he contracted the disease. C. Not until he was aware of the importance of preventive measures did he contract the disease. D. Only after he had contracted the disease was he aware that preventive measures were essential. | D |  | Kiến thức: Đảo ngữ Giải thích: Cấu trúc đảo ngữ: Only after + N/Ving/mệnh đề + Trợ động từ + S + V: Chỉ sau khi .... Tạm dịch: Cuối cùng anh ấy cũng mắc bệnh. Anh ấy nhận thức được tầm quan trọng của việc phòng ngừa các biện pháp duy nhất sau đó. A. Nếu không vì nhận thức được tầm quan trọng của các biện pháp phòng ngừa, anh ấy có thể đã mắc bệnh. => Sai về nghĩa B. Hầu như anh ta không nhận thức được rằng các biện pháp phòng ngừa là cần thiết khi anh ta mắc bệnh. => Sai về nghĩa C. Không phải cho đến khi anh ta nhận thức được tầm quan trọng của các biện pháp phòng ngừa, anh ta mới mắc bệnh. => Sai về nghĩa D. Chỉ sau khi mắc bệnh, anh ta mới biết rằng các biện pháp phòng ngừa là cần thiết. Chọn đáp án D. |